CRYSTALINFOSYSTEMS AND SERVICES

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THE
MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL DEBATES

OFFICIAL REPORT
OF THE
PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIRST DAY
OF THE
TWENTY-FOURTH SESSION

TUESDAY, 20TH FEBRUARY 1968
PHALGUNA 1, 1889 (SAKA)

Vol. XXXVI—No. 1

Karnataka State Archives,
(Departmental Library)
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(ಇಲಾಖಾ ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯ) 5081
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THE MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL DEBATES

OFFICIAL REPORT

OF THE

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OF THE

TWENTY-FOURTH SESSION

WEDNESDAY, 21ST FEBRUARY 1968
PHALGUNA 2, 1889 (SAKA)

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THE MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL DEBATES

OFFICIAL REPORT

OF THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRD DAY

OF THE

TWENTY-FOURTH SESSION

THURSDAY, 22ND FEBRUARY 1968

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THE MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL DEBATES

OFFICIAL REPORT

OF THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FOURTH DAY

OF THE

TWENTY-FOURTH SESSION

FRIDAY, 23RD FEBRUARY 1968

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THE
MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL DEBATES

OFFICIAL REPORT

OF THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIFTH DAY

OF THE

TWENTY-FOURTH SESSION

SATURDAY, 24TH FEBRUARY 1968

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THE MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL DEBATES

OFFICIAL REPORT

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OF THE

TWENTY-FOURTH SESSION

TUESDAY, 27TH FEBRUARY 1968

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THE MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL DEBATES

OFFICIAL REPORT

OF THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE EIGHTH DAY

OF THE

TWENTY-FOURTH SESSION

THURSDAY, 29TH FEBRUARY 1968

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THE
MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
DEBATES

OFFICIAL REPORT

OF THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRTEENTH DAY

OF THE

TWENTY-FOURTH SESSION

WEDNESDAY, 6TH MARCH 1968

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THE
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OFFICIAL REPORT

OF THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FOURTEENTH DAY

OF THE

TWENTY-FOURTH SESSION

THURSDAY, 7TH MARCH 1968

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THE
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DEBATES

OFFICIAL REPORT
OF THE
PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIFTEENTH DAY
OF THE
TWENTY-FOURTH SESSION

FRIDAY, 8TH MARCH 1968
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MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Chairman

Sri S. C. Edke B.A., LL.B.

Deputy Chairman

Sri S. D. Gaonkar, LL.B.

Leader of the House

Sri K. V. Shankara Gowda, B.A., LL.B. ... Minister for Education and Agriculture.

Panel of Vice-Chairmen

1 Sri Ganji Veerappa
2 Sri M. Goverdhana Rao
3 Sri M. C. Narasimhan
4 Sri B. Rangappa

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(ಇಲಾಖಾ ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯ)
ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತಿ ಕ್ರಮಾಂಕ Accession No. 5081
ದಿನಾಂಕ Date...........

Secretary

Sri Te. Hanumanthappa, B.A. (Hons.), B.L.

Deputy Secretary

Sri K. S. Thimmappa Gowda, B.A., B.L.

Council of Ministers

Sriyuths—

1	S Nijalingappa, B.A., LL.B.	...	Chief Minister,
2	Mohammad Ali	...	Minister for Transport and Tourism.
3	S R Kanthi, B.A., LL.B.	...	Minister for Law
4	B D Jatti, B.A., LL.B.	...	Minister for Food and Civil Supplies.
5	R M Patil, B.A., LL.B.	...	Minister for Municipal Administration.
6	Veerendra Patil, B.A., LL.B.	...	Minister for Public Works
7	B Rachiah, B.SC., B.L.	...	Minister for Revenue and Forests
8	Ramakrishna Hegde, M.A., LL.B.	...	Minister for Finance and Planning
9	K Puttaswamy, B.A. (Hons.), LL.B.	...	Minister for Health and Housing
10	D Devaraj Urs, B.SC.	...	Minister for Animal Husbandry, Fisheries and Information and Publicity
11	G Narayana Gowda, B.A.	...	Minister for Social Welfare

Deputy Ministers

Sriyuths—

1	H R Abdul Gaffar, B.A.	...	Deputy Minister for Finance
2	Alur Hanumanthappa, B.SC., B.L.	...	Deputy Minister for Minor Irrigation.
3	R Dayananda Sagar, B.A., B.Com., F.R. Econs., Barrister-at-Law.	...	Deputy Minister for Sericulture
4	G B Shankara Rao, M.A., LL B.		Deputy Minister for Revenue
5	H C Boraiah, B.A., LL.B.	...	Deputy Minister for Transport
6	A P Appanna, M.A., B.L.	...	Deputy Minister for Industries
7	Y Ramakrishna, B.A., B.L.	...	Deputy Minister for Animal Husbandry and Fisheries.
8	D B Pawar	...	Deputy Minister for Agriculture

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MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Alphabetical List of Members—

	Sriyuths—		*Constituency*
1	*Smt. Abbasia Begum Mecci*	...	Nominated
2	Achar, K. R.	...	Legislative Assembly
3	Akber Sait A. Kayum	...	Nominated
4	Anjanappa, G. V.	...	Graduates'
5	Balakrishna Gowda, C. S.	...	Legislative Assembly
6	Bandi Gowda, C.	...	Teachers'
7	Channabasavana Goud, K.	...	Local Authorities'
8	Channappa, K. S.	...	Legislative Assembly
9	Deshpande, B. G.	...	Teachers'
10	Doomappa, K.	...	Nominated
11	Edke, S. C.	...	Graduates'
12	Ganjiveerappa	...	Teachers'
13	Goankar, S. D.	...	Local Authorities'
14	Govardhana Rao, M.	...	Nominated
15	Hallikeri, G. V.	...	Local Authorities'
16	Iyanahalli Doddaveerappa	...	Local Authorities'
17	Jeevaraj Hirachand Shah	...	Legislative Assembly
18	Kanthappa Shetty, K.	...	Legislative Assembly
19	Keshava Rao Nitturkar	...	Teachers'
20	Khelgi, S. G.	...	Local Authorities'
21	Krishnappa, M.	...	Local Authorities'
22	Kubsad, S. C.	...	Legislative Assembly
23	Lakkappa, K.	...	Local Authorities'
24	*Smt. Lakshamma, M.R.*	...	Graduates'
25	*Smt. Lakshmamma*	...	Legislative Assembly
26	Linganna, M.	...	Local Authorities'
27	Madiah, M.	...	Legislative Assembly
28	Mahant Shetty, R. S.	...	Local Authorities'
29	Mallaradhya, J. B.	...	Legislative Assembly
30	*Smt. Marker, S. H.*	...	Legislative Assembly
31	Mukunda Rao, S.	...	Teachers'

	Sriyuths—		*Constituency*
32	Muniswamy, V.	...	Local Authorities'
33	Nadgouda, P. M.	...	(Local Authorities') Minister for Devlopment and Co-opration.
34	Naik, R. B.	...	Legislative Assembly
35	Nandeesh, A. S.	...	Local Authorities'
36	Narayana Murthy, S. S.	...	Legislative Assembly
37	Narasappa, K. V.	...	Legislative Assembly
38	Narasimhan, M. C.	...	Legislative Assembly
39	Patel, A. B.	...	Nominated
40	Patil, A. V.	...	Local Authorities'
41	Patil, G. B.	...	Local Authorities'
42	Patil, Y. S.	...	Graduates'
43	Peersab, T.M.K.	...	Legislative Assembly
44	Rajagopal, D.	...	Legislative Assembly
45	Rajanna, S. P.	...	Teachers'
46	Rama Rao, M. V.	...	Legislative Assembly *
47	Rangappa, B.	...	Legislative Assembly
48	Sastry, M. P. L.	...	Nominated
49	Shamaiah Gowda, K. T.	...	Local Authorities'
50	Shankara Gowda, K. V.	...	Local Authorities' Minister for Education and Agriculture.
51	Shivarudrappa, H. K.	...	Local Authorities'
52	Shivanandaswamy, A. H.	...	Legislative Assembly
53	Sreekantiah, M. T.	...	Legislative Assembly
54	Sreenivasa Shetty, V.	...	Graduates'
55	Subbanna, R.	...	Local Authorities'
56	Subba Rao, K.	...	Nominated
57	Suryanarayana Adiga, K.	...	Local Authorities'
58	Tej Singh Rathod	...	Nominated
59	Venkaji Rao, L. S.	...	Nominated
60	Venkana Gouda Siddan Gouda		Local Authorities'
61	Venkatappa, M. V.	...	Graduates'
62	Venkatappa, V.	..	Legislative Assembly
63	Viswanathaswamy	...	Local Authorities'

* Resigned as Minister for Home and Labour with effect from the afternoon of 18-2-1963.

MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Tuesday, 20th February 1968.

The House met in the Council Chamber, Vidhana Soudha, Bangalor at Fifteen Minutes past Two of the Clock.

MR. CHAIRMAN (Sri S. C. EDKE, B.A., LL.B.) in the Chair.

STARRED QUESTIONS

(to which oral answers were given)

Extending Pension and Gratuity Rates to Aided School Teachers

1. SRI S. MUKUNDA RAO (Teachers' Constituency).—

Will the Minister for Education and Agriculture be pleased to state :—

(*a*) whether the pension and gratuity rates of Government School Teachers have been extended to Aided School Teachers also ;

(*b*) whether the Dearness Allowance granted to Government School pensioners is also given to Aided School Teachers :

(*c*) whether all the teachers governed by Madras Triple Benefit Scheme, Ex-Mysore, A.S.P.F. Scheme and Bombay P.F. Scheme are given the option to choose the new Scheme ?

A.—SRI K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA (Minister for Education and Agriculture.—

(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) Yes.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಮುಕುಂದರಾವ್.—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರು ಸರ್ಕ್ಯುಲರ್ ಕಳಿಸುವಾಗ ಇದು ಹೈಸ್ಕೂಲು ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಅನ್ವಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಅವಕಾಶವಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಮದ್ರಾಸ್ ಟ್ರಿಪಲ್ ಬೆನಿಫಿಟ್ ಸ್ಕೀಂ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ ಪ್ರೈಮರಿ ಟೀಚರ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿಲ್ಲದೇ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕ್ಯುಲರ್ ಕಳಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಅವರಿಗೂ ಅವಕಾಶವಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರು ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆಯೇ ?

† ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಮುಕುಂದರಾವ್.—ಈ ರೂಲ್ಸ್ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಪೆನ್‌ಷನ್ ಕೊಡುವಾಗ್ಗೆ ಕೆಲಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಎಲ್ಲ ಸರ್ವಿಸ್ ಗಣನೆಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಇದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಅಕೌಂಟೆಂಟ್ ಜನರಲ್ ಅವರು ಅನೇಕ ನಿದರ್ಶನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ. ಟ್ರಿಪಲ್ ಬೆನಿಫಿಟ್ ಯೋಜನೆ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬಂದ ದಿವಸದ ನಂತರ ಪ್ರಾವಿಡೆಂಟ್ ಫಂಡ್ ಸ್ಕೀಂಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ ನಂತರ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಅವಧಿಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದು ಕೊಂಡು ಹಿಂದಿನ ಸರ್ವಿಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಪೆನ್‌ಷನ್ ಗೊತ್ತು ಮಾಡುವಾಗ್ಗೆ ಲೆಕ್ಕಕ್ಕೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿಲ್ಲ. ರೂಲ್ಸ್ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಎಲ್ಲ ಸರ್ವಿಸ್ ಲೆಕ್ಕಕ್ಕೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಇದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಪಿ.ಎಫ್.ಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ ದಿನದಿಂದ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹಿಂದಿನ ಸರ್ವಿಸ್ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಹಿಡಿಯುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದನ್ನು ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ಕಂಟ್ರೋಲರ್ ಅವರು ಸರಕಾರದ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ವಿಷಯದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಂದು ಕ್ಲಾರಿ ಫಿಕೇಷನ್ ಸರಕಾರ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆಯೆ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಅದನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕ್ಲಾರಿಫಿಕೇಷನ್ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಪಿ. ಎಲ್. ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿ.—ತ್ರಿಲಾಭ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಖಾಸಗಿ ಕಾಲೇಜು ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು ಗಳಿಗೆ ಯಾವಾಗ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುತ್ತೀರಿ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಕಾಲೇಜು ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಈ ಯೋಜನೆ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದನ್ನು ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಮುಕಂದರಾವ್.—ಆ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡುವಾಗ 'ಇಲ್ಲ' ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ದರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿವೃತ್ತಿ ವೇತನವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವಾಗ, ಇತರ ನಿವೃತ್ತ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ನೌಕರರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುವಂತೆ ಸಹಾಯ ದ್ರವ್ಯ ಪೋಷಿತ ಶಾಲಾ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರುಗಳಿಗೂ ಕೊಡದೆ ಏಕೆ ನಿರಾಕರಿಸಿ ದ್ದೀರಿ ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಇದು ದುಡ್ಡಿನ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ, ಸ್ವಾಮಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಮುಕುಂದರಾವ್.—ಮುದುಕರಿಗೆ, ಮತ್ತು ನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗಿ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ 15 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಸೇವೆ ಮಾಡದೆ ಇದ್ದವರಿಗೆ. ಅನೇಕ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಶಾಲಾ ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕರಿಗೆ ಎಂಟೂವರೆ ರೂಪಾಯಿ, ಏಳೂ ಮುಕ್ಕಾಲು ರೂಪಾಯಿ, ಈ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ನಿವೃತ್ತಿ ವೇತನ ಸಿಕ್ಕುತ್ತಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಕನಿಷ್ಠ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದ ನಿವೃತ್ತಿ ವೇತನವಾದರೂ ಸಿಕ್ಕುವಂತೆ ಆಲೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಾ ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ, ಸ್ವಾಮಿ.

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಎಂ. ಆರ್. ಲಕ್ಷಮ್ಮ.—ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ನಿವೃತ್ತ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುವ ತುಟ್ಟಿಭತ್ಯ ವನ್ನು ಸಹಾಯ ದ್ರವ್ಯ ಪೋಷಿತ ಶಾಲಾ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರಿಗೆ ಹೇಗೆ ಚೆಕ್ ಮೂಲಕ ಅವರ ಸಂಬಳ ವನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ, ನಿಗದಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೊಡುವಂಥ ಏರ್ಪಾಡು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರೋ, ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ಸಹಾನು ಭೂತಿಯಿಂದ ಈ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಏಕೆ ಅಂಗೀಕರಿಸಬಾರದು ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಅದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಸಲಹೆ, ಅದನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Republic Day Parade

2. Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA (Legislative Assembly Constituency).—

Will the Minister for Education and Agriculture be pleased to state:—

(*a*) whether it has been brought to their notice that the N.C.C. Units that participated in the Republic Day Parade at Mercara (Coorg) on 26th January 1968, refused to salute the National Flag on the ground that Parade Command orders were issued in Hindi ;

† Indicate that the remarks or speeches have not been revised by the member concerned.

(b) whether it has come to their notice that N.C.C. Units did not participate in the Republic Day Parade at Bangalore, on 26th January 1968, when the Governor took the salute and, if so, the reasons for their absence from this important State function ?

A.—Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA (Minister for Education and Agriculture).—

(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

The reason for their absence is that all Colleges in Bangalore were closed during the period and the Cadets could not be assembled for rehearsals.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Sir, in answer to (a) Government have accepted the incident. What steps have they taken against those who committeed gross indiscipline like an organisation of N.C.C.?

†Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—The Director of N. C. C. has instituted an enquiry into this and after we receive the report, we will think of taking proper action.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Did this happen at the spur of the moment or was there any previous preparation on the part of the boys ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—He did not anticipate what was going to happen. It happened at the spur of the moment.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—In the Youth Organisation like the N.C.C. where discipline is essential, has Government realised that this will spread if it is allowed unpunished and if firm action is not taken ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—We will take firm action.

Smt. M. R. LAKSHAMMA.—Has any time limit been stipulated to the N.C.C. officer to submit his report ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—No.

Sri S. S. NARAYANA MURTHY.—Has it come to the notice of Government that the boys have apologised ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—No.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—It is reported in the papers recently that a section of the boys or girls who had departed in this matter have tendered an apology ; has it come to the notice of the Government ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—No.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—May I know the number of boys and girls who were involved in this indiscipline ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—I have not got that information before me for the time being.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Will the Government fix a dead-line and tell the House as to what firm action thay have taken against such stndents ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—I will certainly do it.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—What are the reasons for this non-participation ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—There is no other reason except what is stated in the answer--the colleges were closed and that they had no sufficient time for rehearsal and therefore they did not participate.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Is that a report the N.C.C. officer submitted ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—I think so.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Is it a fact that most of the N.C.C. boys are students and that during that period similar incidents occurred elsewhere in the State ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—I am not aware of similar incidents elsewhere, Sir.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Is Government aware that because this N.C.C. is obligatory or compulsory, some of the boys who really do not want to join the forces of N.C.C. organisation, actually non-co-operated and would Government change their mind and make this an option ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—There is a kind of discussion that is going on about making this a voluntary thing. Government is thinking whether this should be made compulsory or voluntary.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಸಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹನ್.—ಕಮ್ಯಾಂಡಿಂಗ್ ಆರ್ಡರ್ಸ್ ಹಿಂದಿಗೆ ಬದಲು ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ, ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದಕ್ಕಾದರೂ ತಾಕೀತು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಾ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಅದು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಕಾಣಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆಲ್ಲ ಒಂದೇ ಭಾಷೆ ಇರಬೇಕಾದುದು ಅವಶ್ಯಕ.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Is Government aware that in the adjoining State, the Chief Minister of Madras has taken a decision or communicated his decision to the Government of India that if the command for the N.C.C. is not in English but continued in Hindi, he would dispense with this organisation in his State ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—Yes.

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—As a result of this, no N.C.C. parades are taking place ; is the Government aware of it ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—That I do not know, Sir.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Will the Government treat this matter as serious in the interest of discipline and see that a finality is given ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—Government have taken it as a serious matter and they are doing everthing possible to take suitable action against those who have behaved in this manner in this particular instance.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ಎಚ್. ಶಿವಾನಂದಸ್ವಾಮಿ.—ಹಿಂದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆಜ್ಞೆ, ಆದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಎನ್.ಸಿ.ಸಿ.ಗೆ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ನಿರ್ಧರ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಆವಾಗ ಅದನ್ನು ಮುಚ್ಚಿಬಿಡುತ್ತೀರಾ ಅಥವಾ ಅವರು ಸೇರಲೇಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಿರ್ಬಂಧ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಾ ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—It is a hypothetical question and I am unable to answer it. It involves a very big issue.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—Questions are over.

Member's Representation

Smt M. R. LAKSHAMMA (Graduates' Constituency).—Sir, I have a representation to make to you and it is this. We, as Legislators, must be in possession of documents like the copies of the Resolution as well as the Official Languages Amendment Act. While copies of the Official Languages Amendment Act of 67 reached us from the Gazette on February 15, the copies of the resolution have not yet been given to us at all. Sir, in order to make us aware of the entire application of this question, I would request you, to supply us with the necessary copies. I referred to the Librarian but he said that he had a reference copy and copy cannot be supplied to each individual. It is very necessary to have these documents and therefore I would request you to kindly supply both these documents.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—I will look into the matter.

†ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ಎಚ್. ಶಿವಾನಂದಸ್ವಾಮಿ (ವಿಧಾನಸಭಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ).—ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಗಮನಕೆ ಮೂರು ಮಹತ್ವದ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ತರಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ದಾವಣಗೆರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಿರಂಗಸಭೆ ಮಾಡಿ 3 ತೀರ್ಮಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಅವನ್ನು ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರಲು ನನಗೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಓದುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಸಭಾಪತಿಯವರು.—ಅದನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ನೋಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ಎಚ್. ಶಿವಾನಂದಸ್ವಾಮಿ.—ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಮನವಿ. ಈಗ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾನೂನು ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಕುಸಿದುಬಿದ್ದು ಅನಾಯಕತ್ವವಿರುವ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಇದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ನಮ್ಮ ವಿಧಾನ ಪರಿಷತ್ತಿನ ಲೀಡರ್ ಆಗಿರುವವರು ಎ. ಐ.ಸಿ.ಸಿ. ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ಮತ್ತು ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳಾಗಿ ನೇಮಕಮಾಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಕೆಲಸ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅನಾದರಣೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿದೆ. ಇಂಥ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಒಬ್ಬರೇ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವುದು ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಹಿತದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದಲ್ಲ. ನಮ್ಮ ಸಭೆಯ ಲೀಡರ್‌ರವರು ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಪದವಿಗೆ ರಾಜೀನಾಮೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವರದಿಯಾಗಿದೆ, ಆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಹೇಳಿಕೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು. ಹಿಂದೆ ಅವರು ರಾಜೀನಾಮೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅದನ್ನು ವಾಪಸ್ಸು ಪಡೆದರೆಂದೂ ಸಹ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗ ಕ್ಲಿಷ್ಟಕರವಾದ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಇದೆ. ಬಹಳ ಗಂಭೀರವಾದ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಇದೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಯಾವುದಾದರೊಂದು ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾಗಿರಬೇಕು ಅಥವಾ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾಗಿರಬೇಕು. ಈಗ ಅವರು ಎರಡು ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳನ್ನು ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ದೆಹಲಿಗೆ ಪದೇ ಪದೇ ಹೋಗಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

Sri K. SURYANARAYANA ADIGA (Local Authorities' Constituency).—Sir, on a point of order. Is the hon'ble member making a statement or eliciting information from the Chair ?

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—He is placing before the House some of the facts. I am listening to him just to understand him.

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY (Nominated).—Sir, this hour after questions is merely meant for representation to the Chair and not meant for anything else that transpires elsewhere. You will please give us guidance as to how to proceed.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—He is making some statement. I am going to ask him under what rule he is making a statement?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ಎಚ್. ಶಿವಾನಂದಸ್ವಾಮಿ.—ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಜನರ ಪ್ರಾಣ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿರುವಾಗ ಯಾವ ರೂಲ್ಸನ್ನೂ ನೋಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—The Hon'ble member will resume his seat. This House is bound by certain rules and procedures and we are all along following them. If the hon'ble member will kindly quote under what rule he is making a statement, it will be easy for me to give my opinion. Otherwise any member will make any statement in the House and there will be no rules or procedure.

†Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN (Legislative Assembly Constituency).—Sir, so far as the hon'ble member is concerned, he is about to conclude. If the two friends on the other side have had patience they would have known what prayer he is making. The prayer is a longish prayer. As per the rules of procedure, you have on a number of occasions allowed the members, particularly I should say you have been indulgent to members on this side and allowed representations of a general nature. Therefore, if we just wait we will know what transpires and whether directions should be given to the Government or not or what you have to do. You will kindly remember that we have made representations that statements that have taken place in the Assembly should be made here; We have also suggested sometimes about the resignation of the Home Minister. We have demanded......

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—The point is, because I have become lenient, it should not be deemed as a rule. The only thing is, if an hon'ble member has to make a certain representations relating to some urgent business there is some scope for it. But this should not be a rule. Whether the hon'ble member Sri Sivanandaswamy spoke about law and order, there is ample scope to discuss it when the Debate on the Motion of Thanks is taken up. So far as resignation is concerned, it is for the Home Minister to make a statement or not. I cannot compel him.

The hon'ble member has sent some papers. He may send a notice so that he will have an opportunity of getting a reply.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—In suport of what the hon'ble member has stated, I submit that immediately after the Question Hour, one ssue which is relevant is raised. That is about the alleged resignation which this House unfortunately has come to know through second or third hand report. He is the Leader of the House and if conventions are to be respected, he should have made a statement here if he is really resigning. I am aware of rule 145 regarding statement to be made by a Minister who is resigning. As per the Parliamentary conventions it is usual that statements are made. It ought to be made before the normal

business of the House is taken up, *i.e.*, immediately after the Question Hour is over. As no such statement is put on the Agenda and we find from the newspapers that he has resigned and just half-an-hour back a reference was made in the lower House in regard to this matter, we must know the exact position. So far as this House is concerned, Sri Rama Rao as Home Minister has resigned and he is bound to make a statement. Of course others may say he is not bound. But on a similar occasion, when Mrs. H. C. Dasappa who was in charge of the Prohibition portfolio tendered her resignation a situation arose and it was stated that rules did not provide that she should make a statement. Later on she did make a statement. Whatever the rule is, we would expect with due deference to some democratic conventions, a person who occupies such a position would make a statement. It is one thing to say that rules do not compel but what is the convention ? The convention in this regard is definite that almost all ministers who have resigned have made definite statements about the circumstances in which they have resigned. We are in a difficult position. We do not even officially know about it and nobody is there to clarify. This is not the way the House is to be treated. If he does not make a statement, it is up to the Government to clarify the position. It is in that light that a representation can certainly be made.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—Let there be no statement ; the hon'ble Member can make any representation.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Will the Chair kindly direct the Government to find out why in the Order Paper today this Minister's statement is not put down. Do they want to take technical shelter under rule 140 which is only an enabling rule or do they want to respect conventions ?

Secondly, we would like to have a clarification from the Chair whether the Chief Minister intends to continue as the President of A.I.C.C. or whether he intends to continue as the Chief Minister. I may point out how it has led to lot of difficulty and confusion. The other day, the tour programme of Chief Minister has been sent to all of us and that tour programme issued from the Secretariat says "Tour programme of Sri S. Nijalingappa, President of A.I.C.C. and Chief Minister of Mysore in and outside Mysore". This is rather extraordinary. It is a serious matter because as Chief Minister of this State he goes to the neighbouring States and calls for subversion of the Governments elected by the people there. This involves constitutional propriety and the relationship between two units of the federal structure. He is entitled to do this as President of the Congress but since he continues as the Chief Minister of the State, such improprieties will undermine the very basis of democracy. One should be very much concerned about it and you, Sir, as the upholder of the dignity of fundamental values underlying the Constitution must direct the Government to clarify whether they wish to continue this state of affairs.

† Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA (Legislative Assembly Constituency).—Sir, I should like to make myself clear in regard to the points raised by my esteemed friends Sri Sivanandaswamy and Sri Narasimhan.

Rule 164 is very clear. It is not obligatory for a Minister who resigns to make a statement. Even if he wants to make a statement, he can only do so with the approval and consent of the Chair. In this particular case I think we are a little too late. If the information culled from the papers has got to be accepted, the resignation has been accepted. So, he is no longer at the moment the Minister in charge of Home Portfolio. So, the Chair cannot compel him and he cannot of his own accord make a statement without the Chair's concurrence or approval.

2-45 P.M.

We are entitled to know who is the leader of the House, and I expected that the Chairman would make an announcement if a decision has been taken as to who is the leader of the House.

The next point made by Sri Narasimhan, to my mind, is a wholly unnecessary point to be raised on the floor of the House. In regard to the tour programme issued by the Secretariat, if it contains the mention of the Chief Minister as the Congress President, I think it is very wrong. It should not have been done because in any tour pragramme that issues from the Secretariat reference could only be to his tour as Chief Minister. If that has been done, it is thoroughly improper. He can at any time go to any other State as Chief Minister. In this particular case it is not as if he carried out the work of the Congress President. He has actually had discussions with his colleagues in other States and except for the technical defect of 'Congress President' being mentioned in the tour programme it is all right. The Chair is perfectly competent to tell the Government that such a thing should not be repeated. In regard to the Chair giving a direction to the Chief Minister to accept one or the other office, it is clearly outside the province of this House and the province of the Chair also. I do not know under what provision or rules of procedure such a direction could be given. I hold brief neither for Government nor for anybody. If you want to set up healthy democratic conventions in this House and the Lower House, let us be guided by certain conventions. I personally feel that there is nothing to be done beyond getting the information as to who is the leader of the House.

† Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—Sir, the hon. Member Sri Narasimhan has made a mistake. The Order Paper is not issued by the Government as stated by him; it is done under your direction perhaps in consultation with the Government. Rule 145 says that a Minister who has resigned may make a statement with the consent of the Chairman and a copy of it should be sent to you, Sir. If it is not a written statement, the gist of it has to be made avaliable for the Chairman. Therefore, it is not

obligatory on the part of any Minister who resigns to make a statement either in this House or in the other House. There are a number of cases where Ministers at the Centre and in the States have resigned and yet have not made statements. Therefore, to demand a statement to be made by a Minister who has resigned seems to me very irrelevant. The Chief Minister is a public citizen and the leader of a party and is entitled to transact any business that he has been asked to do. The only thing with which the House or the people are concerned is whether the Chief Minister has discharged his duties as a Chief Minister. Sri Narasimhan wanted the Chair to give directions and it looks to me extremely irrelevant and beyond the purview of the discussions of this House.

†Sri K. R. ACHAR (Legislative Assembly Constituency).—My friend, Mr. M. C. Narasimhan referred to the tour programme of the Chief Minister and said that the Secretariat has committed a mistake in issuing the programme for him both as Chief Minister and All-India Congress President. I would say that to describe a person of all the positions he holds does not amount to any impropriety.

†Smt. M. R. LAKSHAMMA (Graduates' Constituency).—As far as the first question is concerned, *viz.*, the resignation of the Home Minister, it is only a reported resignation, and I am sure this House and you have not been conveyed that information. Therefore, the question of making or not making a statment on the Floor of this House does not arise at all till a formal communication is received.

In regard to the Chief Minister holding two offices, as we all know, in England the Party Chairman happens to be the Leader of the Party and also the Chief Minister. In our State also there was a time when the Chief of the M.P.C.C., was the Chief Minister. We are not concerned with it. It may be a technical error on the part of the publication. But, in regard to the constitutional propriety, I would say that Sri Narasimhan is incorrect.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಗೋವರ್ಧನ ರಾವ್ (ನಾಮ ನಿರ್ದೇಶ ಹೊಂದಿದವರು).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಹೊಸ ವಿಷಯವಿದೆ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ತಿಳಿದಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಲು ಈಗ ನಿಂತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸಬಹುದಾದಂಥ ಹೊಸ ವಿಷಯ ಏನೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಹಿಂದೆ ಪಂಡಿತ ನೆಹ್ರೂರವರು ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಸಚಿವರಾಗಿದ್ದುಕೊಂಡು ಅಖಿಲ ಭಾರತ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ಸಿನ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾಗಿಯೂ ಇದ್ದರು. ಹೀಗೆ ಒಬ್ಬರೇ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಎರಡು ಸ್ಥಾನಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಇದ್ದರು. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಇದೇನೂ ಅಂಥ ಒಂದು ಹೊಸ ವಿಚಾರವಲ್ಲ.

ಸಭಾಪತಿಯವರು.—ಅದನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪೆಂದು ಯಾರೂ ಹೇಳಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಅವರು ಹೊರಡಿಸಿರತಕ್ಕ ಟೂರ್ ಪ್ರೋಗ್ರಾಂನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಖಿಲ ಭಾರತ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಅಧಕ್ಷರೆಂದು ನಮೂದಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಹಾಗೆ ನಮೂದಿಸಿರುವುದು ಸರಿಯೇ ಅಥವಾ ಅಲ್ಲವೇ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಅವರು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ..........

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಗೋವರ್ಧನ ರಾವ್.—ಗೃಹಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ರಾಜೀನಾಮೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅವರು ಈ ಸಭೆಗೆ ಒಂದು ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು ಎಂದು ಒಂದು ವಾದವನ್ನೆತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹಾಗೆ ಅವರು ರಾಜೀನಾಮೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಮೇಲೆ ಮತ್ತೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹೇಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತಾರೆ? ಏಕೆ ಬರುತ್ತಾರೆ? ಹಾಗೆ ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಅವರು ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಬರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿದೆ ಅನ್ನುವುದಾದರೆ ಅದು ಅವರು ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾಗಿ ಬರಬಹುದೇ ವಿನಾ ಈ ಮನೆಯ ಲೀಡರಾಗಿ ಬರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ,

† ಶ್ರೀ ಪಿ. ವಿ. ಆಂಜನಪ್ಪ (ಪದವೀಧರರ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ).—ಆದರೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ರಾಮರಾಯರು ರಾಜೀನಾಮೆ ಇತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಊಹಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅವರು ಹಾಗೆ ಭಾಷಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ನಿಜವೋ ಸುಳ್ಳೋ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೀಗೆ ಅವರು ಹಿಂದೆ ಒಂದಾವರ್ತಿ ರಾಜಿನಾಮೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರು ಆಫೀಸನ್ನೂ ಮತ್ತು ಫೈಲುಗಳನ್ನೂ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಹೊರಟು ಹೋಗಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವರ್ತಮಾನ ಬಂದಿತ್ತು. ಆಗ ಕೆಲವು ಪತ್ರಿಕಾ ಕರ್ತರು ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕಂಡು ಇವರ ರಾಜೀನಾಮೆ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದಾಗ, ಅವರು ಹಾಗೆ ಅವರು ರಾಜೀನಾಮೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ನಿಮಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದವರು ಯಾರು ? ಯಾರು ನಿಮಗೆ ಹಾಗೆ ಅವರು ರಾಜೀನಾಮೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರೋ ಅವರನ್ನೇ ಕೇಳಿ ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಹಿಂದೆ ಒಮ್ಮೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದರಂತೆ. ಹಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಂದು ಅಧಿಕೃತ ವಿಷಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಿಂದ ತಿಳಿಯದ ಹೊರತು ನಾವು ಮಾತನಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಶ್ರೀ ರಾಮರಾಯರು ಅಖಿಲಭಾರತ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಮಂತ್ರಿಪದವಿಗೆ ಅವರು ರಾಜೀನಾಮೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರೆ, ಅವರು ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ನಾಯಕರಾಗಿದ್ದುದರಿಂದ, ಅವರು ಒಂದು ಸೌಜನ್ಯತೆಯ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ, ವಿವೇಚನಾ ಬುದ್ಧಿಯಿಂದ ಒಂದು ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು, ಕೊಡಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ದಿವಸ ನಮಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿದುಬಂದಿರುವ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಶ್ರೀ ರಾಮರಾಯರು ಅಖಿಲ ಭಾರತ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ಸಿನ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳಾದುದರಿಂದ ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಪದವಿಗೆ ರಾಜೀನಾಮೆ ಇತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದುಬಂದಿದೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಅವರು ಕೇವಲ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳಾದುದಕ್ಕೇ ಮಂತ್ರಿಪದವಿಗೆ ರಾಜೀನಾಮೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವಾಗ, ಅಂಥಾ ಅಖಿಲ ಭಾರತ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾದವರು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಮಂತ್ರಿಪದವಿಗೆ ರಾಜೀನಾಮೆ ಕೊಡುವುದು ಬೇಡವೇ ? ಅವರು ಏಕೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ರಾಜೀನಾಮೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ ?

ಇನ್ನು ಆ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾದವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರವಾಸದ ಪ್ರೋಗ್ರಾಮಿನಲ್ಲಿ ತಾವು ಅಂಥವರು ಇಂಥವರು ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಏತಕ್ಕೆ ವರ್ಣನೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು ? ಅವರಿಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರು ಪರಿಚಯವಿಲ್ಲದವರು ? ಅಥವಾ ಇವರ ಪರಿಚಯ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರಿಗಿಲ್ಲ ? ಹಾಗೆ ಇವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಪರಿಚಯವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಇವರೇನು ಅಂಥಾ ಅನಾಮಧೇಯರೇನು ? ನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಗೃಹಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಬುದ್ಧಿ ವಿವೇಚನೆ ಇದ್ದಿದ್ದರೆ ಅವರೇಕೆ ತಮ್ಮ ರಾಜೀನಾಮೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೆದರಿ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ ಕೊಡುವುದನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ? ಅವರು ಯಾವತ್ತೂ ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅವರು ರಾಜೀನಾಮೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರೆ ಅನಂತರ ಅದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಾನು ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಸಭಾಪತಿಯವರು.—ಈಗ ಮಾನ್ಯ ನರಸಿಂಹನ್‌ರವರು ಎತ್ತಿರತಕ್ಕ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ 145ನೇ ನಿಬಂಧನೆಗೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅವರು ಒತ್ತಾಯ ಮಾಡುವ ಹಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯರೂ ಕೂಡ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ನಿಜಲಿಂಗಪ್ಪನವರು ಅವರ ಟೂರ್ ಪ್ರೋಗ್ರಾಂನಲ್ಲಿ ತಾವು ಅಖಿಲಭಾರತ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ಸಿನ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೆಂಬುದಾಗಿ ನಮೂದಿಸಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಸರಿಯೇ ಅಲ್ಲವೇ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಆದರೆ ಹಾಗೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಅವರು ಸರಿಯಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ರೆಪ್ರೆಸೆಂಟ್ ಮಾಡದಿರಬಹುದು.

ಈಗ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರೇನಾದರೂ ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಇದೆಯೇ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿ ನೋಡೋಣ.

Sri MOHAMED ALI (Minister for Transport and Tourism).—Sir, the resignation of the Home Minister has been accepted by the Governor and it has been notified in the Gazette. It is difficult for me to say whether he is going to make any statement or not.

Sri P. M. NADGOUDA (Minister for Development and Co-operation).—Sir, the point for consideration is that the Hon'ble Home Minister's resignation has been accepted by His Excellency the Governor before the Hon'ble House assembled, and the Extraordinary Gazette has been published for the information of the public. I am surprised, what more do the members want when it has been legally and duly published by the Government ?

Sri G. V. ANJANAPPA.—It reflects on the efficiency of the Government. It is the duty of the Government to see that the Members get the Extraordinary Gazette.

Sri P. M. NADGOUDA.—I feel the Hon'ble Member has no time to look into the Government publications.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ಎಚ್. ಶಿವಾನಂದಸ್ವಾಮಿ.—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಒಂದು ಇನ್‌ಸಿನ್ಯುಯೇಷನ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಓದದೆ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರು ಹಾಗೆ ಹೇಳಬಾರದಾಗಿತ್ತು. ನಾವು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನೂ ಓದಿಕೊಂಡೇ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಅದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ನೋಡಿದನಂತರವೇ ನಾವಿಲ್ಲಿ ಆಕ್ಷೇಪಣೆಯನ್ನು ಎತ್ತಿರುವುದು.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—The Member can mention if there is any other representation.

† ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ಎಚ್. ಶಿವಾನಂದಸ್ವಾಮಿ.—ನಾನು ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಮೂಲಕ ತರಬೇಕೆಂಬ ವಿಷಯ ಏನೆಂದರೆ, ಈಗಾಗಲೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಗೆಳೆಯರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ರಾಮರಾಯರು ರಾಜೀನಾಮೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಅದು ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರಿಂದ ಅಂಗೀಕಾರವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಆಡಳಿತ ಪಕ್ಷದವರು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ರೂಲ್ಸ್ ಆಫ್ ಪ್ರೊಸೀಜರ್ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಅವರು ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಇಷ್ಟಪಟ್ಟರೆ ಕೊಡಬಹುದು ; ಅದು ನಿಜ. ಆದರೆ ಏನಾಗಿದೆ ಈಗಿನ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಅಂದರೆ, ಅವರ ಒಂದು ಕಾರ್ಯದಕ್ಷತೆಯ ಹೀನತೆಯಿಂದ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಜನರು ಸತ್ತುಹೋಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದು ಬಹಳ ಗಹನವಾದ ವಿಷಯ. ಬಹುಶಃ ಗುಂಡಿನೇಟು ಬಿದ್ದಂಥ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಅನುಭವಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವರಿಗೆ ಇದುವರೆಗೆ ಆ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಇನ್ನುಮುಂದೆ ಆರೀತಿಯೂ ಆಗಬಹುದು. ಅನೇಕ ಜನರ ಪ್ರಾಣಾಹುತಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿರುವವರು, ಆ ರೀತಿ ನಡೆದಿದ್ದರೂ ನಡೆದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವವರು, ಇಂತಹ ಅನೇಕ ತೊಂದರೆಗಳನ್ನುಂಟುಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರರಾಗಿರುವವರು ರಾಜೀನಾಮೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಾಗ್ಗೆ ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—The member is repeating what is already said. I have already ruled it out. I cannot compel the Minister who has resigned to make a statement. Will the member kindly tell me under what rule he is making a statement? Otherwise, I am sorry I cannot allow it. I have given the maximum time.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ಎಚ್. ಶಿವಾನಂದಸ್ವಾಮಿ.—ಈಗ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಕಣ್ಣುಮುಚ್ಚಿಕೊಂಡು ಇದೆಯೋ ಏನೋ ಎಂಬುದು ನನಗೆ ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ನನ್ನ ಬೇಡಿಕೆ ಏನೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿ ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಜನ ಬಹಿರಂಗ ಸಭೆಮಾಡಿ ಕಾನೂನು ಮುರಿದವರು, ಉಚ್ಛ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ತಪ್ಪುಮಾಡಿರುವವರು—ಇವರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮನವಿಯನ್ನು ತಮಗೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಆ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಿರಂಗಸಭೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಮಾಡಿದಮೇಲೆ ಮನವಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ತಾವು ಆದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನೋಟೀಸ್ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದಿರಿ. ಅದು ನೋಟೀಸ್ ಆಗುತ್ತದೋ ಅಲ್ಲವೋ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಾವು ವಿಚಾರಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಕಾನೂನು ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಿಧಾನಗಳನ್ನೂ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿ ಮನವಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರೂ ಅದೆಲ್ಲಾ ಇವತ್ತು ಹೊಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋಮ ಮಾಡಿದಂತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇವರಿಗೆ ಕೇಳತಕ್ಕ ಕಿವಿ ಇಲ್ಲ, ನೋಡತಕ್ಕ ಕಣ್ಣು ಇಲ್ಲ, ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಬುದ್ಧಿ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಕಾನೂನುಗಳನ್ನು ಜನಗಳ ಮುಂದೆ ಇಟ್ಟು ಆ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇಚ್ಛೆ ಬಂದ ಹಾಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಕೈಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಸಿಕ್ಕಾಪಟ್ಟೆ ಇದರಿಂದ ಒಂದು ರೀತಿಯ ವರ್ತನೆ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರವಾಗಿ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಕೂಡಲೇ ಎರಡರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ ರಾಜೀನಾಮೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಅವರು ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ರಾಜೀನಾಮೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಗೃಹಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳೂ ಸಹ ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು.

† Sri K. R. ACHAR.—Mr. Chairman Sir, I would like to make a representation relating to privileges of this House. Yesterday, we all witnessed the walk-out during the joint session. Most of the members

(SRI K. R. ACHAR)

of the opposition except Hon'ble Member Sri Mallaradhya and few others, almost the entire opposition walked out. I submit this amounts to a breach of privilege of this House and of its members. This privilege question was raised last time and a Committee was appointed for this purpose and I was on that Committee. Once again the same thing has been repeated yesterday and it is a very regretable event. I submit for building up democratic conventions and also in the interest of democracy such practice will have to be somehow avoided and that Committee which was appointed appealed to the good sense of members to see such events do not occur again. But unfortunataly, it has once again occured. It looks as if the people are bent upon breaking democratic traditions. For every offence, I suggest, there must be a penalty. Unless it is provided for, it cannot be curbed. The Committee appointed for this purpose went into this question and left this question to the good sense of the members. I bring this to the notice of the Chair as well as to the Government to think over this matter and appoint a Committee to go into the question of privilege, as the Committee appointed for this purpose did not provide any penalty for the offence. It is very necessary to put an end to such practice. I therefore, appeal to the Chair that certain steps must be taken in this direction. I would also like to draw the attention of the Government to this regrettable event that has happened yesterday. It was almost obstructing the Governor and such things should not be allowed to happen hereafter. I submit to the Chair to think over and appoint a Committee to go into the question or do something that is necessary in this direction.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ವಿ. ಅಂಜನಪ್ಪ (ಪದವೀಧರರ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ).—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭಾಪತಿಗಳೇ, ನನ್ನ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರಾದಂಥ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಶ್ರೀ ಆಚಾರ್ ಅವರು ಅಷ್ಟು ಆಳವಾದ ಅನುಭವ ರಾಜಕೀಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರೂ, ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ಅರಿತವರಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ, ಕಳೆದ ವರ್ಷ ಇದೇ ವಿಚಾರದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಉಭಯಸದನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ಸಮಿತಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಹಾಗೆ ಒಂದು ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗಿದಯಾದರೂ ಈಗ ಅದೇ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪವನ್ನು ಪುನಃ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹಿಂದೆ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಚರ್ಚೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಒಂದು ಮಾತು. ವಿರೋಧಪಕ್ಷದವರು ಯಾವ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೂ ಶತಾಯ ಗತಾಯ ತಮಗಿರುವ ಹಕ್ಕುಭಾದ್ಯತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಹಿಂದೆ ಆ ಕಮಿಟಿ ಮುಂಪೆಯೇ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಭಾಷಣವನ್ನು ಬಹಿಷ್ಕರಿಸುವುದು ಅಥವಾ ಪುರಸ್ಕರಿಸುವುದು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಇರುವ ಒಂದು ಹಕ್ಕುಬಾಧ್ಯತೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಆಡಳಿತ ಪಕ್ಷ ಕೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಒಂದುವೇಳೆ ನಾವು ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಭಾಷಣವನ್ನು ಬಹಿಷ್ಕರಿಸಿದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಡಳಿತಪಕ್ಷದವರು ನಮ್ಮಮೇಲೆ ಉಗ್ರವಾದ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಅದು ಖಂಡಿತವಾಗಿ ಯಾರ ಕೈಯ್ಯಿಂದಲೂ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಇವರು ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಹಕ್ಕನ್ನು ಮೊಟಕುಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ನಾನು ಕೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಬದ್ಧರಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ಸೌಮ್ಯರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಅಸಮ್ಮತಿಯನ್ನು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿ ನಾವು ನಿನ್ನೆ ವಾಕ್ ಔಟ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಆದರೆ ಕೆಲವು ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರು ಭಾಷಣಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡದೆ ಕುರ್ಚಿ, ಮೇಜುಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಸಾಡಿ ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಗಲಭೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದರಿಂದಾಗಿ ಅವರು ಭಾಷಣವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲಿಕ್ಕಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಂತಹ ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲವಲ್ಲಾ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ನಾವು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ನ್ಯಾಯಬದ್ಧವಾಗಿ, ಶಾಸನಬದ್ಧವಾಗಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ನಡೆದು ಕೇವಲ ಅಸಮ್ಮತಿಯನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸಿ ಬಹಿಷ್ಕಾರ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಮಾಡುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಏನಿದೆ, ಎಲ್ಲಿದೆ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಕೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಹಕ್ಕುಬಾಧ್ಯತೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಾವು ಪರಿಪಾಲನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಇವರ ಒಂದು ಬೂಟಾಟಿಕೆ

ಆಟಗಳಿಗೆ ನಾವು ಹೆದರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಭಾಷಣವನ್ನು ಪುರಸ್ಕರಿಸುವ ಅಥವಾ ಬಹಿಷ್ಕರಿಸುವ ಹಕ್ಕು ನಮಗೆ ಇದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಇವರ ಒಂದು ಅಂತಹ ಬೆದರಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ನಾವು ಜಗ್ಗುವವರಲ್ಲವೆಂಬುದಾಗಿ ನಾನು ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

† ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ಎಚ್. ಶಿವಾನಂದಸ್ವಾಮಿ.—ಸಭಾಪತಿಗಳೇ, ಬಹುಶಃ ಬೀದಿಬೀದಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿ ಮಾತುಕತೆ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಎಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲೂ ಲಾಟಿ ಚಾರ್ಜು, ಗೋಲೀಬಾರು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ನಡೆಯಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಅವರ ಇಷ್ಟ ಇರಬಹುದು. ಅದಕ್ಕೂ ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ನಾವು ತಯಾರಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ನಾವು ವಾಕ್‌ಔಟ್ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವ ಹಕ್ಕು ಇವರಿಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲಿದೆ? ಎಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಹದಲ್ಲಿ ರಕ್ತದ ಕಣವಿರುತ್ತದೋ ಅಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೂ ನಾವು ನೋಡೇ ನೋಡುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಧೈರ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಹೋರಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ. ನಮಗೆ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಹಕ್ಕನ್ನು ನಾವು ಬಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀ ನಿಜಲಿಂಗಪ್ಪನವರ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯವೇ ತಾಂಡವಾಡುತ್ತದೆಯೋ ಏನೋ ಎನ್ನುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಇದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ವಿ. ಅಂಜನಪ್ಪ.—ನಾವು ಈ ರೀತಿ ನಡೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇವೆಂದು ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಬೇರೊಬ್ಬ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಯಾರೇ ಆಗಲಿ ಹೇಳುವ ಹಕ್ಕು ಅವರಿಗಿಲ್ಲ. ನೀವು ಬಿಳೀ ಟೋಪಿ ಹಾಕಬಾರದು, ಕೆಂಪು ಟೋಪಿ ಹಾಕಬಾರದು ಎಂದು ಇವರು ಯಾವ ಅಧಿಕಾರದಿಂದ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ ವಿಚಾರ ಇದೇ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಂದೆ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಮತ್ತೆ ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮರು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಯಾವ ಒಂದು ಹಕ್ಕು ಅಥವಾ ಅಧಿಕಾರದ ಮೇರೆಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ?

ಸಭಾಪತಿಯವರು.—ತಾವು ಯಾವ ಒಂದು ಅಧಿಕಾರದ ಮೂಲಕ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೀರೋ ಅದೇ ರೀತಿಯ ಒಂದು ಅಧಿಕಾರದ ಮೂಲಕ ಅವರೂ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. I request the Hon'ble Member to address only the Chair and not the individual members.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ಎಚ್. ಶಿವಾನಂದಸ್ವಾಮಿ.—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ತಮ್ಮ ಮೂಲಕ ನಾನು ಹೇಳುವುದೇನೆಂದರೆ, ಬಹುಶಃ ನಮ್ಮ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ಸಿನ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರು, ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಬುದ್ಧಿಯನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಭಾವಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ, ಇದು ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಂತಿಯನ್ನು ಪಾಲನೆ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ, ಮತ್ತು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ. ಇಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಜನರನ್ನು ಕೊಂದರೂ ಸುಮ್ಮನಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಲಾಟಿ ಚಾರ್ಜ್ ಮಾಡಿದರೂ ಸುಮ್ಮನಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಹೆಂಗಸರ ಮೇಲೆ ದುರ್ವರ್ತನೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದರೂ ಸುಮ್ಮನಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈಗ ನಾವು ಹೊರಗೆ ಹೋದರೂ, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದು ತೀರ ಅಸಂಬದ್ಧ. ನಾವು ಯಾವುದಕ್ಕೂ ತಯಾರಾಗಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಇದೆಲ್ಲಾ ಅಧಿಕಾರದ ಮತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇವರು ಹೇಳತಕ್ಕ ಮಾತು. ನಾವು ಇದನ್ನು ಯಾರಿಗೆ ಹೇಳೋಣ. ಒಂದು ಕಡೆ ಲಾಠಿ ಚಾರ್ಜ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಜನರು ಉದ್ರೇಕಗೊಂಡರು, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಲಾಠಿ ಚಾರ್ಜ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿ ಕಾಂಪೌಂಡಿಗೆ ನುಗ್ಗಿ ಪ್ರಿನ್ಸಿಪಾಲರನ್ನು ಹೊಡೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇವರು ಹೊರಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟಪಡಿಸ ಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಆದಂತೆ ಈ ಸದನದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಡ ಮಾಡಿ ತೋರಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೂ ನಾವು ತಯಾರಾಗಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಕಾನೂನು ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಕಾನೂನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಏನು ಅವಕಾಶ ಇದೆಯೋ ಅದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡದೆ ಹೋದರೆ ಮುಂದಿನ ಕ್ರಮ ಬೇರೆ ಇದೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ನೋಡಲಿ. ಅದಕ್ಕೂ ತಯಾರಾಗಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ರಾಮರಾಯರು ರಾಜಿನಾಮೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದಾಗ, ಅದಕ್ಕೂ ಒಂದು ದಿವಸ ಜೈಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಈ ರಾಜ್ಯವನ್ನು ರಕ್ತದ ಕ್ರಾಂತಿಯಿಂದ ಉಳಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾನೂನಿನ ಆಡಳಿತ ನಡೆಯಬೇಕಾಗಿವೆ. ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಅಕಸ್ಮಾತ್ ರಾಜ್ಯವನ್ನು ನೀವು ಪೂರ್ತಿ ರಕ್ತಪಾತದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಕಲ ಮನಸ್ಸಿದ್ದರೆ, ಏನು ಬೇಕಾದರೂ ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಿ. ಹೆದರಿಸುವುದನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಬಿಡಿ. ಅಷ್ಟು ಮಾತ್ರ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—Several times I have brought it to the notice of the Hon'ble Members that there will have an opportunity to discuss it during the discussion on the Motion of Thanks to the Governor's Address.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ಎಚ್. ಶಿವಾನಂದಸ್ವಾಮಿ.—ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ನಾವು ವಾಕ್ ಔಟ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ, ನಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರತಿಭಟನೆಯನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ.

† Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—The question raised by Mr. Achar is that if it amounts to a matter of privilege then this House will discuss it; it is happenning in almost all the Houses of the Country.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—This matter requires a thorough examination it cannot be decided here.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—It has been gone into by a Committee of this House. I cannot understand how it can be reopend. Either Mr. Achar must make up his mind that it amounts to breach of privilege then there is an occasion for re-opening of the deliberations, o rhe must make out a case that there is cause for re-opening the whole thing. The matter came up as a substantive motion. It had not come in a light hearted way. You will kindly recall Sir, that the Home Minister made a specific motion on that occasion, and it was put down as a matter of breach of privilege. Why not say definitely that it was to be left to the good sense of the members? Otherwise there is always a case for saying "why not the Committee do so". How can they now say that it should be reopend? I would not have spoken on this had he not invoked the jurisdiction of the Chair. What action can you take? Technically you cannot take any action, unless there is a substative motion. Even if there is a substantive motion, it has already been discussed and we have come to an understanding. What is the grave provecation for upsetting the understanding? The Committee did go into the question and had made an elaborate report. I do not think you should allow any more discussion on this. I request you to give a quietus to this.

3-15 P.M.

Sri K. R. ACHAR.—In fact this matter came up last time also just like this. This was raised as a representation. Later on Mr. J. B. Mallaradhya moved a resolution I distinctly remember; Mr. J. B. Mallaradhya will kindly correct me if I have made a mistake This time I have adopted the same course. I did not say that any punishment should be provided or any steps must be taken. I am very serious about this matter because it is one of the basic foundations of democracy to respect the Head of the State. The only point I raised today was to draw the attention of the Chair to the event that happened yesterday and also to draw the attention of the Government to the fact, so that they may consider this aspect. It was left to their good sense that they should not walk out. My point is, whether any Committee either at the instance of the Chairman or at the instance of the Government should be formed to go into this.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—Unless the Hon'ble Member gives a definite noties under the Rules of Procedure, this matter cannot be taken up.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

SECRETARY.—Sir, I big to lay on the Table of the House a state ment showing the Bills which have received the assent of the Governor or the President, as the case may be, subsequent to the Report made during the previous session.

Statement showing the Bills assented to by the Governor or the President

Sl. No.	Name of the Bill	Date of Assent	Assented by
1	The Mysore (Abolition of Cash Grants) Bill, 1967.	11th December, 1967	President
2	The Mysore Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill 1967.	28th December, 1967	Governor
3	The Mysore Local Authorities (Postponement of Elections and Continuance of Administrators) (Repealing) Bill, 1967.	29th December, 1967	do
4	The City of Bangalore Municipal Corporation (Amendent) Bill 1967.	do	do
5	The Mysore Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners' Registration and Medical Practitioners' Miscellaneous Provisions (Amendment) Bill, 1967.	do	do
6	The Mysore Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1967.	do	do
7	The Mysore Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 1967.	do	do
8	The Mysore Appropriation (No. 6) Bill, 1967.	do	do
9	The Karnatak University (Amendment) Bill, 1967.	30th December, 1967	do
10	The Mysore Village Offices Abolition (Amendment) Bill, 1967.	9th January, 1968	do
11	The Motor Vehicles (Mysore Amendment) Bill, 1967.	30th January, 1968	President

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—As required under rule 18 (1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Legislative Council I report to the House that His Excellency the Governor was pleased to addiess the Legislature yesterday and I place a copy of the Adress on the Table of the House.

ADDRESS DELIVERED BY THE GOVERNOR OF MYSORE TO THE STATE LEGISLATURE

Honourable Members of the Legislature,

I ESTEEM it a privilege to extend a warm welcome to you all, on this occasion of my first address to the Joint Session of the Mysore Houses of Legislature. The Emergency declared in 1962 has been lifted. We however, continue to face many problems of a complicated nature and utmost vigil is required to see that our country enjoys undisturbed peace and continues its developmental effort to promote the welfare of the people to as large an extent as possible. The State Government seeks your co-operation and help in implementing the various policies and programmes undertaken with this objective in view.

Law and Order

The law and order situation in the State was generally satisfactory till recently. The exploitation by anti-social elements, of student unrest in connection with the language question has caused some trouble in recent months. The position is under careful watch add timely action is being taken to see that law and order are maintained satisfactorily.

It is a matter of deep regret that violent demonstrations in exploitation of student unrest, should have broken out in Bangalore and a few other towns and it has been found necessary to close schools and colleges for a while. It is needless to mention that damage and destruction of public property is suicidal from the point of the nation as a while. The closure of schools and colleges even for brief periods is equally damaging to the future of our students who have ultimately to shoulder the duties and responsibilities of citizenship. Our democratic system gives ample scope for decision by debate and discussion on any controversial subject and there is no place whatsoever, for violence which is likely to sap the very foundations of democracy. We should be able to combat divisive forces and settle differences, if any, in such a manner as to maintain and strengthen unity and promote national integration at all times.

(Departmental Library)
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(ಇಲಾಖಾ ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯ)
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Planning

The commencement of the Fourth Five-Year Plan has been postponed to 1st April 1969, owing to a series of developments which commenced with the aggression on our frontiers by Pakistan in September, 1965. The inevitable increase in defence outlay and also the two successive droughts in 1966 and 1967 have had an unsettling effect on the country's economy. The devaluation in June 1966 also necessitated reconsideration of the Fourth Five-Year Plan proposals as originally formulated, with the rusult that annual plans had to be formulated for implementation during 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69. Work on the formulation of the Fourth Five-Year Plan will be taken up after finalising the Annual Plan for 1968-69. In the meanwhile the epoch-making deliberations of the UNCTAD now in Session at New Delhi would have been completed and a clearer picture of the new pattern of World Trade in which both the Developed and Developing countries are to assume joint responsibilities and commitments in the formulation and implementation of Trade and Aid Programmes would have become available and be of help in taking quick decisions in regard to the Fourth Plan. The growing volume of world opinion holding that the most important ingredient of international security is Economic and Social development is indeed a hopeful augury for the success of our developmental efforts.

1968-69 is expected to be the third as also the last of the "Annual Plan Years" and the programme for this year will provide the base for the new Fourth Five-Year Plan. Proposals for the Annual Plan 1968-69 have been formulated by the State Government after a careful consideration of priorities.

As the size of the Annual Plan for 1967-68 is itself of the order of Rs. 60.25 crores, every attempt is being made to ensure that the Plan for the next year is at least of the same order.

The State Planning Department was strengthened, towards the end of 1964, by setting up Evaluation and Man-power wings to assess the impact of various Plan Programmes and to co-ordinate the work relating to Man-power Planning. Subsequently these wings were strengthened by the addition of technical and supporting staff, based on the recommendations of the working groups set up by the Government of India.

Seasonal Conditions and Relief Measures

Owing to delayed, inadequate and unevenly distributed rainfall during the months from June to November 1967, seasonal conditions in several districts were not satisfactory. The standing crops in several areas were reported to be withering, the tanks did not receive sufficient water and the prospect of good harvest in several areas was not bright. Adequate funds for scarcity relief works and under other heads of accounts were provided in order to enable Deputy Commissioners to draw up integrated plans of development and scarcity relief at the taluk level.

Food and Civil Supplies

Mysore State though self-sufficient in coarse grains, is deficit in rice even in a year of normal seasonal conditions. For the purpose of building up a Second Buffer Stock, Government have issued Mysore Foodgrains (Purchase in Regulated Markets) Order, 1967. Under this order, purchases are made from the Regulated Markets through authorised agents of Government.

The current year turned out to be rather difficult, owing to the unanticipated drastic cuts effected by the Centre in the allotments of foodsgrains, particularly wheat and milo. The Food Department has been able to maintain a steady supply of foodgrains to the vulnerable sections of the population and to the consumers in the Informal Rationing areas. The State has also been facing an acute shortage of gram and gramdhal owing to the meagre allotments by the Central Government, consequent on the shortfall in their production in the producing States. Efforts are being made continually, to procure as much quantities of gram and gramdhal as possible, and 3,200 tonnes of gram and gramdhal have been obtained from Haryana State.

In view of the reduction in the quota of sugar by the Centre from March 1967, the State Government has reduced the monthly issues of sugar to individual as well as bulk consumers.

With a view to maintaining a watch over the price trends in respect of essential commodities and other food-stuffs, and to check the tendency of profiteering by the traders, Government have issued orders which enjoin dealers in cotton-textiles, baby foods, edible oils, vanaspathi and certain other essential commodities, to sell the products at reasonable rates.

Labour and Training

There was marked improvement in the Labour Management relations during this year (1st January 1967 to 31st October 1967) as compared to the corresponding period in the previous year. There were 61 strikes involving 17,861 workers resulting in the loss of 1,06,318, man-days, as against 88 strikes involving 48,892 workers resulting in the loss of 2,94,775 man-days in the corresponding period of last year.

There were 10 cases of closure of Industrial concerns affecting 4,630 workers this year as against 20 cases of closures affecting 2,814 workers in the corresponding period of last year. These closures were due to adverse trade conditions, recession in Engineering Industry and want of raw materials.

Minimum rates of wages were fixed for the first time in the employments in Textile (Silk) Industry and in Residential Hotels and Eating Houses. Minimum rates of wages were revised in 10 scheduled employments during this year.

The Government of India have decided to establish a Foremen's Training Institute at Bangalore in collaboration with the Federal Republic of Germany to train existing foremen and workers with adequate industrial experience in advanced technical skills. The State Government have donated land measuring 51 acres valued at about Rs. 13 lakhs for this purpose. The foundation stone of this Institute was laid by Dr. Schwarz, Minister for Economics, State of Baden, Wurttemberg, on the 24th January 1968.

Road Transport

To encourage long distance and inter-State transport of goods by road, an agreement has been reached among the transport authorities of the five Southern States *viz.*, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Madras, Maharashtra and Mysore. Eighty-three permits for inter-State operation have been issued in favour of State Operators which will yield an annual additional revenue of Rs. 4 lakhs.

A new rule has been introduced in the Mysore Motor Vehicles Rules, 1963, under which tourist vehicles will be permitted to operate in this State without countersignature by the Transport authorities.

The year 1966-67 witnessed some noteworthy achievements. A major scheme of expansion was implemented in Kanakapura Pocket on 1st December 1966, when 38 routes were taken over for operations with 60 vehicles to cover 11,288 kilometres per day.

The Mysore State Road Transport Corporation owns a fleet of 2,272 passenger vehicles, and 4 luxury tourist taxies and has a labour force of about 17,000 employees.

With an invested capital of Rs. 18.65 crores as on 31st March 1967, the Corporation earned a gross revenue of Rs. 14.56 crores during the year 1966–67 yielding a net surplus of Rs. 58.65 lakhs after meeting all expenses.

Tourist Taxi Services have been started to promote tourist traffic in the State. Four imported air-conditioned luxury tourist taxies have been commissioned into service.

Information and Tourism

The current year has been observed as International Tourist Year. Several special programmes for the International Tourist Week during October 1967 were conducted in addition to the Dasara celebrations. The Khedda operations held in January 1968 attracted a number of foreign tourists. It is proposed to provide Rest Houses, transport and other facilities at several places of tourist interest.

Education

With a view to encourage the school-going habit in children and to improve their nutrition, Government introduced the Pre-Schools Feeding

Programme covering 4 lakh childern during the current year. Government have also approved the uniform syllabus for Nursery School Teacher Training Institutions. A Guide Book for Teachers in Nursery Schools is being brought out. Government have sanctioned the scheme of having a Children's Railway in the Cubbon Park at Bangalore.

As a result of Government's decision to increase the duration of Primary School Teachers Training Course to 2 years, additional accommodation and staff have been sanctioned to all Teacher Training Institutions in the State. About 2,500 teachers were deputed for training this year. Eighty new village Primary Schools were sanctioned.

During the year, Government amended rules of the Triple Benefit Scheme applicable to Primary and Secondary School teachers. The amendment enables all teachers to receive Pension and Gratuity benefits on par with Government servants.

With a view to improving quality of text-books prescribed for Primary and Secondary Schools Government have reconstituted the Text Book Committee. Government have also decided that as far as possible, one text book in each subject will be prescribed for the entire State.

To encourage the use of Kannada in higher education, Government with the permission of the Bangalore University, opened Kannada Medium Sections in the Maharani's College, Bangalore, and Government Arts and Science College, Bangalore. They have also instituted 20 scholarships each at Rs. 500 per annum, for students who take Kannada and English as optional subjects in the degree course. Government have further decided to establish a Board with the Education Minister as Chairman and representatives from the Universites and departments concerned, for the development of Kannada as a medium of higher education. As a preliminary step in the process of implementation of the Mysore Official Language Act, 1963, an English—Kannada glossary of administrative terms has been compiled and published.

To accelerate the use of Kannada as the State language, Government have decided to publish the Kannada Gazette simultaneously with the English edition from the coming year. Necessary additional staff and equipment have been sanctioned for the Government Press.

Government has decided to build the Venkatappa Art Gallery as an Annexe to the Museum in the Cubbon Park, Bangalore.

With a view to developing the Library Service, Government propose to sanction more posts of Chief Librarians for the City Libraries.

Additional Grants have been sanctioned to Mysore State Sports Council for the development of Sport and Games and construction of Stadia in Districts. Districts Sports Councils have been established for this purpose. A certificate course for Physical Education has been started in the Government College of Physical Education.

Family Planning Programmes

In view of the vital importance of Family Planning for the future of our country, vigorous action is being taken at every level, to see that the programmes are successfully implemented all over the State. Two hundred and sixty-five Rural Family Planning Welfare Centres and 24 Urban Family Planning Units have been set up and facilities for Loop placement, contraceptives, sterilisation operations and all other methods have been made available to large numbers of people in the State. The programmes are rapidly gaining momentum and as against an annual average expenditure of Rs. 14 lakhs in the past, a sum of Rs. 96.3 lakhs has been spent during 1966-67 and the expenditure is expected to touch Rs. 142 lakhs in the current year. It has been decided that the tempo of Family Planning work should be accelerated further and the expenditure in the State will be nearly Rs. 223 lakhs during 1968-69, out of which a sum of Rs. 209 lakhs will be received as Central assistance outside the State Plan Schemes. Enthusiastic participation of the public is very necessary and all possible efforts are being made to enlist their hearty co-operation in these programmes.

Drugs Control

Drugs Control Section has been elevated to the status of an independent Department. A College of Pharmacy is run by this Department for Diploma and Degree training in Pharmaceutical Education.

Rural and Urban Water Supply

Out of 215 towns in the State, 118 towns have been provided with protected drinking water facilities and about 7 towns with underground drainage facilities. About 153 schemes of protected water supply have been completed for the benefit of villagers. Government have decided to execute some of the major water supply schemes under the L.I.C. Loan Programme.

Government have taken a decision that every village without a drinking water well will be provided with a well. A larger number of wells have been sanctioned and the scheme is being implemented. It is hoped that within a few years there will be no village in the State without elementary drinking water facilities.

The groundwater cell of the Mines and Geology Department commissioned during last year, was engaged in assessing the groundwater potential and sinking bore wells in parts of Bangalore, Bellary Chitradurga, Dharwar, Gulbarga and Hassan Districts.

Agriculture

During 1967-68, programmes were implemented to increase the production of agricultural crops in the State laying special emphasis on high yielding varieties. The results achieved in the Khariff season have been satisfactory. The area covered under high yielding varieties in the Khariff season in 1967-68 was about 2.4 lakh acres which is more than double the area covered in the previous year. Intensive Agriculture Area Programme is in operation in 10 Districts of the State. Since October, due to the scarcity of the rains, drought conditions prevailed in southern parts of the State and in Malnad Districts. Suitable programmes have been drawn up for the Rabi season and it is expected that the target fixed for the Summer Programme will be achieved.

Application of chemical fertilisers has increased considerably. During 1968-69, there is programme to distribute 1.25 lakh tonnes of nitrogen in the form of artificial fertilisers besides production of 4.5 lakh tonnes of urban compost and 48 lakh tonnes of rural compost.

Land Reclamation and Development work has been intensified by the Agricultural Engineering Section of the Department through the Tractor and Bull-dozer organisation. During 1968-69, the target for reclaiming will be 12,000 acres.

The State Agro-Industries Corporation has been established and the distribution of pumpsets and tractors has been entrusted to that Corporation to supplement the distribution undertaken by the State Land Development Bank and the Co-operative Apex Bank.

A Farmers' Training Centre has been established at Gangavathi, where farmers are trained in the improved methods of agriculture and it is proposed to extend these training facilities to more and more farmers of the State in the coming years.

Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 3·5 lakhs towards the cost of admission of extra students in the Agricultural Colleges, Hebbal and Dharwar. The University of Agricultural Sciences of Bangalore has programmed to intensify research, teaching and extension programmes and the development of research centres.

Horticulture

Special schemes like Areca and Cocoanut Development have been sanctioned. The scheme for the intensive production of vegetables and quick growing fruits is becoming popular. Facilities have been given to the Government of India to establish an Institute of Horticulture at Hessarghatta.

Fisheries

Development of Fisheries has made great strides with the progress in the mechanisation of fishing. Facilities for processing and preservation of fish have also been increased. The Co operative Fisheries Project financed by the Agricultural Refinance Corporation has been implemented in South Kanara District. Intensive Development of Fisheries will be taken up in the Applied Nutrition Programme in several Blocks. Production of nylon fishing twine and fishing nets will be undertaken in a plant at Tungabhadra Dam. Intensive Reservoir Fishing Development will be taken up at Markonahally and Shantisagar Reservoirs. It is proposed to set up a State Fisheries Corporation which will co-ordinate Fisheries production and marketing. A project report for development of the Fishing Harbour at Malpe has been prepared with the help of Yugoslavia Experts and a decision will be taken about the selection of the harbour site.

Forests

Afforestation is being done intensively and this programme has been intensified to cover an area of 4,40,000 acres with teak, soft-wood, cashew, rubber, linaloe, fuel and other species. There is a programme to raise rubber plantation at the rate of 2,000 acres during each year of the Fourth Plan and special staff has been sanctioned for the same. Plantations of oil palm will also be undertaken. The draft Mysore Forest Rules has been published and action is being taken to finalise these Rules. Due attention has also been paid to the Soil Conservation work and for Game Preservation.

Bangalore Dairy

The Bangalore Dairy has been successful in mobilising supplies and arranging distribution of large quantities of milk and the first stage target of 50,000 litres of milk per day has already been reached. A proposal to instal a Skim Milk Powder Plant is under survey. With the increase in the availability of milk supplies the number of milk booths in the Bangalore City Corporation area has also been increased.

Irrigation

While the State is endeavouring to harness the mighty rivers of Krishna and Cauvery for the benefit of the arid zones through which these rivers flow, concerted efforts are also being made in tapping the minor streams and rivulets and bringing under irrigation, additional areas with the help of small reservoirs constructed across them. These are spread all over the State and are capable of speedy results. This will help to bring under irrigation, with the help of the minor irrigation works, an area of about 2.83 lakh acres.

Sharing of Krishna River Waters

The question of sharing of the waters of the Krishna is still pending. The State Government had requested the Government of India in January 1962 to refer the dispute regarding the allocation of Krishna-Godavari waters for adjudication in accordance with the provisions of the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956. The Government of India in reply informed the State Government that before a Tribunal was appointed, the Central Government had to be satisfied that the dispute cannot be settled by negotiations. Further, the Central Government were of the view that a settlement satisfactory to all parties, would be reached by negotiations more expeditiously than through a reference to arbitration under the Inter-State Water Disputes Act.

Nearly six years have passed and no settlement has been reached. A few months back, the Prime Minister held discussion on this subject with the Chief Ministers of the Andhra, Maharashtra and Mysore. But the settlement of the issue is still not in sight. Government has therefore urged the Prime Minister that the matter should be immediately referred to a Tribunal for adjudication of the dispute without losing any more time on discussions. Government is also considering such other steps including legal remedies that are necessary to safeguard the interests of the State.

Power

The power shortage felt during the Second Plan period and a part of the Third Plan period is no more. It is expected that the second phase of the Sharavathi Power Project consisting of six units would be completed by 1970.

Investigation on the Kalindi Project is in an advanced stage, and this project will be taken up some time during the Fourth Plan period.

During the year 1967-68, 800 villages will be electrified and about 12,000 pumpsets energised. It is programmed to electrify 500 villages and energise 12,000 irrigation pumpsets during 1968-69. The Electricity Board hopes to spend Rs. 9 crores on these works. By the year 1968-69, it is expected that 7,659 villages would have been electrified and 78,612 irrigation pumpsets energised.

Communications

As against 13,783 miles of road in 1956 during the last three Plan periods, the road mileage has been doubled. During the year 1967-68 an amount of Rs. 312 lakhs has been spent on the improvement and addition of new roads and a few bridges. It proposed to spend another amount of Rs. 280 lakhs during 1968-69 on the construction of 80 miles of new roads and improvement of 200 miles of the roads

in use. One hundred and seventeen miles of roads will be asphalted. It is also programmed to construct 500 miles of rural roads and to complete 20 major bridges.

Mangalore Harbour Project

As Hon'ble members are aware, the shore works of the Mangalore Harbour Project have been in progress. A sum of Rs. 4.29 crores has been spent up to September 1967 and the Government of India have just announced final approval of the Project at an estimated cost of Rs. 24.30 crores. The all-weather 30 feet deep sea port will have loading and unloading facilities for iron ore, manganese ore, raw materials of the Fertiliser Industry and various other items of general cargo also. It is hoped that further work connected with the establishment of this first major port of Mysore State will be proceeded with briskly hereafter.

Social Welfare

During the year 1967-68, Nursery-*cum*-Women Welfare Centres, Residential Schools, Government Hostels for Boys and Girls and Tailoring Production Units have been opened.

With a view to fostering social integration of different communities, Government had taken a significant step in converting all Government Hostels into the non-denominational pattern. As a further step in this direction, the existing aided hostels have also been converted into the non-denominational pattern. It is proposed to evolve a similar pattern in respect of the Residential Schools also.

The Directorate of Social Welfare has been making systematic efforts to secure due representation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Government service. During the year 1968-69, the programmes for the welfare of Backward Classes will be further intensified. The stress will once again be on Programmes of Education and on the development of Co-operative Institutions designed to secure economic development of these classes.

Probation and After-Care Services

In 1968-69, it is proposed to bring about an improvement in the Craft Training and Education in the various institutions by the introduction of composite Engineering training programme in printing, poultry, dairy, making of chalk crayons and other crafts.

Two certified schools have been established this year and it is proposed to establish five more Remand Homes under the Children Act in the State so that each District is provided with a Remand Home.

There is a proposal to reorganise the institution for the Blind and the Deaf and also to start an Industrial Training-*cum*-Rehabilitation Centre.

Co-operation

The co-operative movement in the Mysore State continues to play an important role in the economy of the State. Nine schemes namely (1) Reclamation and Development of Land under the Tungabhadra Project (Left Bank Canal), Raichur, (2) Reclamation and Development of Land under the Tungabhadra Project (Right Bank Canal), Bellary, (3) Bhadra Project (Shimoga, Chitradurga and Bellary), (4) Development of Areca Plantation in Shimoga, South Kanara and North Kanara Districts, (5) Development of Fisheries in South Kanara District, (6) Development of Fisheries in North Kanara District, (7) Development of Cocoanut Plantation in Maidan District, (8) Reclamation and development of land under Ghataprabha Project (Left Bank Canal) in Bijapur and Belgaum Districts, and (9) Development of Orange Plantation involving a total financial outlay of Rs. 14.32 crores have been sanctioned. Other schemes for Soil Conservation, Development of Cocoanut Plantation in coastal Districts, Cashew cultivation Area Development Scheme for sinking of irrigation wells and installation of pumpsets in Kolar District, Development of Pineapple cultivation and development of Banana plantation involving a total outlay of Rs. 13.92 crores are under the consideration of the Agricultural Refinance Corporation.

Industries

Government have extended several concessions and offered incentives to entrepreneurs for setting up industries in the State such as, supply of electricity and water at reasonable rates, exemption from octroi and sales tax in the initial stages and such other help as the industry may need.

In addition to the industrial estates already established, the construction of 23 new industrial estates has been taken up during the current year. During 1966-67, Government had recommended to the Government of India the grant of industrial licences in respect of 49 cases. The two outstanding major projects which are under implementation in the private sector are—(1) The Integrated Aluminium Project near Belgaum, and (2) A major Nitrogenous Fertiliser Project near Mangalore. Messrs. Indian Aluminium Company, in collaboration with Alcan Aluminium Ltd., Canada, has taken up the construction of an Aluminium smelter near Belgaum. The licensed capacity of the project is 30,000 tonnes of aluminium ingots to start with to be expanded to one lakh tonnes in subsequent stages.

Mines and Geology

The Department of Mines and Geology continued its activities in providing the additional resources of important economic ores and minerals like iron ore, bauxite and limestone deposits in the State.

The National Mineral Development Corporation have completed their investigation at Kudremukh–Gangamula and have drafted a project report for exploitation of the Magnetite iron ore deposits from this region for export through Mangalore Port. This Corporation has also programmed to exploit about 4 million tonnes of iron ore from Donimale range for export every year.

Government have recently sanctioned a scheme for survey and assessment of minor minerals in the State under the Fourth Five-Year Plan. The department has a programme to intensify their activities on location of additional mineral deposits of industrial value.

Mahajan Commission's Findings

A matter which has been agitating the minds of many people in Mysore is the one concerning the boundary disputes. On the insistence of the Government of Maharashtra, a One-Man Commission was appointed by the Government of India, under the Chairmanship of Shri Mehr Chand Mahajan, an eminent jurist and Ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India. After a thorough enquiry into all aspects of the disputes including personal visits to the various disputed areas and interviews with thousands of persons, the Commission gave its Report on 25th August 1967.

Now that the findings contained in the report were found unfavourable to them, it has been attacked by the Government of Maharashtra and even by Kerala. Both the Governments have expressed that the findings of the Commission should not be accepted. In fact the findings hit Mysore on both fronts. Some big and important trade centres along with fertile areas as also vast forest tracts rich in minerals, are to be transferred to Maharashtra. On the other hand many areas claimed by Mysore are not given to it. In spite of this, the Government of Mysore made up their mind to accept the same with a view to resolving once and for all the long pending disputes between the neighbouring States and urge the Government of India to accept the findings of the Commission and implement the same. The Legislative Council and Assembly in Mysore have supported this stand.

It is but meet that the well-considered and judicious finding of a high-powered one-man commission appointed by the Government of India should be accepted by all the States concerned, in view of the understanding between the Chief Ministers of Maharashtra and Mysore that the Commission's findings would be regarded as binding on them.

Legislation

A number of Bills placed before the previous Session could not be taken up for want of time. Some of these Bills and a few new ones will be brought before you in due course. In particular, the following Bills are proposed to be placed for your consideration :—

1. The Mysore Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1967.
2. The Hyderabad Jagirs (Commutation) Regulation (Mysore Amendment) Bill, 1967.
3. The City of Bangalore Improvement (Second Amendment) Bill, 1967.
4. The Mysore Courts of Civil Judges (Validation of Proceedings) Bill, 1967.
5. The Mysore Inams Abolition Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1968.
6. The Mysore Khadi and Village Industries (Amendment) Bill, 1968.
7. The Mysore Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1968.

The Houses of Mysore Legislature enjoy well-established traditions of reasoned debate and persuasive methods adopted in decision making and I conclude this address, with my best wishes for success in your deliberations and in your efforts to secure sustained progress, in solving the various problems confronting the people of the State.

JAI HIND

PANEL OF VICE-CHAIRMEN

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—Under Rule 9 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Mysore Legislative Coucil the following members will form the panel of Vice-Chairmen for the current sesson :—

Sriyuths :—

1. Ganjiveerappa ;
2. M. Govardhana Rao ;
3. M. C. Narasimhan ;
4. B. Rangappa.

ARREST AND RELEASE OF MEMBERS

(Announcements.)

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—I have received a communication dated 26th and 27th Janauary 1968, from the Commissioner of Police, Banglore, that Sri A. H. Shivanandaswamy, Member. Legislative Council has been arressted on 26th Janauary 1968 at K. B. Extension, Davanagere, under section 151 of the Criminal Procedure Code, read with sections 35 and 108 of the Mysore Police Act, 1963, for defying the prohibitory orders under section 35 of the said Act. The member was released on bail, the same day.

APPOINTMENT OF THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—I have to make an announcement that Sri K. V. Shankara Gowda, Hon'ble Minister for Education has been appointed as Leader of this House.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA (Minister for Education and Agriculture).—Sir, on behalf of the Chief Minister I lay on the Table of the House :

(i) The Mysore Residences of Ministers (Furnishing) Amendment Rules, 1967;

Notification No. GAD 10 (1) GMR 67, dated 14th August, 1967;

(ii) The Mysore Residences of Deputy Minister (Furnishing) (Amendment) Rules, 1967.

Notification No. GAD 10(2) GMR 67, dated 14th August 1967,

under section 15(2) of the Ministers Salaries and Allowances Act, 1956.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—The Notifications are laid on the Table.

Sri MOHAMED ALI (Minister for Transport and Tourism.)—Sir, I beg to lay on the Table of the House:

(i) The Mysore Motor Vehicles (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1967, Notification No. HD 129 TMR 67, dated 18th December, 1967.

(ii) The Mysore Motor Vehicles (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 1967 Notification No. HD 71 TMR 66, dated 31st October 1967,

under section 133 (3) of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—The Notifications are laid on the Table of the House.

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA (Minister for Education and Agriculture).—Sir, on behalf of the Minister for Law and Parliamentary Affairs, I lay :

(*a*) The Mysore Legislature (Presiding Officers') Medical Attendance (Amendment and Special) Rules, 1967 ;

Notification No. LAW 62 LGR 67, dated 21st December 1967 ;

(*b*) The Mysore Legislature (Members' Medical Attendance) (Amendment) Rules, 1967 ;

Notification No. LAW 107 LGR 66, dated 23rd December 1967,

under section 15 (2) of the Mysore Legislature Salaries Act, 1966. Sir, on behalf of the Minister for Finance. Planning, Commerce and Industries I lay :

(*a*) (i) The Mysore Prohibition (Liquor) (Amendment) Rules, 1967 ;

Notification No. HD 38 EDC 67, dated 13th September, 1967,

(ii) The Mysore Prohibition (Appeal) (Amendment) Rules, 1967 ;

Notification No. HD 42 EDC 67, dated 15th September 1967 ;

(iii) The Mysore Prohibition (Manufacture and use of wine for sacramental purposes) (Amendment) Rules, 1967 ;

Notification No. HD 69 EDC 67, dated 12th September, 1967,

under section 125 of the Mysore Prohibition Act, 1961.

(*b*) (i) The Mysore Excise (Sale of Indian and Foreign Liquors) Rules, 1968 ;

Notification No. HD 73 ELF 67, dated 4th Janauary 1968

(ii) The Mysore Excise (Brewery) Rules, 1967 ;

Notification No. HD 43 ELF 67, dated 18th December, 1967,

(iii) The Mysore Excise (Powers and Duties of Excise Officers) Rules, 1967 ;

Notification No. HD 54 EFL 67, dated 18th November 1967 ;

nnder sub-section 4 of section 71 of the Mysore Excise Act, 1965.

(*c*) (i) Annual Report of the Mysore Lac and Paint Works Ltd., for the year 1966-67 ;

(ii) 7th Annual Report of the Tungabhadra Steel Products Limited for the year 1966-67 ;

under section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956 ;

(*d*) Audit Report on the Accounts of the Mysore State Khadi and Village Industries Board and its units for 1961-62 and 1962-63,

under section 26 of the Mysore Khadi ahd Village Industries Act, 1956.

(e) The Mysore Industrial Areas Development Regulations 1966 ;

under section 42 of the Mysore Industrial Areas Development Act, 1966.

Sir, on behalf of the Minister for Revenue and Forests, I lay :

The Mysore Rent Control (Amendment) Rules, 1967,

Notification No. RD 79 GHR 65, dated 19th December, 1967, under section 60 of the Mysore Rent Control Act, 1961.

MR. CHAIRMAN.—The Notifications etc., laid by the Leader of the House are laid on the Table of the House.

MOTION OF THANKS TO THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

MR. CHAIRMAN.—Motion of Thanks may be moved by Sri K. Suryanarayana Adiga.

SRI K. SURYANARAYANA ADIGA (Local Authorities' Constituency).—Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have the honour to move the following Motion :

"We, the Members of the Legislative Council assembled in this session beg leave to thank the Governor for the Address delivered to the Members of the Legislature on the 19th February 1968."

MR. CHAIRMAN.—Sri R. S. Mahanta Shetty to second.

SRI R. S. MAHANTA SHETTY (Local Authorities' Constituency).—Sir, with all pleasure and gratitude I second the Motion of Thanks to His Excellency the Governor of Mysore.

MR. CHAIRMAN.—Motion moved:

"That we the members of the Legislative Council assembled in this session beg leave to thank the Governor for the Address delivered to the members of the Legislature on the 19th February 1968."

† SRI K. SURYANARAYANA ADIGA.—Mr. Chairman, Sir, yesterday, the Governor, as the Head of the State, was pleased to deliver his Address to the Joint Session of the Legislature. It is customary on an occasion like that, the Head of the State should indicate in his Address the important events in the immediate past, indicate the course of legislation and the general policy of the Government. Applying this test, the Governor has been pleased to comply with all the requirements of an Address, if the performance of the State Government is to be judged by what it has done and also from the indication given in the

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Address, it is a matter for complimenting those who have taken the responsibility of running the adminstration of this State. The Governor has very rightly said:

"The Emergency declared in 1962 has been lifted. We, however, continue to face many problems of a complicated nature and utmost vigil is required to see that our country enjoys undisturbed peace and continues its developmental effort to promote the welfare of the people to as large an extent as possible".

Sir, unless there is peace in the country, it is not possible to reach the goal of the welfare State. In this connection, the Governor has also requested everybody on behalf of the State Government, to extend co-operation and help in implementing the various policies and programmes undertaken with this objective in view. If we have to have a good government and if the administration is to be efficiently run and the targets fixed for the developmental works are to be achieved, then, it is possible only with the co-operation of every citizen of the State. If we are not conscious of our responsibility, if we do not give the co-operation that we ought to, to those in charge of administration, then, we cannot reach the goal and the purpose of the Five Year Plans cannot be easily achieved. We hear eriticisms of administration; we repeatedly hear that such and such a project has not been completed and some scheme is not properly functioning and all that. If we carefully analyse the reasons for such happenings, we will find that it is for one thing; public awakening and co-operation from all those who can and should give that co-operation, are not there and things go awry. That is why the State Government have sought the co-operation of everyone concerned in implementing the various policies and programmes undertaken with the object of achieving Welfare State as expeditiously as possible.

The Governor has been pleased to point out in his Address that the law and order situation in the State has been satisfactory till recently. No administration can function and no country can progress if law and order is not maintained. From this test we can know that administration has been functioning well and properly. As the Governor has pointed out, it is only recently that anti-social elements have been exploiting certain unrest in the minds of students. The Goverrnor has rightly pointed out that the position is under careful watch and timely action is being taken to see that law and order are maintained satisfactorily. It is in this connection thst we should have some self-introspection and find out whether every citizen of this country and every citizen of the State have been playing their part properly. The Governor has continued in his Address and said :

" It is a matter of deep regret that violent demonstrations in exploitation of student unrest, should have broken out in

Bangalore and a few other towns and it has been found necessary to close schools and colleges for a while. It is needless to mention that damage and destruction of public property is suicidal from the point of the nation as a whole."

Without realising whom we are harming, we have set about destroying public property, going about destroying street lights, going about burning post offices, going about destroying railway stations and passenger shelters near bus stops. We have not realised what we are going to achieve by doing all this. They have got to be repaired out of the funds which would otherwise be available for developmental works. After all it is the tax payer that has to foot the bill. If I have a grievance against somebody, what is the use of destroying lamp posts, post offices, sign boards, etc.? What is the use of this suicidal act in which we have been indulging in? This is a matter which requires deep pondering by the country as a whole. The closure of schools and colleges even for a brief period is going to upest the entire future of individuals. The students will little realise what harm they are causing to themselves, to their parents and to the country. So, it is worthwhile that we should analyse the cause for this. Our democratic system has provided machinery for going into our grievances and for redressing our grievances. What is democracy? Democracy is a way of Government by discussion, by adopting pursuasion. We all swear by democratic methods. The essence of democracy is to try to persuade our opponents to our viewpoints. If they come to our view, well and good. If they do not, we are bound by majority view. We all think that whatever occurs to our mind is the right decision. If I think that whatever occurs to my mind is right and that everybody else should accept it because I feel that is proper solution for any particular problem, that is not correct. Every one of us appeal to democratic sentiments and want even when you are in a minority the majority to accept the viewpoint. That is not democracy because it is a wrong conception of democracy. We have forgotten our responsibility and citizenship. Just because others do not agree with what we feel, we set about in distress and despair, destroying Government property and thereby we feel that we can attract attention of authorities or win over majority to our viewpoint. This sort of violence, as the Governor pointed out, is going to sap the very foundations of democracy. We should be able to combat this decisive force and settle issues in such a manner as to maintain and strengthen unity and promote national integration at all times. This is what the Govenor has stated in his Address. Let us ponder and find out why the student community has developed this little unrest and why that has led to this sort of law and order situation and destruction of government property on a considerable scale. We are told that somebody in the South is trying to force English on the North and in the South they say that somebody from North is trying to force Hindi on them. There has been mutual outburst both in the North and South, without realising what harm it is causing to the country. We have

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been indulging in this, though not to a very large scale or to the extent as in other States. Our State has its own little contribution to make in this destruction of property. Incidentally when such things happen, to maintain law and order, police have to act. It is a very very distressing position for the police when everybody tries to throw stones at them. When the police use force, it may happen that an innocent man gets hurt. Then a big row is created and there is a hubbub that there have been police excesses and all that. It may be technically true but it was not required for the policeman to hurt or hit a particular individual. We should put ourselves into his position and find out how we would have reacted or behaved. In the midst of a war, a man cannot discriminate and choose. He also thinks of his own protection. If he waits for the other man to fire, this man would not be alive to return the fire. This is the way the policeman acts when he starts lathi charge. All these things happen because our young men's minds and the minds of the students have been misled either by wrong information or by interested quarters. We have to take it that the language problem has upset them. If it is a spontaneous outburst all over the country, then in Southern India it should have sparked off simultaneously and at one and the same time. It has not done so. The level of intelligence and the venue of information of the students of South India are the same.

SRI M. C. NARASIMHAN.—My good friend Mr. Adiga is referring to the language controversy. But there is no such thing in the Address. He has to thank the Governor. While thanking the Governor, is he thanking him for omitting to make a reference ?

SRI K. SURYANARAYANA ADIGA.—Mr. Chairman, I know my responsibility and what I should and what I should not say. I was dealing with the law and order situation and the Governor in his Address, and if my friend has carefully gone through it he will find, has said :

> "The exploitation by anti-social elements of students unrest in connection with the language question has caused some trouble in recent months."

I was just explaining how our students are misled either by wrong information or interested parties. What is the problem ? Problem is about Hindi and English. In so far as this State is concerned, there was absolutely no need in Mysore to get excited. For the last 10 years, the three-language formula has been working very efficiently. What is the three-language formula ? At the high school stage, our children are taught Kannada, Hindi and English. When they enter the college, none of them read Hindi at all ; neither in the medical college nor in the engineering college, nor in the polytechnic or degree course or the P. U. C., our boys and girls are

required to study Hindi. This is the three language formula so that they may know some little knowledge of Hindi and use it when required. I read political science long back. The ingredients required for nationhood are (1) geographical region, (2) flag and (3) national language. These three things are required. The State requires the knowledge of official or national language. In our country Hindi was declared as national language. As far back as 1906, Gandhiji wrote in *Swarajya* that Hindi could be and should be made ultimately the common language for India. Even later in 1947, after freedom, Gandhiji again warned us that if we do not make Hindi as a common language immediately and if we postpone it, problems would get deeper and deeper, and we will forget our common language. We have had our Constitution and as per article 343 of the Constitution, we have accepted that Hindi in Devanagari script with international numerals is to be the official language of the Union of India, and because of our convenience, English will be continued for 15 years and now by the Official Language Amendment Act, it has again to be continued for the future. Till such time we want, we can have intercourse in English between State and State and between States and India. Then where is the question of somebody in Delhi, Hindi Imperialists imposing Hindi on South Indian students and where is the question of somebody in North India thinking that English is going to be imposed upon them? If he wants a job anywhere he must equip himself. If our boys want to get into Central services, then Hindi will be useful to them. After all, what is the percentage of Central jobs they can have if they want? Only such persons who aspire for Central jobs will have to learn either Hindi or English. The Government have gone to the extent of saying that examination will be conducted for admission to Union services in all the 14 languages. It is a problem which will affect very few persons.

3-45 P.M.

If a mistake is committed by a resolution that could be settled by persuasion or debate in Parliament or somewhere else, why should young boys be exploited and made to destroy all the beautiful doomlights along the streets, destroy property and stay away from classes, lose the year and ruin themselves and their poor parents who depend upon them for the future? This should not happen. Our own young men have not fully understood the implications. Our college students are not required to study Hindi at all. Why should they be against Hindi? Now we are told: 'You declare two-language formula because our neighbouring State has declared the two-language formula.' What is the two-language formula? They say only Tamil and English and Tamil will be the medium of instruction in the college classes and no other language should be taught. This two-language formule now accepted by our sister Assembly is a negation of the rights conferred on language minorities under article 350 A of our Constitution. Article 350 A of the Constitution says that at the primary stage, if there are

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language minority groups, they must be provided with instruction in the medium which is known to them both by the State and the local authority inside the State. That is forgotten. So, this is the real picture. But unfortunately our youngsters have been misled. Afrer all, the youth of the State is a fine material. Unfortunately they have not understood the position. If anybody were to say that somebody is going to force a language on them and you would lose employment opportuities, any one would get upset. If I were in their position, I would also get upest. But if they carefully and coolly study it, they will find out that no college student is required to read anything of Hindi, unless he himself opts out for Hindi and study Hindi Language. Why should they have any grievance at all? At the High School stage again the samething is there. The High school children have not objected to it. If the three-language formula is properly implemented, the next generation of students will not feel Hindi as a burden at all. Today, I may consider it a burden to learn Hindi. Gandhiji has given reasons why Hindi should become the national language. He said that in order that a language may become a national language, it should be capable of being learnt within nine months. Hindi answers this criterion.

SRI M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Do you know Hindi now?

SRI K. SURYANARAYANA ADIGA.—It is not necessary that every one should know the nationl language. When Sanskrit was current in India, many did not know Sanskrit. Similarly, later when the Muslim rulers imposed Persian as the national language, how many people studied Persian?

SRI C. S. BALAKRISHNA GOWDA.—So, you have no faith in the official language recognised in the Bill?

SRI K. SURYANARAYANA ADIGA.—My friend's interjection is irrelevant because what I said was that Hindi is the national language and no Constitution in any part of the world says that national language should be studied by every one. Even in Russia, where they are having 16 languages, it is not compulsory for everybody to learn all languages. That is why I said that if the three-language formula is worked properly, it will meet the needs of the country. But interested parties both inside and outside the State are unnecessarily exploiting the situation and setting the boys in motion, thus creating a law and order situation.

SRI C. S. BALAKRISHNA GOWDA.—I am not unnecessarily interrupting. He said that every citizen of India need not know Hindi. That means that without Hindi he can go on. By passing the latest enactment, they have said that if any person wants to join either the Central or State services, he must know Hindi. Am I correct? And if so, will he not be at a disadvantage? According to the Education Minister, even if the boy takes a zero in Hindi. he will still be coming out of the

University with a degree without Hindi. Is it not a disadvantage for the concerned person when he enters services either at the Centre or the State ?

Sri K. SURYANARAYANA ADIGA.—Mr. Chairman, I am not here to answer questions. I was just explaining the position. I was saying, that the boy who passes out of the high school, can forget Hindi if he does not want it. The next generation of students can easily learn Hindi if the three-language formula is implemented. The only point is that interested persons or interested forces want to disrupt the country and want to create a law and order situation. Anything and every-to thing available is exploited for that purpose. When we were boys, we also stayed away from colleges in the same way, but later we realised that we will be the losers. Those who tamper with the boys must understand that boys are highly excitable material and if they are excited too much, it creates law and order situation. If really there was a grievance against the language, this agitation would have been spontaneous in all areas. There would have been a spontaneous outburst all over India. Such a thing is not there. Interested persons went round the southern States and told people : why are you keeping quiet ? 'why not do something'. Earlier packages were sent by post. I understand that even bangles were sent to the so-called student leaders. Even people came to Mangalore saying. We have all done this, why not you also do it ? Wanton destruction of public property has been done. Wall-posters and circulars have been sent in advance. It follows the same set pattern everywhere, Madras, Mangalore and Bangalore. The entire student community seems to feel that their interests are being harmed, by the official langauge resolution. They should have sufficient faith in their parents and leave it to others to fight their battle.

In our own State, the entire Karnatak University where there are 40,000 students, there is absolutely no incident. Are they not boys who would like to get into the Central services and improve their own prospects ? Nothing of this kind has happended in the whole of northern Karnatak areas. Hindi is not the mother tongue there. Even in Mangalore, 5 to 10 people started some trouble and others kept aloof. The parents encouraged their boys to stay at home. This sort of an attitude has resulted in a sort of demonstration and law and order situation was created. Sir, in Mangalore suddenly on a certain evening some wall posters appeared saying that on a particular date, 31st of January, from a particular point, the anti-Hindi students procession will start. Fearing that there will be demonstration, some elementary schools were closed. Many urchins stayed away. Only half-a-dozen elderly students were there. About 200 urchins started demonstrations. When they came in front of a local college, the boys came out. They have all been organised by a particular political party. There was another group shouting that we want Hindi. They started demonstration that they want Hindi. Stone

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SRI G. V. ANJANAPPA.—On the 23rd of last month, our party leader has issued a statement condemning not only the atrocities of policemen but also requesting the students to attend colleges. Please go through the columns of the Press.

SRI K. SURYANARAYANA ADIGA.—Somebody said 'Atrocities of the police'. Anyhow, we are not debating the police. The question is whether we should unnecessarily waste our time and energy and spoil our children's future by indulging in this anti-Hindi agitation. It is a bad thing. We should condemn it. The politicians, parents and educationists are guilty of this. They must honestly express their opinion at the earliest opportunity. If everybody and if all the political parties condemn the agitation and if there is nobody to back them up, the fury of the agitation will abate and it would not have developed like this. The Governor has rightly pointed out that the law and order position which was quiet has very recently been upset by anti-social elements. The Constitution says that Hindi shall be the official language of the country and now people come up and say that we shall continue English for ever. I have no hatred against English; in fact, I am speaking in English. I am also second to none in my love for Kannada. What has happened? Various types of elements have joined together. There are people who want English to be the national language and they have joined the fray. There are people who want only Kannada and no other language and they have also joined the fray. There are also people who want to create chaos everywhere so that every orderly Government may be pulled down and they have also joined. Then there are the goondas

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thorwing started and the local Government College had to be closed. When students are drawn out of the college, they do not go drectly to their houses. They are stranded in streets. Then some trouble will start. Some mischief-mongers start throwing stones at the Police and the Police keep quiet for some time. At last, they will lose their patience and start attacking people mostly innocent people will be therer This is what happended in Mangalore. This is what happened elsewhere. And by the evening students had disappeared and organised hooligans barricaded roads and set fires. They looted a particular cloth shop because they had particular grouse against its proprietor. Two shops which were less guarded were left unhurt and unguarded.

MR. CHAIRMAN.—The House will now rise and meet at 4-30 P.M.

The House rose at Four of the Clock to reassemble at Thirty Minutes past Four of the Clock.

The House reassembled at Thirty Minutes past Four of the Clock.

[MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair].

SRI K. SURYANARAYANA ADIGA.—Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was just dealing with the position of the language problem and saying that all this trouble has been man-made. That is, people knowing that there is nothing wrong with the launguage policy, have been creating this trouble for their own selfish ends. And people who inwardly feel that their is nothing wrong is the launguage problem do not come out in the open and express it. That is why, this confusion has been created.

The three language formula, which has been in vogue here in this State, has worked successfully. After all, knowledge is strength. Knowing more languages is going to be an additional source of strength for the child. Certainly, before the High School level is reached, the child is capable of learning several languages. It is only very elderly people that find it difficult to learn any new language. I would like to give one illustration now. A boy in a place like Mangalore, whose mother-tongue happens to be Konkani, knows his mother-tongue Konkani as also Thulu, another language. In addition, he learns Kannada and English in school. He also learns Hindi in High School. So, a child is learning five languages. Some also study Sanskrit. Those students are not complaining. If a boy or girl wants to go outside the State and seek employment, it is difficult for them to do so.

So, they have known the necessity for learning Hindi and other languages. In South Kanara this is the position because most of our youngsters go outside the District for education and employment. It is not a rich district in internal resources except in brain power. The boys have to necessarily go outside and seek employment, So, they do not protest. If there are disturbances, they are organised by people who have come from outside. They have been organised by boys coming from Tamilnad. It is this agency that has started this trouble. Why I am affirmative is because the very same evening of the disiurabance our boys went to see Hindi films and they were singing Hindi songs. Most of the students have taken this strike as a pastime or *tamasha*.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಐ. ಅಂಜನಪ್ಪ.—ಹೊರಗಿನವರು ಬಂದು ಗಲಾಟೆ ಎಬ್ಬಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಗೊತ್ತಾದ ಮೇಲೆ ಏಕೆ ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ಇದ್ದಿರಿ?, ಏಕೆ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಲ್ಲ? ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬರ ಮೇಲೆ ತಪ್ಪನ್ನು ಹೊರಿಸುವ ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಏಕೆ ಆಡುತ್ತೀರಿ?

Sri K. SURYANARAYANA ADIGA.—I am not a Policeman. As soon as I got information that some students have come from outside and creating trouble in Government colleges and Hostel, I passed it on to the Police. By the time they could trace them, they decamped. Look at Kerala for which my friend Mr. Narsimhan has a particlure fascination. The mother tongue of the people there is Malayalam. But still not a single vioce has been raised against Hindi. In Kerala, there is no demonstration or agitation. The reason is, if they protest, they won't get employment outside their State. They are going outside in huge number as if to conquer the rest of India and the world. Unfortunately, our youngsters here are not enlightened. In Kerala there is no trouble whatsoever. Anti-Hindi agitation was in Madras when "C.R." introduced Hindi as a compulsory subject while he was the Chief Minister. Then one Stalin Joseph who carried on the anti-Hindi movement was being daily carried on in a chair. This anti-Hindi agitation started in Madras when C. R. forced Hindi on the people there. Now 'C. R.' does not say what he did then was wrong. This year there is some agitation there. People who were released there moved to Andhra. People from Tamil Nad moved out to this State also. It is just like this. When there is a big heap of dry hay or grass ripe for setting fire, if we set fire to it, the fire spreads to other corners also. Similary people who started trouble in Madras slowly started moving outside their State. You find them going round in this place. We do not blame our boys. It is not a spontaneous movement here. Others from outside came here and unfortunately our boys played into their hands. Our boys are not responsible for spoiling public property. They started the agitation and then others came in here. In this connection, the Governor has rightly advised that we should strengthen unity and promote national integration at all times So, the leaders of political parties must come out and say that this movement is a bad thing and condemn it. They don't do it because they are afraid that after five years they may lose some votes in the next elections. They do not come out and openly

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who want to loot and make merry and they have also joined. Such a situation should not be permitted to develop and that is why it should be condemned. As I said, there are people who want English to be the Official Language. English is permitted to be used now for all Central purposes both under the Official Languages Act and the Resolution passed by the Parliament as an alternative to Hindi. Those who are not able to use Hindi or sit for examination in Hindi will not be debarred admission to the Central Services because it is sufficient if they know English. There are Hindi fanatics in Northern India who are decrying English. After all, English is a good language and it opens the window to the world. Still, they take the stand that it is not necessary that a man should know English and that it is sufficient if he knows Hindi. Much is made of the so-called burden and the minds of our youngsters are unnecessarily poisoned. This burden is not at the high school level; it is the college students who have protested and not the high school students, It is better we leave this question for the decision of the Government and I am sure they will take appropriate steps to set right the burden. I congratulate the Education Minister for coming out boldly with a statement that he was in favour of the three-language formula. After all, we are Indians and there is something called sentiment. We have known to adopt the child but not the father. To treat the national language as a foreign language is something revolting. I met a friend of mine in Madras. He had been to England for F. R. C. S. While travelling in a bus along with English students, when he was conversing with his own Indian brothren in English language, all others were laughing at it. He felt humiliated and started learning something of Hindi. We must have some national sentiment. Since the inception of the freedom movement, people like Gandhiji have been saying that Hindi shall be the national language. All political parties have accepted it and it is also enshrined in the Constitution. Some people are interested to see that some other language is brought in. That is why all kinds of trouble-mongers are there. Let us not give scope to them to exploit the situation and bring down the good name of our administration and the country. We are thankful to the Governor for making a particular mention of this language exploitation by anti-social elements which has resulted in certain citizens forgetting their very responsibilities and damaging Government property, least realising that thereby they are undermining national integration.

4-45 P.M.

Next, the Governor in his Address has pointed out that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development is in session in New Delhi and after a successful termination of the conference, the benefits that the under-developed countries may receive would be on increase and we would be in a position to maintain the 60 crore size of the annual plan for 1967-68.

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Then, the Governor has also in his address referred to the seasonal conditions and relief measures. Adequate funds for scarcity works have been set apart by this State. Hon'ble Members will remember that the country had to face two wars, one with China and the other with Pakistan and thereafter for two seasons we had scarcity conditions and drought, the like of which modern history has not recorded. In spite of that, the various States and particularly our State and our administration have come up to the expectation and have done a lot of scarcity relief works. People who had nothing to fall back upon have been provided employment and asked to do soil conservation work and other activities connected with relief works. This job is very well done and the Governor has rightly pointed out that in his address.

He has also referred to food and civil supplies. He has referred in his address that though Mysore State is self-sufficient in coarse grains, it is deficit in rice even in a year of normal seasonal conditions, in spite of that the food position in our State has perhaps been the best and this will be borne out if only we have the good fortune or the misfortune to travel outside the State and find for ourselves what are the conditions prevailing in our neighbouring States including Maharashtra. If only you compare the price at which rice was being sold in Bombay State or Calcutta or Madras or Kerala with the price at which it was being sold in this State at the worst days, you will be shocked to note the difference, our State would be called Heaven We must congratulate the administration for turning a bad corner and even in the matter of supplies of wheat and milo last year a good job has been done and it is a matter for congratulation. So far as Labour and Training is concerned, minimum rates of wages were fixed The Government have taken a stand that in a welfare State we should see that people who work in particular industries are given a minimum wage. In spite of delaying tactics and protests from the managements and writ petitions in the Law Courts, the Government have taken a definite stand in this regard. The Hotel Industry was the last one to be brought under this. For this also, the Administration requires to be complimented.

A reference has been made in the Governor's Address to Road Transport. The year 1966-67 witnessed some noteworthy achievements and several vehicles have been put on the road including the luxury taxis. While congratulating the Road Transport Corporation and the Government for introducing various types of road-trains, night trains air-conditioned vehicles, etc., it is high time that they think and consider what other States have been doing regarding Road Transport. In other States the Transport Departments have confined their activities only to routes above 75 miles in length and have been asking the private sector to run

the shorter routes, because they find that it is more economical to run the longer routes. Our Government has not made any categorical statement here in that behalf. I feel that the Government must be considering this particular aspect and that is why they have not made any mention about further nationalisation. If we look at the investment figures, Rs. 18.65 crores have been invested as on 31st March 1967 on Road Transport, and the returns are Rs. 58.65 lakhs. No doubt, it works out to less than 3 per cent. But, this is better when compared to the neighbouring States. In several States it is running at a loss. For this also we should compliment the Administration. After all, nationalisation of road transport is necessary to increase the source of revenue. We cannot go on increasing taxation proposals. So, this is a source of income. The Mysore State Road Transport Corporation owns a fleet of 2,27*l* passenger vehicles and perhaps they are thinking whether they should utillise Rs. 6 crores provided in the Fourth Plan to increase the passenger vehicles and take over other routes. If they are not thinking on those lines, I would suggest that it is worthwhile doing what our neighbours are doing—they are giving back the unremunerative small routes to the private sector.

With regard to Information and Tourism, we are happy that the Dasara celebrations were conducted this year. The word 'Mysore' is well known with Dasara. Though we joined Mysore in 1956, still we were attracted by the Dasara celebrations. Dasara celebrations were not conducted for a few years—we are sorry about it. The Information and Tourism Department takes pride for conducting the Dasara celebrations this year. The Khedda operations were held in January 1968 which attracted a number of foreign tourists. In this connection, I would like to make a suggestion. When Dasara celebrations are conducted, lakhs of people come to Mysore City. But the arrangements made for providing them the basic facilities are found wanting. We can encourage tourism by creating amenities, such as giving food-packets at a reasonable price. It is worthwhile trying to do this next year, because at that time the Hotels charge seasonal rates, double the rates, three times or even four times the rate. Sir, I am just appealing to the Government through you, to do something in this behalf.

The Governor, in his Address, has touched upon the progress made in the field of Education. The development in the educational field in our State is phenomenon, uncomparable with the performance of other States; other States do not stand any comparison to what we have achieved here. I do not want to give a catalogue, Sir, of the facts and figures. Ours was the first State to give free secondary education in our country; it is a great achievement. Lots of people have been benefited by this.

SRI M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Madras State was the first!

Sri K. SURYANARAYANA ADIGA.— To the extent I recollect, ours is the first State. I shall correct myself by verifying my note book We have done it and done it well. I compliment the previous Education Minister for this. The student strength has been increased and the strength of schools has been increased. Primary schools have been increased to 1 000 schools and teacher strength from 72,000 to 92,000 in the last five years.

Reagrding technical education, we can hold our head high. We are having 9 Medical Colleges in our State. The strength of tbe Colleges during the past five years has been increased from 56 to about 90. About the number of High Schools it is very interesting to hear. My Hon'ble friend Sri Anjanappa will note that for the last five years, the number of High Schools has gone up from 778 to 1,491. You cannot see so much of progress anywhere else in India. We have only 20 Government High Schools. The Government is encouraging the private people to open High Schools. Even the building and other expenses of the private High Schools are being met by the Government. It is found they are managing better. Therefore, private High Schools are being encouraged.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—What do you say about capitation fees ?

Sri K. SURYANARAYANA ADIGA.—The people who can afford to pay, will pay it. Mr. Narasimhan is a successful lawyer. He can understand things well. Those who are not able to pay capitation fees, will come to Government Institution. The Government has also taken a firm decision regarding the introduction of Kannada. The trouble has been created by various people. The people who do not want Kannada and the people who do not want English or Hindi have started agitation. This Government has committed itself to introduce and encourage Kannada. Unless you are ready, you cannot jump into water. So, it takes time. A Kannada Glossary has been prepared. Kannada Eneyclopaedia is under preparation.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಸಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹನ್.— ವಿಶ್ವಕೋಶದ ವಿಚಾರ ಏನಾಯಿತು ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಅದನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಅದು ಅಮುಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲೇ ನಿಂತಿದೆ. ಆಡಳಿತ ವಿಚಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಹಾಗೆ ಒಂದು ಗ್ಲಾಸರಿ ತಯಾರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಪಠ್ಯ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಹಾಗಿರುವಾಗ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ.

Sri K. SURYANARAYANA ADIGA.—After all it has to be done very carefully. By overnight it cannot be produced. Our Hon'ble Education Minister has promised that he would do something in the matter. We can expect that something substantial will come out of it. No doubt the matter was delayed. It is a big job to be done. Let him take some time.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಇದೊಂದು ಬಹಳ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಕೆಲಸವೆಂಬುದನ್ನೇನೋ ಒಪ್ಪಬಹುದು. ಆದರೆ ಅದು ಇನ್ನು 50 ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಾದರೂ ಮುಗಿಯುತ್ತದೋ ಇಲ್ಲವೋ ಅನ್ನುವ ಸಂಶಯ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ತಿಳಿದಿದ್ದರೆ, ಹೀಗೆ ಅವರು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ.

SRI K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA (Minister for Education).—Within three years I will give Kannada Encyclopaedia.

SRI K. SURYANARAYANA ADIGA.—The situation is such that it will take some more time. For each Section they have got a Committee and that Committee must meet.

SRI J. B. MALLARADHYA.- Some promise was made some time back that it would be ready by two years. Now the Education Minster says he will give it within three years. I do not know what will happen to it.

SRI K. SURYANARAYANA ADIGA.—For each Section there is a Committee and they have to meet and discuss things and give articles in time. Unfortunately that is not being done in time. Our Padmshri Shivaram Karanth himself has produced three volumes. So it depends upon so many people and so many committees. Naturally the delay is bound to occur. Our Hon'ble Education Minister has promised that it would be ready in three years.

To encourage the use of Kannada, the Government has decided to publish the Kannada Gazette. Text book Committee has been reconstituted. This has been done with a view to improve the quality of text books prescribed for Primary and Secondary Schools. Government has also decided that as far as possible, one text book in each subject will be prescribed for the entire State. This is a very good sign. As it is we have got a text book committe for each Taluk. There will be some difficulty with regard to writers and books-sellers. To avoid all these difficulties, the Government have decided to have one text book in each subject for the entire State.

Under Education we have got a very important paragraph in the Gorvernor's Address which deals with the activities of the Mysore State Sports Council of which one Hon'ble Member of this House is the Chief. The Mysore State Sports Council has been doing very good work. A number of reports have appeared in the Press about the development and activities of the Mysore State Sports Council. The Government have decided to set apart certain funds at the disposal of this Council, so that the District Sports Councils in their turn may utilise these funds for encouraging the physical education and setting up stadia in Districts. Just now, I have no idea how much fund has been set spart for this purpose. But the Government has to be congratulated for having taken this decision for encouraging the Physical Education activities. Money is allotted for this purpose. But there are no sports grounds at all left in certain places. All public bodies and even private agencies are making use of these grounds. There is no vacant land available within the municipal limits. Sometimes they manage to get a site. I have yet to see local bodies which have been extending play fields. Mr. Mallaradhya was suggesting sometime back that we should have a play field association, so that whatever play ground is listed by the play field association may be acquired.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—The play field is recognised to such an extent that the Duke of York is the Chairman of the British Commonwealth Play Field Association, and they attach so much importance to the play fields that more than 35,000 acres of land is reserved for play fields in a city like London, which is the most busiest city in the whole world. Land to the extent of 33,500 acres is reserved for play fields in Bangalore.

Sri K. SURYANARAYANA ADIGA.—Sir, apart from the additional funds for sports and the freezing of play fields, any stretch of land once utilised for play fields, should not be diverted, at any level, for any other use. In Mangalore, a city from which I come, there is extensive play ground maidan. Even from my childhood this has been used exclusively for the purpose of sports, cricket, footbal and other activities. Of late that big central maidan is being cut up and utilised for buildings. At one cornor a town hall has come up and on another side it is proposed to put up the Municipal office building. On a ground which has been vacant long before the Municipality was started 100 years ago. The Municipality celebrated its centenery recently. It was a resumption of land and such things happen in other towns. Fortunately, the Education Minister is present in the House. The Government must see that all fields which have been used for play fields must be freezed, but should not be diverted for any other purpose. I congratulate the Government that in its wisdom has deemed fit to sanction additional amounts to the Mysore State Sports Council, so that better encouragement may be given to our physical development and physical education programmes.

Then next Sir, the Governor has pointed out that family planning programmes have been successfully worked in our State. You might have read recently in newspapers that our State stands first among the Southern States in a particular department of family planning activity and second in another department of activity in Southern States. It is an achievement. It is most important plan of the day. In our country we have got to control population. Our population has to be checked.

5-15 P.M.

Sri G. V. ANJANAPPA.—What is the net result?

Sri K. SURYANARYANA ADIGA.—The net result is that the family planning would lead to a contented, economic and better life. The health of the mother will be better; the welfare of the family would be better. So Sir, for launching upon family planning programmes very efficiently and securing a high place for our State in Southern India, we must surely congratulate our Government.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ವಿಧಾನ ಪರಿಷತ್ತಿನ ಪ್ರತಿ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಗೂ ಮೂರು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಮೇಲಾದರೆ ಚುನಾವಣೆಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬ ನಿರ್ಧಾರದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವೇನು ? ವಿಧಾನಸಭೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಧಾನಪರಿಷತ್ತಿನ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಆ ರೀತಿಯಾದರೆ ಡಿಸ್‌ಕ್ವಾಲಿಫಿಕೇಷನ್ ಆಪರೇಟ್ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆಂದು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೇ ?

Sri K. SURYANARYANA ADIGA.—But Sir, persons already having five children should not be brought under the purview of this rule. Sir, the enthusiastic participation of the public in the family planning is very necessary. The Governor in his address has stated that all possible efforts are being made to get our hearty co-operation in this programme. The Governor has noticed that generally proper co-operation is being extended by the public and that is why the scheme has successfully achieved a good result. Similarly, in all other programmes if the public co-operate properly I am sure progress of our planning would not be what it is to-day.

Next Sir, I would refer to the Governor's Address wherein he referred to rural and urban Water supply schemes. Out of 215 towns in the State, 118 towns have been provided with drinking water supply facilities.

Sri G. V. ANJANAPPA.—In how many years?

Sri K. SURYANARAYANA ADIGA.—It is only after independence that our plan programmes were started. It is our achievement.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—It is wrong. Only in old Mysore we had.

Sri K. SURYANARAYANA ADIGA.—In some small towns some beautiful over-head tanks and water supply facilities are provided.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ವಿ. ಅಂಜನಪ್ಪ.—ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಬಂದ ಮೇಲೆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕೈಗೆ ಆಡಳಿತ ಬಂದ ಮೇಲೆ ಇಷ್ಟರವರೆಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನೀರಿನ ಸೌಕರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀರಿ ಎಂಬ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಅಂಕಿ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿ. ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ಮಹಾರಾಜರ ಕಾಲದ ವರದಿಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಷ್ಟೆ

Sri K. SURYANARAYANA ADIGA.—But we have come from areas where Maharajas are not functioning. We got water supply benefit after we came into this area. This is a good achievement in the fourth plan. The expenditure during the plan period for all these towns for water supply and about 7 towns in regard to underground drainage facilities, about Rs 1,618 lakhs have been spent and the Government have decided to execute some more major water supply schemes by borrowing loans from the L.I.C.

Then, there is the National Rural Water supply and Sanitation Scheme also. Here also about 120 schemes have been taken up and completed. After the plan programmes were started about 120 lakhs has been spent for this.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—On a point of Order Sir. What Mr. Adiga is trying to do is to paraphrase what is contained in the Governor's Address by referring to every one of the items. I do not object for his paying compliments, but it is not necessary for him to go through every item, as if we have not seen and gone through the address. In fact, he is going through every one of the items. Is this the way?

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—It is the procedure. He is not speaking on all the items. I do not think that there is any procedure that he should not speak on any particular matter. If he feels that any particular items in the Address are important, he can do so.

Sri K. SURYANARAYANA ADIGA.—Let my Hon'ble friend point out the particular rule which prevents me from referring to any particular topic which the Governor has referred to in the Address.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—There are so many items on which you may criticise, as your predecessors have done in the past. In fact they start thanking the Governor for his Address but go on criticising the Government for its failure. Why did the Hon ble Member not do it in the usual tradition ?

Sri K. SURYANARAYANA ADIGA.—My Hon'ble friend wants that I should criticise the Government. It is not correct to say that I am simply paraphrasing the Governor's Address. The Governor in his address has referred only to urban water supply. Reference is not there to National rural water supply and sanitary scheme. Last time I pointed out that the Government has not done anything under this scheme and I suggested that something may be done in the rural areas also. The Government has now taken a decision as is pointed out in the Governor's Address that every village without drinking water well will be provided with a well.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ವಿ. ಅಂಜನಪ್ಪ.– ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ವರ್ಷದ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಈ ಬಾವಿ ವಿಷಯ ಇದೆ. ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ಈ ವರ್ಷವೂ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದು ಇದೆ.

Sri K. SURYANARAYANA ADIGA.—The number of wells that has been added is on the increase. I have got figures and I can give them to you. To start with, the Government said they will give one well, but this may not be sufficient.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಯಾವಾಗ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾವಿಯ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಬಿಡುತ್ತೀರೆಂಬುವನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಸಾಕು.

Sri K. SURYANARAYANA ADIGA.—After all, water supply problem cannot be completely tackled by one well. If this year they give one well, next year, they will have to give another. West Coast villages in North and South Kanara districts are not clustered in one place; They are all scattered. So they require more wells. Do the Hon'ble Members say wells should not be provided ? Why should they find fault with the Government or the Governor's Address.

Sri G. V. ANJANAPPA.—Even after 20 years after independence the Government is unable to give at least water facilities to the villagers.

Sri K. SURYANARAYANA ADIGA.—Simultaneously all amenities can be given. Nobody is dying for want of drinking water. I congratulate the Government for the decision they have taken to the effect that

there shall be no village where there is no water facility provided by the Government. People also provide themselves with water supply ; nature has also provided water facility. In addit'on to that, the Government also wants to give water facility. The Government must be congratulated for taking this policy decision to see that there won't be any village where there is no water facility.

Then, Sir, the Governor has rightly touched the performance of the Government in the field of agriculture and what they intend to do in future. After all, in our State 72 per cent of the people are agriculturists. But still, we have been taking more care of the urban population and industrial labour. Rural populatin and agricultural labour are not vociferous ; they are harmless people and so they have been neglected in the past. Rightly they also should be attended to because the country's economy depends on the improvement of the rural economy both for providing foodgrairs and raw materials. For most of our industries like sugar factories, textile mills or jute mills, raw materials have to come from agricultural sector. So, we have to take particular care of them and look after their welfare. So, the Governor has rightly touched this aspect and devoted some considerable time for activities of the Government regarding agriculture. In 1967-68, programmes were implemented to increase production of agricultural crops in the State by raising several high yielding varieties. We are glad that good work is being done. The result achieved is reported to be satisfactory. Intensive agriculture area programme is in operation in 10 districts of the State.

SRI G. V. ANJANAPPA.—Of which your district is one.

SRI K. SURYANARAYANA ADIGA.—Why should anybody object to that ? After all, everybody today wants rice. In our State, out of the rice growing areas, South Kanara stands first and 20 per cent of the rice produced in Mysore State is produced in South Kanara ; 13 per cent is produced in Shimoga and 7 per cent is produced in Mandya. So, we together produce 40 per cent. People sitting in Bangalore like my hon'ble friend with 25 lakhs of population in the district are producing only 1/9th of the rice produced in the State. That is why the Government have rightly taken up intensive agriculture programme in Shimoga, South Kanara and Mandya and for that you cannot find fault with the Government. Our performance has been good there. During the last 10 years, the area put under rice production has increased by 8 per cent and rice production in our State has increased by 11 per cent. It is a matter for which we must compliment the Government. With these high yielding varieties, next year, the production will still go up and the price will not shoot up as in Madras, Maharashtra or Kerala, because after all, there are foodgrains available in our State. The total rice production in our State is 11 lakhs of American tonnes and South Kanara has produced 2 lakhs of tonnes.

SRI G. V. ANJANAPPA.—You grow 11 lakhs tonnes. Still 3 lakhs tonnes shortage is there. It is not marginal!

Sri K. SURYANARAYANA ADIGA.—The Government hopes to make good that. Application of chemical fertilisers has increased considerably. That shows the Government activity and propaganda have reached the raiyats and they have properly understood what is given for them. Artificial fertiliser distribution has gone up. Again regarding land reclamation, the Department has been using tractors and bulldozers and they have reclaimed 12,000 acres. That again will produce more food-grains. The Government has also established the State Agro-Industries Corporation which can distribute pumpsets and tractors to the agriculturists. Though there is so much of talk against co-operatives not functioning properly, the Government has decided to try another experiment. So, regarding agricultural field, the Government's activities have been very encouraging and the Governor has rightly referred to that in his Address.

Then Sir, Fisheries is another important Department of our Government. In our State we have got over 200 miles of coast line. Out of the total coast-line which belongs to India, 1/15 of the marine coast-line lies within the territorial jurisdiction of the State of Mysore. And fish we are told is a good substitute for food. We have been told that fish is of a highly nutritive food also. That is also helpful in tackling the food problem. Our Government has done a lot of work in that field of fisheries. Though our coast-line is 1/15th of the Indian coast line, out of total catch of fish is also one-fifth of the total Indian catch. That is why even the Government of India has been giving a lot of aid for intensive development of fisheries. Here also Government has now taken a decision to have a fisheries harbour. The Governor has rightly pointed out : "A project report for development of the fishing harbour at Malpe has been prepared with the help of Yugoslavia experts and a decision will be taken about the selection of the harbour site." There is a harbour built in Mangalore and anybody would say, why have a fisheries harbour again! Everybody wants to have industries round about Bangalore. These are days of dispersal of iddustries and Mangalore would not be a proper place for this purpose, which is a major harbour. So, some other place should be developed as a fishing harbour and since Malpe is nearby, it is being developed. I welcome the proposal. Once again it may be said that it will be cheaper to develop the existing harbour at Mangalore. But still the Government has very rightly decided about in the wider context of developing all parts of the State. Development should not be concentrated in one particular point. Every district should be developed; every taluk should be developed; every village should be developed. That can be done by spreading of Government industries and activities in various parts of the State. This is a policy decision and the Governor has been pleased to refer to that in his Address. This fishing harbour has been proposed at Malpe after realising the need for developing all places, and in order to create employment potential as near the villages as possible. It will also arrest the flow of population from villages to urban areas like Bangalore City. We are thankful to H. E. the Governor for referring to

this point. But we are also told that a decision will be taken about the harbour site. When the project about Malpe is ready, I cannot understand what decision is to be taken about the site as such. The point for decision is: whether a harbour should be developed for fishing purposes at Malpe. That having been taken, what is there to consider about the site? If things are kept open, it leads to speculation: one person will say why not at Mangalore, another person will say why not Karwar—so that when experts come here if they find that we are yet undecided about the location of the project, they will say, decide it for yourself and they go away. We have suffered like that previously in regard to railways. When Sir P. R. Rao was the Financial Commissioner of the Railways, there was a proposal to construct a railway line to Udipi, some people said the line may be taken *via* Karkal and some said it may be *via* Mulki. Deputations from both sides went to Delhi, with the result that the matter was kept pending for such a long time that ultimately the proposal faded and we still do not have the railway line. Such things have happened in the past. Let us not allow time to elapse. When Government has prepared a project report at Malpe, there is no question of a selection of harbour site. The site is Malpe and I am sure Government will go ahead.

H. E. the Governor has also rightly referred in his Address to the subject of irrigation. The total cultivable area in our State is 35 million acres, out of which only 2.53 million acres are under irrigation. The potential is vast and in the sown area, there has been some improvement. In the year 1956-57 only 7.30 per cent was irrigated. In 1964-65 it has risen to 95 per cent of the sown area. We will take it roughly at 10 per cent. The All-India average is 30 per cent. Some Places are having even 40 per cent. We have still scope for further improvement. That is why the sharing of Krishna waters comes into prominence. Government has been trying to increase the irrigated area by minor irrigation and lift irrigation and so many other processes. So, Government has done some thing tangible and fruitful in the matter and the reference to the same by H. E. the Governor is fully justified.

The question of sharing of Krishna waters has been referred to by the Governor and a lot of heat is unnceeessarily generated on this issue, and it is being repeated *ad nauseam*. Every Government wants to develop its own areas and everybody wants water. We cannot deny that everybody is selffish. In these circumstances, we find that the water that is due to us is not made available to us on some pretext or other. Our State cannot go to war with the neighbouring States. They have to pursue legal measures. Therefore, H. E. the Governor has rightly pointed out that our Government has urged on the Government of India that the matter should be immediately referred to a tribunal for adjudication of the dispute, because before it can be referred to adjudication, the Government of India has to be convinced that all other avenues of settlement by way of discussion, have failed. Our State Government has taken the proper stand here and has been pressing on

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the Government of India that this discussion has failed. So the matter has to be referred to adjudication as per terms of the Inter-State Water Disputes Act. H. E. the Governor also says that the Government is also considering what other steps including legal remedies are necessary to safeguard the interests of the State. More than this, any State Government cannot do. After all, they are our brothers and we cannot fight with them. Legal steps have to be taken. Only the Government have not been issuing press statements every other day about what correspondence is going on. But they have been taking steps in the matter and their stand has been firm in this regard.

Regarding the generation of electricity, the Governor has rightly referred to it in his Address. The installed capacity in our State for generating electricity in the year 1957 was only 188 thousand KW Hrs. Now it has gone upto 444 KW hrs. That is, in ten years there has been phenomenal increase by 129 per cent.

Similarly, regarding the consumption of electrical energy, the power consumed has also been on the increase; it has doubled. In 1957, it was 630 million KW hrs and it has gone up to 1,359 million KW hrs enabling distribution of power for affording the necessary facililties to the people and making it available to the consumer at reasonable rate. That is why, the consumer has been freely using power and setting pumpsets. There are today more than 45,000 irrigation pump sets which have been electrified. From them water is poured and more foodgrains grown. In this manner, this power has been utilised for stepping up food production also. Though 75 per cent of the power generated is utilised for industrial purposes, it has also been utilised for increasing food production. So, the performance here is very good. In this context, the Governor has rightly pointed out that the scheme of taking electricity to the villages is also being extended. In the Third Plan, out of 26,000 villages 6,000 villages were electrified and by the end of the next Plan, the figures are expected to go up to 10,000 villages. The progress may not be as sparkling as Madras. But it must be remembered that Madras started the scheme much earlier and we started later. The cost has also gone up. That is why, the results may not be as scintillating as in our neighbouring State. Considering the fact that we started subsequently and the difficulties entailed in the electrification of our rural parts like the terrain and the hills and dales through which lines have to be drawn, it can be said that the performance is good. It has to be borne in mind that Madras is a level country. Taking the cost involved in wiring a long distance, the performance in rural electrification for taking electricity to villages, has been good. And the Governor has stated that by the year 1968-69, it is expected that 7,689 villages would have been electrified and 78,612 irrigation pumpsets energised. By the end of the IV Plan, it is expected that over a lakh of electric pumpsets would be functioning. When electricity

is used in villages, it is taken as a sign of civilisation today. Then the villager will have better facilities and he will lead a better life; and migration to the towns would be halted. He can utilise the power for domestic amenities, for better agricultural operations and for ever so many things. This plan of the Government is in the right direction and their achievement is also commendable; and the promise for the future also is noteworthy.

5-45 P.M.

The Governor has also made a particular mention of the remarkable achievement of the Government in the field of Communications. During the year, 117 miles of roads will be asphalted. It is also programmed to construct 500 miles of rural roads and to complete 20 major bridges. In our State, in 1961 the length of the road developed was 43,231 miles. At the end of 1967, the figure doubled and has gone up to 82,000 miles. That shows the promise held out by the Government in the Governor's Address is capable of fulfilment. Taking the number of road bridges put up and the new roads formed, the target could be easily achieved by the Government.

Then I come to a very important and controversial matter, namely the Mangalore Harbour Project; controversial in the sense, whether or not it has been approved. We all say that we require the Harbour Project and it is proposed to be located at Mangalore. When the Project is actually launched, it cannot be built in the earth; it cannot be built underground. Land has got to be acquired. When the land was proposed to be acquired, an agitation was started saying, "You are acquiring valuable agricultural land. This need not be acquired. You postpone the Project." So, the matter is delayed. Then again, in the meanwhile there was lot of delay in according the final administrative sanction from Delhi. Though the Mangalore Harbour Project has been launched and a sum of Rs. 5 crores has been spent, it had the sanction of only the particular Department or the particular Minister. The Cabinent, we are told, had not considered it and approved it as a Project of the Government of India. Now we are happy to know that the Union Cabinet had approved the Mangalore Harbour Project as a Project of the Government of India. So doubts whether the Harbour Project had been approved or not, have been put an end to. When people made statements from Delhi saying that the Project had not received administrative sanction, we were puzzled. The people here were puzzled as to how, without administrative sanction, Rs 5 crores have been spent, how could the Minister lay the foundation-stone and how can land be acquired? The Project had been sanctioned by the Department alone in the first instance and since there were no funds, there appeared to be a possibility of the Project getting postponed. Now we have learnt authoritiatively about the sanction of the Project by the Government of India. A statement has been made in the Parliament

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itself by the Union Minister in charge of Ports that the Central Cabinet has given its approval to the Project and that the port is estimated to cost Rs. 25 crores. The work has already begun and it is gaining speed. The port is proposed to be 30 feet deep. But really it is proposed for 45 feet. This will be the deepest port in the whole of India. If we have 45 feet sea port, even ocean-liners can come. We are told that 30 feet is the first stage in this Harbour Project as originally conceived. When the exploitation of the Magnetite iron at Kudremukh is doubled and there is the possibility of exporting it to the tune of four to six million tons, then the depth of the port is sought to be increased. When the possibility of exporting this magnetite iron ore from Kudremukh is finalised, then we are told that the second stage would start. That is, the same port would be deepened to 45 feet. Anyhow, we are happy that the Mysore State has had the privilege of getting this major port for the development of this part of the country. People say that this Mangalore Port's benefit would come to only Mangalore. It really does not. It is for the benefit of the entire country and for the whole State and for the hinterland set by this port. If we wear spectacles, it is not an ornament for the nose alone; it is for the entire body. In a similar light, the Mangalore Harbour Project also should be viewed when the question of acquisition of land for it comes. The port is for the benefit of the entire State and the country. So what has got to be done is to see that we try to improve the road transport facilities connecting Mangalore to all the various District centres in the State. If we are to start these after the port is completed, bottlenecks will arise. Agumbe and Hulikal side ghat roads do require improvement. If this is done, goods may be transported with least loss of time. The Governor has made a particular mention of the Mangalore Harbour Project. It is the first major port of Mysore State, but let it not be the last because we have equally good harbours on the cost line of our State.

The Governor has referred to industries development and the Aluminium project. This will benefit the State. While the name of the Aluminium factory collaborater is mentioned, the name of the Fertiliser Factory collaborator is not mentioned.

Last but not the least, reference is made to the Mahajan Commission report in the Address. The Government has made its stand very clear in this matter, and this House has also expressed its opinion. Though the award goes against Mysore State in some respect, we have said that the award of the Commission should be accepted by all the concerned Governments so as to put an end to this controversy.

Then, Sir, as is customary, the Address speaks of the various Bills to be introduced in this Session. Two or three Bills which were referred to by the Governor in the previous Address are also proposed to

be brought before the legislature—Panchayatraj Bill, Mysore Urban Development Bill and so on. The Governor has rightly said :

> "The Houses of Mysore Legislature enjoy well-established traditions of reasoned debate and persuasive methods adopted in decision making and I conclude this address, with my best wishes for success in your deliberations and in your efforts to secure sustained progress, in solving the various problems confronting the people of the State."

So, if we deliberate in this manner, we would be really discharging our functions properly and build our country into a welfare State.

Sir, we are thankful to the Governor for giving us a resume of certain important events and achievements of Government in the past and indicating the future legislation that will come before them. So, Sir, I express our respectful thanks to the Governor and conclude the few words that I wished to say in support of the Motion.

† ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ವಿ. ಆಂಜನಪ್ಪ.—ಸನ್ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭಾಪತಿಗಳೇ, ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸೂರ್ಯನಾರಾಯಣ ಅಡಿಗರು ಮಾನ್ಯ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರು ಉಭಯ ಸದನಗಳನ್ನು ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಿ ಮಾಡಿದ ಭಾಷಣಕ್ಕೆ ವಂದನಾ ನಿರ್ಣಯವನ್ನು ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಮಂಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಾನು ಅವರು ಮಂಡಿಸಿರತಕ್ಕ ನಿರ್ಣಯವನ್ನು ತೀವ್ರವಾಗಿ ವಿರೋಧಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ವಿರೋಧಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವಿಷ್ಟೆ; ಮಾನ್ಯ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರು ವಂದನೆಗೆ ಅರ್ಹವಾದ ಭಾಷಣವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರ ಭಾಷಣ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಇದೆಯೆಂದರೆ, ನಿರರ್ಥಕವಾದ, ಹುರುಳಿಲ್ಲದ, ತಿರುಳಿಲ್ಲದ ಮತ್ತು ಅಂಕಿಅಂಶಗಳ ಚಮತ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದ ಶಾಲಾಬಾಲಕರ, ಸಂಘಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ವರದಿಯಂತಿದೆ. ಮಾನ್ಯ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರು ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಹೊಣೆಗಾರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಅರಿತಿದ್ದರೆ ಪ್ರಸಕ್ತ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದಂತಹ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಘಟನೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಮುಂದಿನ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಡಳಿತ ನಡೆಸುವ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಏನೇನು ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ಅನ್ನತಕ್ಕಂಥ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾನ್ಯ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷ ಜನವರಿ 26ನೇ ತಾರೀಖು ಆಚರಿಸುವ ಗಣರಾಜ್ಯೋತ್ಸವದಂತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ ತಿಂಗಳ 15 ನೇ ತಾರೀಖು ಆಚರಿಸುವ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ದಿನಾಚರಣೆಯಂತೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರೂ ಸಹ ಭಾಷಣ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವರ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಏನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದರೆ "1968-69 ರಲ್ಲಿ 80 ಮೈಲಿ ಹೊಸ ರಸ್ತೆಗಳ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣಕ್ಕೂ ಈಗ ಬಳಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ರಸ್ತೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 200 ಮೈಲಿಯಷ್ಟು ರಸ್ತೆಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತಮಪಡಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿಯೂ ಇನ್ನೂ 280 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ವೆಚ್ಚಮಾಡಲು ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ" ಎಂದೂ ಮತ್ತು ಮಹಾರಾಣಿ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಆರ್ಟ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಸೈನ್ಸ್ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮತ್ತು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಐಚ್ಛಿಕ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನಾಗಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ವರ್ಷವೊಂದಕ್ಕೆ 500 ರೂಪಾಯಿಯಂತೆ 20 ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ವೇತನಗಳನ್ನು ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆಯೆಂದು" ಇದು ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರು ಮಾಡುವ ಭಾಷಣದ ಮಟ್ಟವೇ ? ರಾಜ್ಯಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಏನೇನು ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೋ, ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೋ ಅಂತಹ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರು ತಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು. ವ್ಯವಸಾಯವನ್ನು ಉತ್ತಮಪಡಿಸುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು. ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಬಾಬಿನಿಂದ ಎಷ್ಟು ಆದಾಯ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ, ರೈತರಿಗೆ ತೆರಿಗೆ ವಿನಾಯಿತಿ ಕೊಡುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳೇನಾದರೂ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಅಂಥವುಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಇಂತಹ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡದೆ ಮಹಾರಾಣಿ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಆರ್ಟ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಸೈನ್ಸ್ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನಲ್ಲ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮತ್ತು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷನ್ನು ಐಚ್ಛಿಕ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನಾಗಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವವರಿಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ವೇತನಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎನ್ನುವಂಥ ಸಣ್ಣ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರು ತಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಒಂದು ಸಣ್ಣ ಮಟ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ಇವರು ಹೋಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಕಳೆದ ವರ್ಷ ಪಾನನಿರೋಧವನ್ನು ರದ್ದುಮಾಡಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಬೊಕ್ಕಸಕ್ಕೆ 4 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಷ್ಟು ವರಮಾನ ಬಂತು. ಆ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಏತಕ್ಕೆ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲರ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ವಿ. ಅಂಜನಪ್ಪ)

ತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಮತ್ತು ಎಲ್ಲರ ಗಮನ ಸೆಳೆದಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಹಾಗೂ ಉಗ್ರ ಟೀಕೆ ಮಾಡಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ವಿಚಾರದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರಕಾರ ನಿರ್ಧಾರವನ್ನು ಕೈಕೊಂಡಿಲ್ಲ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಜನತೆಯ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆ ಏನು ? ಜನತೆ ಇದನ್ನು ಸ್ವಾಗತಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ ? ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಸಚಿವರು ಬರೆದು ತಿಳಿಸಿ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಬಹುದಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಏತಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಲಿಲ್ಲ ? ಯಾವ ವಿಚಾರ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ, ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಹೊಣೆಗಾರಿಕೆ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಸರಿಯಾದ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದರೆ ಅದು ತಪ್ಪಾಗಲಾರದು. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಏನೇನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂಬುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ವರದಿ ಒಪ್ಪಿಸಿಲ್ಲ. ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ mouth piece ಆಗಿ ಸರಕಾರ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರತಕ್ಕ ಅಂಕಿ ಅಂಶಗಳ ಡೊಂಬರಾಟ ಆಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದು, ಅವರು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೇ ಕೇಳಿದ್ದು ಈ ರೀತಿ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಆಡಳಿತ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇದು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸಾಧನೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಸಭಾಪತಿಯವರು.—ಈ ದಿನದ ಕಾರ್ಯಕಲಾಪ ಮುಕ್ತಾಯವಾಯಿತು. ನಾಳೆ, ಅಂದರೆ 21-2-1968ನೇ ದಿನ 2-15ಗಂಟೆಗೆ ಪುನಃ ಸಭೆ ಸೇರುತ್ತದೆ.

The House adjourned at Three Minutes past Six of the clock to meet again at Fifteen Minutes past Two of the Clock on Wednesday the 21st February 1968.

Karnataka State Archives.
(Departmental Library)
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪತ್ರಾಗಾರ
(ಇಲಾಖಾ ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯ)
ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತಿ ಕ್ರಮಾಂಕ Accession No.............
ದಿನಾಂಕ Date..............................

WD 10103—GPB—600—1-6-1968

MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Wednesday, 21st February 1968.

The House met in the Council Chamber, Vidhana Soudha, Bangalore, at Fifteen Minutes past Two of the Clock.

MR. CHAIRMAN [SRI S. C. EDKE, B.A., LL.B.] in the Chair.

STARRED QUESTIONS

(to which oral answers were given)

Implementation of Recommendations of the Education Commission

3. SRI S. MUKUNDA RAO (Teachers' Constituency).—

Will the Minister for Education and Agriculture be pleased to state :

(*a*) whether the Education Commission has recommended that each State must have an Education Act and set up a State Council of Education, a State Board of Education District School Boards, Managing Committees for Schools, Recognised Teachers' Organisations and Joint Teachers Councils in the recommendations Nos. 222, 215, 120, 210, 112 and 27 respectively;

(*b*) the steps taken to implement the recommendations ?

A.—SRI K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA (Minister for Education and Agriculture).—

(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The administrative and financial implications of the recommendations are being examined.

SRI S. MUKUNDA RAO.—Sir, there are many suggestions which do not require any expenditure. Could not the Government implement at least those suggestions immediately ?

SRI K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—Though there are no financial difficulties, there are administrative implications. Therefore, they will have to be studied.

Sri S. MUKUNDA RAO.—Last time the Hon'ble Minister was pleased to say that he would introduce a Bill for the District School Boards. That was one of the suggestions. But we find from the Governor's Address that there is no mention about this Bill coming up during this Session ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—Most probably the Bill may come up during this Session. The Bill is ready. It is subjected to scrutiny. I hope the Bill will come before this Session.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—The Hon'ble Minister was pleased to observe last time that he will see that if the Report of the Education Commission could not be discussed on the floor of this House. Has the Government taken a decision ever since then ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—I have not taken decision. If time permits, we will discuss.

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—What exactly are the major changes that are thought of in the educational system of the State on the recommendations of the Kothari Commission ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—There are so many changes : about the structure of the education, about the language policy, about teachers' status, about Teachers' Joint Council. There are number of recommendations. Most of the recommendations are acceptable. We will try to implement as early as possible.

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—What are the things that they have decided so far to implement in the year 68-69 ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—About the structure of the education policy, we have already decided and we are going to implement it. Coming to electives, from the 9th and 10th standards we have decided to discontinue from 1969-70.

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—With regard to junior intermediate course whether they have decided or is it still under correspondence ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—The matter is under correspondence with the University that it should be finalised for two years course ; probably in 1970, it may be given effect to.

Sri J. B MALLARADHYA.—Since there are quite a number of valuable recommendations in respect of Government coming to decisions on some of the subjects, would not the Government think that the two Houses of the legislature should be taken into confidence and adequate opportunity given to discuss the matter ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA —I agree with the member and if time permits we shall discuss.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಹೋದ ಸಲವೂ ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಈ ಸಲ ಖಂಡಿತ ವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುವುದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದರು. 9ನೆಯ ತಾರೀಖು ಈ ಸಭೆಗೆ ಬಿಡುವು ದೊರೆಯುವುದರಿಂದ ಆಗ ನಾವು ಮನೆಗೆ ಹೋಗಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಈ ವಿಷಯ ಚರ್ಚೆಮಾಡಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಸರಕಾರ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ತೀರ್ಮಾನಮಾಡುವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು. ಆಗ ಎರಡು ಸಭೆಗಳ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿದರೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದಾಗುವುದೆಂದು ತೋರುತ್ತದೆ.

Sri S. P. RAJANNA.—Is it not a fact that there are already recognised Teachers' Associations in the Taluk level working from many years ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—There are some.

N. C. C. in Schools and Colleges

4. Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA (Legislative Assembly Constituency).—

Will the Minister for Education and Agriculture be pleased to state :—

(a) in view of statements made by responsible Ministers at the Central and State levels that N. C. C. would cease to be compulsory in future, how soon would this decision be given effect to ;

(b) the aggregate allotment made by the State Government under all categories for running N. C. C. Units in Mysore in the Budget ;

(c) whether it is the intention of Government to make N. C. C. optional for boys and girls in Schools and Colleges ;

(d) whether there is any substantial reduction in the budget allotment for N. C. C. in the proposed altered set up ;

(e) the reasons that prompted Government to consider that N. C. C. need not in future be continued on a compulsory basis ?

A.— Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA (Minister for Education and Agriculture).—

(a) The Universities have been asked to examine the matter.

(b) Rs. 75,04,000.

(c) It is now optional for boys and girls in High Schools and for girls in Colleges. The training in Colleges is governed by University Regulations.

(d) Does not arise as no change has been decided.

(e) Does not arise.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Is the hon'ble Minister aware that it is only last week the Inter-University Board has taken a decision that the N. C. C. organisation should be made optional in respect of all the Universities ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—Yes, I am aware of it.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Then what is it that the Universities are asked to examine the matter again ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—Sir, N. C. C. is governed by a Central Act. Before the Universities take any decision, the State Government, the Central Government and the Universities—all these three—will have to agree. We have referred the matter to the Universities. They must hold consultations with the Central Government and State Government and then only we can do something.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Are Government aware that the expectations anticipated in regard to the spread of the N. C. C. through the educational institutions have not been fully realised due to some reason or the other and 75 lakhs of rupees is being spent on this without achieving the objective, will the Government take a decision early and communicate their view to the Centre so that they may take a firm decision ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—I quite agree with the hon'ble member when he says that the results achieved are not commensurate with the amounts we have spent. There is also another question ; some other alternative system will have to be evolved like the National Course or some such thing. Until then, we cannot dispense with this. Anyhow, the consensus of opinion is that it should be optional and not compulsory.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—There are too many Youth Organisations functioning at cross roads Is it not desirable to have an integrated youth development scheme by Mysore Government so that it may serve as a model to other States ? Whether it is not desirable that this matter should be considered by the Board of Physical Education and the Department of Education and a few people invited if necessary to consider this matter and come to a final decision ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—I cannot say that the National Service Scheme and Physical Education Scheme are the same. There may be some difference. Though I agree that all encouragement should be given to physical education, it does not mean that we should not have a National Service Scheme. The question of integration is quite welcome and Government is examining it.

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—Before the N. C. C. is made optional, is it not necessary that a suitable system for inculcating discipline among the youths in the colleges is evolved and then the N. C. C. is made optional ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—That is what has been done.

Smt. M. R. LAKSHAMMA.—In the meanwhile, will greater encouragement be given to other movements which also build correct formation and are conducive to discipline like the Bharat Scouts and Guides ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—Sir, hon'ble member knows quite well about that. I can go to any extent to help the Bharat Scouts and Guides and we are giving all encouragement.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Is the Government of Mysore bound to follow the pattern set by the Centre in regard to this matter in the scheme of education and whether they could not function independent of the Centre in regard to this matter ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—Sir, education is a State subject, I know. But, there should be a national education policy also. To have it, some of these things come under that head. The entire nation should have a proper system of education. There is necessity for certain amount of co-ordination in this matter and therefore we consult the Central Government, and the State Governments.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Is the hon'ble Minister aware that the Central Minister for Education says that it is difficult to find a scheme for national education, against this background, would the Education Minister of Mysore take steps to evolve a scheme of our own and see whether that cannot set a pattern for the rest of the country ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—I do not mean that there can be no initiative on the part of the State Government. There can be initiative; but they should not rule out of having some co-ordination between State and State.

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Sri M. V. VENKATAPPA (Graduates' Constituency).—Sir, I call the attention of the Minister for Education regarding the closure of the colleges under the Bangalore University.

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA (Minister for Education and Agriculture).—The hon'ble member has called attention to the closure of the Colleges of Bangalore University by the University Authorities. Members may be aware that there were students' disturbances in the University Campus on 22-1-1968 on the language question. The syndicate of the Bangalore University decided to close all Colleges under its control till 28-1-1968. The situation was constantly under review by the Vice-Chancellor in consultation with the Principals and Government. The Vice-Chancellor decided that the Colleges should continue to be closed on 29th January also and should be reopened on 30th January. On 30th January when the Colleges re-opened, some colleges worked with very thin attendance. Classes in most of the Colleges especially in the major colleges such as, Central College and the Government Arts and Science College, were disturbed by students. An emergent meeting of the Principals was called the same day by the Vice-Chancellor who also met representatives of the Bangalore University Students Council. The Vice-Chancellor also held discussions with members of the Bangalore Peace Committee. After considering all aspects of the situation, the University decided that the Colleges under its jurisdiction should be

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indefinitely closed with effect from 31-1-1968. On 7-2-1968 an urgent meeting of the Principals was held under the Chairmanship of the Vice-Chancellor. After assessing the conditions, the Vice-Chancellor and Principals issued a statement calling upon all concerned to create an atmosphere in which colleges can work without undue risk or interference. The Vice-Chancellor had meetings with the Education Minister, Home Minister, Chief Minister as well as the Principals of the Colleges between 8th and 9th February and decided to reopen the colleges on the 12th February. The bulk of the students attended the Colleges on the 12th February but attempts were made by groups of students to pursuade others to come out. On the 13th, a small procession of students went from College to College and on the 14th a bigger procession went round the colleges and there were certain incidents which necessitated the University to close the colleges again indefinitely.

It has been made clear by the Vice-Chancellor and Principals in their statements dated 7-2-1968 that the examinations might have to be postponed and this might affect numerous students. They also pointed out that the guardians of students will be put to a great deal of extra expense. Government are anxious that the colleges should reopen as early as possible and the tuition already lost during the last three weeks made up by holding additional classes. If colleges can be reopened before the end of this month, it is still possible to hold examinations and announce results before the end of June. The University is awaiting an improvement in the situation to enable it to open the colleges.

I appeal to all members of the House and the public to help in restoring normal conditions.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ.—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಜನವರಿ ತಿಂಗಳ 21ರಿಂದ ಇಷ್ಟರವರೆಗೂ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಂದಿನಿಂದ ಇಂದಿನವರೆಗೂ ಇಂತಹ ಕ್ಲಿಷ್ಟವಾದ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಬಗೆಹರಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಏನು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನೂ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ, ಆದರೆ ಹುಡುಗರಿಗೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆ ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ ಆದಕಾರಣ ಆಗಾಗ್ಗೆ ಗಲಾಟೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಕಾಲೇಜು ರೀ ಓಪನ್ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗಲಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ.—ಈ ತಿಂಗಳ ಕೊನೆ ಒಳಗೆ ಕಾಲೇಜು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾದರೆ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಅಕಸ್ಮಾತ್ತಾಗಿ ಆಗದಿದ್ದರೆ ಮುಂದೆ ಏನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಿ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಪುನಃ distrubances ಆದರೆ ಈ ವರ್ಷ ಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಅಷ್ಟೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಗೋವರ್ಧನ ರಾವ್ (ನಾಮನಿರ್ದೇಶ ಹೊಂದಿದವರು).—ಈ ರೀತಿ ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ಕಾಲೇಜು ಮುಚ್ಚುವುದರಿಂದ ಈ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಪರಿಹಾರವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ತಾವು ನಂಬಿದ್ದೀರಾ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಪರಿಹಾರವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಮುಚ್ಚದೆ ಗತ್ಯಂತರವಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಗೋವರ್ಧನ ರಾವ್.—ಏಕೆ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—Disturbances ಇದೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ.

MOTION OF THANKS TO THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS

(Debate Continued)

ಸಭಾಪತಿಯವರು.—ಈಗ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಭಾಷಣದ ಮೇಲಿನ ವಂದನಾರ್ಪಣ ನಿರ್ಣಯದ ಮೇಲಿನ ಚರ್ಚೆ. ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಆಂಜನಪ್ಪನವರು ಮಾತನಾಡಬಹುದು.

†ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ವಿ. ಆಂಜನಪ್ಪ (ಪದವೀಧರರ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ).—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭಾಪತಿಗಳೇ, ನಿನ್ನೆಯ ದಿನ ನಾನು ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಭಾಷಣಕ್ಕೆ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಅಡಿಗರವರು ವಂದನೆಗಳನ್ನರ್ಪಿಸತಕ್ಕ ನಿರ್ಣಯವನ್ನು ಏನು ಮಂಡಿಸಿದರು ಅದನ್ನು ಏಕೆ ವಿರೋಧ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೆ. ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರು ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಹಾಗೆ, ಜನಗಳ ಜೀವನಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಹಾಗೆ ದೇಶದ ಆಡಳಿತಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಹಾಗೆ ಗಹನವಾದ ಅತಿ ಜರೂರಾದ ವಿಚಾರಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪಮಾಡದೇ ಅಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ, ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯವಲ್ಲದ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಈಗ ಹೇಳಿದೆ, ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರಂತಹ ಹೊಣೆಗಾರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊತ್ತಿರತಕ್ಕಂತಹ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಅಧಿಪತಿಗಳಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕಂತಹವರಿಂದ ಬರತಕ್ಕ ಭಾಷಣ ಇದು ಅಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದೆ. ಅವರು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪಮಾಡದೇ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ವಿಚಾರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಪಾನನಿರೋಧ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದೆ. ಅದೇ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ದೇಶದ ಜನಜೀವನಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಹಾಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧೀನಕ್ಕೊಳಪಟ್ಟಿರತಕ್ಕ ಬೃಹತ್ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ, ಸಣ್ಣಪುಟ್ಟ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳು ಸುಮಾರು 50 ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳು ಇವೆ, ಕೋಟ್ಯಾಂತರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್‌ವೆಸ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಅದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟರಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿಫಲ, ಆದಾಯ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ ಎಂಬ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಅವರು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದು ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ. ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಬೊಕ್ಕಸಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ, ಇದನ್ನು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಅವರು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ನಡೆಯತಕ್ಕ ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಸಕ್ಕರೆ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಗಳು ಏನಿವೆ ಅವುಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೋಟಿಗಟ್ಟಲೆ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅವು ಎಷ್ಟು ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಜಯಪ್ರದವಾಗಿ, ಫಲಪ್ರದವಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇವೆ ಎಂಬುದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಂದು ಚಕಾರವನ್ನೂ ಕೂಡ ಎತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ, ಕೋಟಿಗಟ್ಟಲೆ ಹಣ ಇವತ್ತಿನದಿವಸ ಪೋಲಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ, ಹಾಳಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ. ತಮ್ಮ ಊರಿನದೇ ಆದ ಮಂಡ್ಯ ಸಕ್ಕರೆ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆ ಎಷ್ಟರಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಮತ್ತು ವಿದ್ಯಾಸಚಿವರು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಪಾಂಡವಪುರ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಕ್ಕರೆ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆ ಬಹಳ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ವಿ. ಆಂಜನಪ್ಪ.—ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ಗೌರಿಬಿದನೂರು ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಸಕ್ಕರೆ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆ ವಿಷಯ ಸಹಕಾರ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಹೇಳಲಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಪಿ. ಎಂ. ನಾಡಗೌಡ (ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸಹಕಾರೀ ಶಾಖೆಗಳ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು).—ಕಂಪಲಿ ಸಕ್ಕರೆ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆ ನೋಡಿ, ಸಂಕೇಶ್ವರ ಸಕ್ಕರೆ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆ ನೋಡಿ ಮೈಸೂರು ರಾಜ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕಾಗುವಷ್ಟು ಸಕ್ಕರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇಕಡ 40 ರಷ್ಟು ಅವುಗಳಿಂದ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಯಾವುದನ್ನೋ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೀರಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ವಿ. ಆಂಜನಪ್ಪ.—ಇರಲಿ, ಹಿರಿಯೂರು ಸಕ್ಕರೆ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವೇ ಆಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಲಕ್ಷಗಟ್ಟಲೆ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಷೇರು ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಕಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಏಕೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇವತ್ತಿನವರೆಗೂ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ? ಅದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ, ಏಕೆ ಮೌನವನ್ನು ತಾಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ? ನೀವು ಇನ್‌ವೆಸ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡಿರತಕ್ಕ ಸಂಘ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು, ಮತ್ತು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳು ಒಂದೂ ಕೂಡ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬುದು ಇದರಿಂದ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ವಿಚಾರಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡದೇ ಯಾವುದೋ ಗಹನವಲ್ಲದ ಮುಖ್ಯವಲ್ಲದ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಈಗ ಎರಡು ಮೂರು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಇಡೀ ದೇಶದ ಗಮನವನ್ನು ಸೆಳೆದಿರತಕ್ಕ ರೈತರ ಹಿತಕ್ಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ರೈತರ ಏಳಿಗೆಗೆ, ರೈತರ ಉದ್ಧಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಭೂಕಂದಾಯ, ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೂಡ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರು ಒಂದು ಚಕಾರವನ್ನೂ ಆಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಕಳೆದ ಮಹಾ ಚುನಾವಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇದು ದೇಶದ ಜನತೆಗೂ ಗೊತ್ತು, ಈ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭೆಗೂ ಗೊತ್ತು, ಮತ್ತು ಸಭಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾದ ತಮ್ಮ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೂ ಬಂದಿದೆ,

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† Indicates that the remarks or speeches have not been revised by the member concerned

(ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ವಿ. ಅಂಜನಪ್ಪ)

ಈಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಕಂದಾಚಾರದ ಕಂದಾಯವನ್ನು, ಹಳೇ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯ ಕಂದಾಯವನ್ನು ವಜಾ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಜನರನ್ನು ಮರುಳು ಮಾಡಿ, ವಂಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿ, ಮೋಸ ಮಾಡಿ, ಅವರ ಕಣ್ಣಿಗೆ ಮಣ್ಣೆರಚಿ, ನಂಬಿಕೆ ದ್ರೋಹ ಮಾಡಿ, ಅವರಿಂದ ಓಟನ್ನು ಕಿತ್ತುಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದು ಅಧಿಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದೀರಲ್ಲಾ ಇದಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ವಂಚನೆ ದ್ರೋಹ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದೆಯೇ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಕೊಟ್ಟ ವಾಗ್ದಾನವನ್ನು ಈಡೇರಿಸದೆ ವಚನ ಭ್ರಷ್ಟರಾಗಿದ್ದೀರಿ, ಹಾಗಿರುವಾಗ ನೀವು ಅಧಿಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಲಾಯಕ್ಕೇ ಎಂದು ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅವತ್ತು ಕಂದಾಯ ವಜಾಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಏಕೆ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು ? ಮತ್ತು ಈ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಈಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಹಾಕಬೇಕು, ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಕಂದಾಯ ಹಾಕಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವುದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಮಂಡಲದ ಒಂದು ಉಪಸಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ರಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರಂತೆ, ಆ ಸಮಿತಿ ಈ ತನಕ ಸೇರಲೇ ಇಲ್ಲ, ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ, ಸೇರಿದ್ದರೆ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಒಂದು ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ ? ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಏನು ರಹಸ್ಯ ಇದೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಸಹೋದ್ಯೋಗಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಗೊತ್ತು. ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಒಂದು ವಾಗ್ದಾನ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಅದರಂತೆ ನಡೆಯಬೇಕು, ನುಡಿದಂತೆ ನಡೆಯಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಬಸವಣ್ಣನವರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನುಡಿದಂತೆ ನಡೆಯದೇ ಇದ್ದವನು ದೇಶದ್ರೋಹಿ ಎಂದು ಅವರೇ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಬಿ. ಶಂಕರರಾವ್ (ಕಂದಾಯ ಶಾಖೆಯ ಉಪಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು).—ಈಗಿರುವ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರವೇ ಕಂದಾಯ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಜನತೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ವಿ. ಅಂಜನಪ್ಪ.—ಇದು ಸತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ನೆತ್ತಿಮೇಲೆ ಹೊಡೆದಂತೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೀರಿ. ಇದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಅಸತ್ಯ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಇಲ್ಲ. ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕವರು ಹೊಣೆಗಾರಿಕೆಯಿಂದ, ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯಿಂದ ಮಾತನಾಡಬೇಕು. ಈ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭೆಯ ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದ ನಾಯಕರು ಒಮ್ಮೆ ಅಲ್ಲ, ಅನೇಕ ಬಾರಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ರೈತರ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲೂ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅನೇಕ ಬಹಿರಂಗ ಸಭೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಸ್ರಾರು ಜನರಿರತಕ್ಕ ಸಭೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕವರು ಹಾಲಿ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಕಂದಾಯವನ್ನು ರದ್ದುಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ, ವಜಾ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಭಾಷಣಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಜನರ ಮುಂದೆ ಇವರು ಹುಚ್ಚುಹುಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಭಾಷಣ ಮಾಡಿ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಈಗ ವಂಚನೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ದಿವಸ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಯಾವ ಪ್ರದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಈ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಕರೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಲಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಜನರು ನಮಗೆ ಕಂದಾಯವನ್ನು ರದ್ದು ಮಾಡುವುದು ಬೇಡ, ಅದಿರಲೇಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ನಾನು ನನ್ನ ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ವಾಪಸ್ಸು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ದೇಶದ ಜನರಿಗೆ ವಂಚನೆ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಮಹಾ ದ್ರೋಹ. ದೇಶದ ಆಡಳಿತ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊತ್ತ ಜನರು ಹೀಗೆ ಜನರನ್ನು ಮೋಸ ಮಾಡಬಾರದು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಬಿ. ಶಂಕರರಾವ್.—ಈ ದಿವಸ ತಾನೆ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ 70-80 ಜನರ ಒಂದು ಡೆಲಗೇಷನ್ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಅವರು ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಿಂಟೆಡ್ ಮೆಮೊರಾಂಡಂ ತಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಈಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಕಂದಾಯ ಪದ್ಧತಿ ಇದ್ದಂತೆಯೇ ಇರಲಿ, ಇದನ್ನು ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಡಿ, ನಾವು ಕಂದಾಯವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ತಯಾರಿದ್ದೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಸಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹನ್ (ವಿಧಾನಸಭಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ).—ಕಂದಾಯ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳತಕ್ಕವರು ಕೊಡಲಿ, ಆದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲು ಶಕ್ತಿ ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಯಾರು ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೋ ಅಂಥವರಿಗೆ ಅದನ್ನು ವಜಾ ಮಾಡಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ವಿ. ಅಂಜನಪ್ಪ.—ರೈತರು ಕಂದಾಯ ಹಾಕಿ, ವಾಟರ್ ರೇಟ್ ಹಾಕಿ ನಾವು ಕೊಡಲು ಸಿದ್ಧರಾಗಿದ್ದೇವೆಂದು ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಆಗ ನಾನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ ಅವರು ಅದನ್ನು ನನ್ನ ಸಮಕ್ಷಮ ಹೇಳಬೇಕು ಅಷ್ಟೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಟಿ. ಶಾಮಯ್ಯಗೌಡ (ಸ್ಥಾನೀಯ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರೀ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ).—ನನ್ನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಅಚ್ಚಾದ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ ಇದೆ ಈ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೀಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ "ಈಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಕಂದಾಯ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ರದ್ದು ಮಾಡಬಾರದು. ಅದು ಇದ್ದಂತೆಯೇ ಇರಲಿ. ಇದನ್ನು ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಿದರೆ ಬಹಳ ಕುಂದಕ ಉಂಟಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ನಾವು ಕಂದಾಯವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಿದ

ರಾಗಿದ್ದೇವೆ, ಕಂದಾಯ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾವು ಎಂದೂ ಹಿಂಜರಿಯುವುದಿಲ್ಲ'' ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ನಮೂದಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ನಾನು ಕೂಡ ಒಬ್ಬ ಕಂದಾಯ ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕ ರೈತನಾಗಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ನಾವು ಕಂದಾಯವನ್ನು ರದ್ದು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಎಂದೂ ಹೇಳಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ವಿ. ಅಂಜನಪ್ಪ.—ನೀವು ಆಡುವುದೇ ಒಂದು, ನುಡಿಯುವುದೇ ಒಂದು ಮತ್ತು ಆಚರಣೆ ಮಾಡುವುದೇ ಒಂದು. ನೀವು ಬಸವಣ್ಣನವರಿಗೂ ಕೂಡ ಬಹಳ ವಂಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ.

ಈ ದಿವಸ ಆಡಳಿತ ಪಕ್ಷದವರು ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಿರತಕ್ಕ ಅನ್ಯಾಯ ವರ್ಣನಾತೀತವಾದ್ದು. ಇವರು ಕಳೆದ 20 ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಮಾಡಿರತಕ್ಕ ವಂಚನೆ, ಅನ್ಯಾಯ ಅಷ್ಟಿಷ್ಟಲ್ಲ. ವರ್ಗರಹಿತ ಸಮಾಜವನ್ನು ರಚನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು, ಬಡವ ಬಲ್ಲಿದನೆಂಬ ಭೇದವಿಲ್ಲದ ಸಮಾಜವನ್ನು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಕ್ಕೆ ತರುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಜಾತ್ಯಾತೀತ ಸಮಾಜವನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಶೋಷಣೆರಹಿತ ಸಮಾಜವನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರುವುದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಇವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೊಂದನ್ನೂ ಮಾಡಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಜನರಿಗೆ ಅತ್ಯಗತ್ಯವಾದ ಅನ್ನ, ವಸತಿ, ಬಟ್ಟೆ ಅಂಥ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡದೆ ಯಾವುದೋ ಕೇವಲ ಕ್ಷುಲ್ಲಕವಾದಂಥ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಯಾವುದೋ ಒಂದು ಸ್ಕಾಲರ್‌ಷಿಪ್ ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕ ವಿಚಾರ ಅಥವಾ ಯಾವುದೋ ರಸ್ತೆ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ವಿಚಾರ ಇಂಥ ಸಣ್ಣಪುಟ್ಟ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಅವರು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಿ ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಬೆಲೆಯುಳ್ಳ ಕಾಲವನ್ನು ಹರಣಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

100 ಕೋಟಿ ಇದ್ದ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಆದಾಯವನ್ನು 180 ಕೋಟಿಗೆ ಏರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಿಜ, ಇವರು ಜನರ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರತ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಅಪ್ರತ್ಯಕ್ಷ, ತೆರಿಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇರಿ, ಅನೇಕ ಕಂದಾಯಗಳ ಹೊರೆಯನ್ನು ಜಾಸ್ತಿಮಾಡಿ ರೈತನನ್ನು ಶೋಷಣೆ ಮಾಡಿ ರಾಜ್ಯಾದಾಯವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಹಾಗೆ ಬರತಕ್ಕ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಯಾವರೀತಿ ಸದ್ವಿನಿಯೋಗ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅವರು ಒಂದು ಚಕಾರವನ್ನೂ ಕೂಡ ಎತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಅಂದರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ವಕ್ತಾರರು ಏನೊಂದು ಬರೆದು ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಅದನ್ನೇ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರು ಓದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆ ವಕ್ತಾರರು ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಕೆರೆ ಅಥವಾ ಒಂದು ಜಲಾಶಯವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಾಣಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ರೈತನ ಶಕ್ತಿಯೇನೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಅಳತೆಮಾಡದೆ 300 ರಿಂದ 500 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳವರೆಗೆ ನಾನಾ ತೆರಿಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆ ತೆರಿಗೆಗಳ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸ್ತವಾಂಶಗಳೇನು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸದೆ, ಆ ವಕ್ತಾರರು ಬರೆದುಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದನ್ನೇ ಓದಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರು ತಮ್ಮ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಲೋಪ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಹೇಳದೆ ವಿಧಿಯಿಲ್ಲ. ಅನೇಕಾವರ್ತಿ ನಮ್ಮ ರೆವಿನ್ಯೂ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಬಹಿರಂಗ ಭಾಷಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನು ಜನರ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ತೆರಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಹೇರಿ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯಾದಾಯವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ, ರೈತನ ಬೆನ್ನೆಲುಬು ಹೊರೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊರಲಾರದೆ ಬಗ್ಗಿಹೋಗಿದೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕಾಗುವ ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ಆದಾಯವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಅಮೃತಮಹಲ್ ಕಾವಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಮಾಡಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಅನೇಕಾವರ್ತಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಜನರ ಮೇಲೆ ಇನ್ನು ತೆರಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಹೇರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋದರೆ ಅವರು ದಂಗೆ ಏಳಬಹುದು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಅಮೃತಮಹಲ್ ಕಾವಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾರಿ ಅದರಿಂದ ಬಂದ ಹಣದಿಂದ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಕೂಲಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ವಿಷಯದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರು ಒಂದು ಚಕಾರವನ್ನೂ ಸಹಾ ಎತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಏಕೆ! ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರು ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಬಾರದ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ತಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ! ಅವರು ಮಾಮೂಲಿನಂತೆ ಶಾಸನ ಸಭೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕರೆದು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ವಕ್ತಾರರು ಒದಗಿಸಿರತಕ್ಕ ಅಂಕಿಅಂಶಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸತ್ಯಾಸತ್ಯತೆಯೇನೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸದೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಏನು ಬರೆದು ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಅದು ಸರಿಯೋ ತಪ್ಪೋ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನೂ ಸಹಾ ಆಲೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡದೆ ಅವರು ಭಾಷಣ ಮಾಡಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಒಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಅಕ್ರಮ.

ಇನ್ನು ವಿದ್ಯಾಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ವಿಚಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದರೆ—ವಿದ್ಯಾಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳೂ ಮತ್ತು ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳೂ ಇಬ್ಬರೂ ಅನೇಕ ಬಹಿರಂಗ ಭಾಷಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನೂ ಅನೇಕ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರಿಂಗ್ ಮತ್ತು ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳನ್ನು ತೆರೆಯುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಒಂದು ಕಡೆ ಭಾಷಣ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆ ಈ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಅತಿ ಶೀಘ್ರದಲ್ಲೇ ಮುಚ್ಚಲು ಕಾಲ ಸಮೀಪಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ದೇಶದ ಜನತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತುಂಬಾ ವ್ಯಾಕುಲತೆಯುಂಟಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಾ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರು ಒಂದು ಚಕಾರವನ್ನೂ ಸಹಾ ಎತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಂಥ ಗಹನವಾದ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಕೈಬಿಟ್ಟು ಅನುಪಯುಕ್ತವಾದ, ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಬಾರದ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಮುಂದೆ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಶಾಲಾ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಎ. ಅಂಜನಪ್ಪ)

ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಏನೊಂದು ಖಚಿತವಾದ ನಿಲುವನ್ನು ತಾಳುವರೆಂಬ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರು ತಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಏನೊಂದನ್ನೂ ಹೇಳದಿರುವುದು ಬಹಳ ಶೋಚನೀಯ. ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರು ಮೊನ್ನೆತಾನೆ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದುಹೋದ ತಿಪಟೂರು ಮತ್ತು ಮಂಡ್ಯಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳ ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನೇಕೆ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪಮಾಡಲಿಲ್ಲ! ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರು ಒಂದು ಪಕ್ಷವನ್ನು ವಹಿಸಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಅದು ಸರಿಯಾದ್ದಲ್ಲ. ಅವರು ಇದನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿ ಹೀಗೆ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಒಂದು ಅವನತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂತಲಾದರೂ ಹೇಳಬಹುದಾಗಿತ್ತು. ದಿನ ಬೆಳಗಾದರೆ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಷ್ಕರಗಳು—ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರುಗಳ ಮುಷ್ಕರ, ಅದಾದನಂತರ ಓವರ್‌ಸೀಯರುಗಳ ಮುಷ್ಕರ, ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ನೌಕರರ ಮುಷ್ಕರ ಇವೇ ದಿನಬೆಳಗಾದರೆ ನಮಗೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಣತಕ್ಕ ಸುದ್ದಿಗಳು. ಈ ವಿಚಾರಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರು ಏಕೆ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಲಿಲ್ಲ? ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಬರತಕ್ಕ ಆದಾಯವನ್ನೇನೋ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡರು—ಬಡವರ ರಕ್ತವನ್ನು ಹೀರಿ ಆದಾಯವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿಕೊಂಡರು. ಅದರಿಂದ ಎಷ್ಟರಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣವಾಗಿದೆ, ಜನರಿಗೆ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಏಕೆ ಹೇಳಲಿಲ್ಲ? ಮತ್ತೆ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರು ಈ ದೇಶದ ಹಿತವನ್ನು ಹಾಗೂ ಜನತೆಯ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣವನ್ನು ಸಾಧನೆಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅನೇಕ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಅವರ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರೂ ಆಡಳಿತ ನಡೆಸುವ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಪಕ್ಷದವರು ಸುಮಾರು 20 ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ಇದುವರೆಗೆ ಜನತೆಗೆ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಉದ್ಯೋಗಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸದೆ, ನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಬಹಳವಾಗಿ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಅವೇನೂ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಈ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡಲು ತಕ್ಕ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಇರುವವರೆಗೆ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸದೇ ಇರುವ ಸಂಗತಿಯನ್ನು ಏತಕ್ಕೆ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರು ಅವರ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪಮಾಡಲಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ನಾನು ಕೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಈ ದೇಶದ ಆಡಳಿತವನ್ನು ಎಷ್ಟರಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು, ಎಷ್ಟರಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಮಿತವ್ಯಯವನ್ನು ಸಾಧನೆಮಾಡಬಹುದು ಎಂಬ ಬಗ್ಗೆ 3-4 ಸಮಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೇಮಕಮಾಡಿದ್ದರೂ ಅದರಿಂದೇನೂ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಆಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಲೋಪಗಳನ್ನು ಹೋಗಲಾಡಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಮಿತವ್ಯಯವನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಲು ತಜ್ಞರ ಸಮಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೇಮಿಸಿದ್ದೂ ಆಯಿತು. ಆದರೂ ಏನೂ ಫಲಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಆಡಳಿತ ಸುಧಾರಣ ಸಮಿತಿ ಅಪೇಕ್ಷೆ ಮೂಲಕ, ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರೇ ನೇಮಿಸಿರತಕ್ಕ ಸಮಿತಿಗಳ ಅಪೇಕ್ಷೆ ಮೂಲಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರ ಸೂಚನೆ ಮೂಲಕ ಎಷ್ಟರಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಈ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಡಳಿತವನ್ನು ಸುಧಾರಣೆಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಜನರಿಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಕುಂದುಕೊರತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಹಾರಮಾಡಲು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಏನು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಎಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಿ ಮಿತವ್ಯಯವನ್ನು ಸಾಧನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ? ಈ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಅರ್ಥಿಕ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಮುಗ್ಗಟ್ಟು ಇರುವಾಗ, ಹಣದ ತೊಂದರೆ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಇರುವಾಗ, ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಒಂದು ತೀರ್ಮಾನವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು, ಎಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಧ್ಯವೋ ಅಲ್ಲಲ್ಲಿ ಮಿತವ್ಯಯವನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಏತಕ್ಕೆ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರು ವಿಚಾರಮಾಡಲಿಲ್ಲ? ಆಡಳಿತ ಸುಧಾರಣಾ ಸಮಿತಿಯವರು ಒಂದು ಆದೇಶವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ತದ್ವಿರುದ್ಧವಾಗಿ ಏತಕ್ಕೆ ನಡೆಯಬೇಕು? ಅವರೇ ರಚನೆಮಾಡಿರತಕ್ಕ ಆಡಳಿತ ಮಂಡಲಿಯ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯಮಾಡಿ ಅವರ ಸೂಚನೆಗೆ ವಿರೋಧವಾಗಿ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ; ಇದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ, ನ್ಯಾಯವಲ್ಲ. ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಸಂಬಳವಿರುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳನ್ನೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಎಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡಿದರೂ ಜಾಯಿಂಟ್ ಡೈರೆಕ್ಟರ್ಸ್, ಡೆಪ್ಯುಟಿ ಡೈರೆಕ್ಟರ್ಸ್, ಚೀಫ್ ಇಂಜನಿಯರುಗಳು ಲೆಕ್ಕವಿಲ್ಲದಷ್ಟು ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಉನ್ನತ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳನ್ನೇ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಮಾಡತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕೆಳದರ್ಜೆ ನೌಕರರ ಕಷ್ಟ ಸುಖಗಳನ್ನು ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಇವರಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ನಿಮಿಷ ಅವಕಾಶವೂ ಇಲ್ಲ, ಇವರೇನೋ ದೇಶದ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಲೂಟಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆಡಳಿತದ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರದೇ ಇರುವುದು ತೀರಾ ವಿಷಾದವಾದ ಸಂಗತಿ.

ಇನ್ನು ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರು ಈ ಸಭೆಗೆ ಉಭಯಸದನಗಳನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಮಾಡಿರತಕ್ಕ ಭಾಷಣ ವಂದನೆಗೆ ಖಂಡಿತವಾಗಿ ಅರ್ಹವಲ್ಲ. ಅವರೇನೋ ಉತ್ತಮ ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ದೇಶದ ಮುಂದೆ ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ವರ್ಷ ಆಡಳಿತ ಪಕ್ಷ ಏನೇನು ಮಹಾಸಾಧನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಗುರಿ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೋ ಅವನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರೆ ಖಂಡಿತ ಅವರ ಭಾಷಣ ವಂದನೆಗೆ ಅರ್ಹವಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲದ ಕಾರಣ ಅದು ಈಗ ಬಹಳ ನಿಷ್ಪ್ರಯೋಜಕವಾಗಿ, ನಿಜವಾಗಿ ವಂದನೆಗೆ ಅರ್ಹವಾದ ಭಾಷಣವಾಗಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ನಾನು ಬಹಳ ವಿಷಾದದಿಂದ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇದುವರೆಗೂ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರು ಅವರ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡದೇ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪಮಾಡಿರುವ ವಿಚಾರಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರು ಶಾಸನಗಳ ಸುವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ, ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿನ ಆಡಳಿತ ಬಹಳ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿದೆ ಮತ್ತೆ ಎಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಶಾಸನ ಭಂಗವಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಇಲ್ಲ, ಆಡಳಿತ ಬಹಳ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಸತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ದೂರವಾದ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಬೆಳಕಿಗೆ ತಂದು ನೋಡಿದರೆ, ಈ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗದೇ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ವಿಚಾರಗಳು, ಅಂದರೆ, ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಮಾನಾಪಹಾರವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ, ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ದಯತೆಯಿಂದ ಕೊಲ್ಲುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಅವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಗುಂಡು ಹಾರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ವಿದ್ಯಾಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ ನುಗ್ಗಿ ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕರನ್ನು ಹೊಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ನಾಚಿಕೆಗೇಡಿನತನ ಇನ್ನೇನು ಇದೆಯೆಂದು ಕೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಯಾರೋ ಸಮಾಜ ವಿರೋಧ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಈ ಒಂದು ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ದುರುಪಯೋಗಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಅಶಾಂತಿಗೆ ಕಾರಣರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆ ಸಮಾಜ ವಿರೋಧ ಶಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಯಾರು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಆಡಳಿತ ಪಕ್ಷ ಹೇಳಲಿ. ಈ ಆಡಳಿತ ಪಕ್ಷದವರಿಗೆ ದಮ್ ಇಲ್ಲ, ಶಕ್ತಿ ಇಲ್ಲ, ಬಲವಿಲ್ಲ, ಸರಿಯಾದ ಯಂತ್ರವಿಲ್ಲ, ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಅಂತಹವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೂ ಉಗ್ರವಾದ ಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳದೆ ಏತಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ತೆಪ್ಪಗೆ ಕೂತಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ನಾನು ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.— ಆ ರೀತಿ ಇಲ್ಲ. ತಕ್ಕ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಕೆಲವು ಕಡೆ ಲಾಠಿ ಚಾರ್ಜು ಸಹ ಆಗಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ವಿ. ಅಂಜನಪ್ಪ.—ಹಾಗಿದ್ದ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೆಂಟ್ರಲ್ ಕಾಲೇಜ್ ಪ್ರಿನ್ಸಿಪಾಲ್ ಅವರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಷಡಕ್ಷರಸ್ವಾಮಿಯವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಏತಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಲಾಠಿ ಚಾರ್ಜ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—That is false.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ವಿ. ಅಂಜನಪ್ಪ.—ಅದು ಸುಳ್ಳಾದರೆ, ನಾನು ಈ ಕೂಡಲೇ ಈ ಸಭೆಗೆ ರಾಜೀನಾಮೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. 22ನೇ ತಾರೀಖಿನ ದಿವಸ ನಾನು ವೈಸ್ ಚಾನ್ಸಲರ್ ರೂಂನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂತಿರುವಾಗ ಶ್ರೀ ಷಡಕ್ಷರಸ್ವಾಮಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಏಟು ಬಿದ್ದು ಸೊಂಟ ನೋವು ಆಗುತ್ತಿದೆಯೆಂಬುದಾಗಿ ನನ್ನ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂತು. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಏನು ಉತ್ತರ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ (ವಿಧಾನ ಸಭಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ).—ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಷಡಕ್ಷರಸ್ವಾಮಿಯವರನ್ನು ಹೊಡೆದದ್ದು ಸುಳ್ಳು. Sri Shadaksharaswamy owes a duty to the State and to the people to issue a contradiction. In fact, we are family friends and I was very much concerned. ಅದೂ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಗೆ ವರ್ತಮಾನ ಬಂತು, ಅವರ ತಿಥಿಗೆ ಬನ್ನಿ ಎಂದು. ಇದೆಲ್ಲಾ ಸುಳ್ಳಾಯಿತು. He went to the Hospital for a check-up. Directly he was never hit.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ವಿ. ಅಂಜನಪ್ಪ.—ಅವರ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಹೋಗಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಯಾರು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ನೋಡುತ್ತಾರೆ? ಅವರನ್ನು ನಾವು ವಚನಭ್ರಷ್ಟರು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಹೊಡೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಪ್ರೂವ್ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ, ನಾವೂ ಕೂಡ ರಾಜೀನಾಮೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ವಿ. ಅಂಜನಪ್ಪ.—ನಾನೂ ಸಹ ತಕ್ಕ ಪ್ರಾಯಶ್ಚಿತ್ತಕ್ಕೆ ಅರ್ಹನಾಗುತೇನೆ, ನನ್ನ ಮಾತೇನಾದರೂ ಸುಳ್ಳಾದರೆ. ನಾನು 22ನೇ ತಾರೀಖು ನಾಲ್ಕುವರೆ ಘಂಟೆಗೆ ಕೆ.ಜಿ.ಎಫ್. ಸಿಂಡಿಕೇಟ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿನಿಂದ ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ವೈಸ್ ಚಾನ್ಸಲರನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರಾರ್ ಅವರನ್ನೂ ಭೇಟಿ ಮಾಡಿದಾಗ ಅವರು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಬರೆದ ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾಗ ಬಾಗಿಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಂತಿದ್ದಂಥ ಜವಾನನನ್ನು ಹೊಡೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆಗ ನನಗೂ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಏಟು ಬಿದ್ದಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಷಡಕ್ಷರಸ್ವಾಮಿಯವರು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಯಾರು, ಸಮಾಜ ವಿರೋಧ ಶಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಯಾರು, ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು ಯಾರು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನೋಡತಕ್ಕ ವಿವೇಚನೆ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಬೇಡವೇ? ಶ್ರೀ ಷಡಕ್ಷರಸ್ವಾಮಿಯವರನ್ನೂ, ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಕೆ. ಹನುಮಂತಯ್ಯನವರನ್ನೂ, ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿಯ ಒಬ್ಬ ಲೆಕ್ಚರರನ್ನೂ ಒಬ್ಬ ಲೈಬ್ರರಿಯನ್ ಅವರನ್ನೂ ಮತ್ತು ಆಫೀಸಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕೆಲವು ನೌಕರರನ್ನೂ ಸಹ ಹೊಡೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಶ್ರೀ ಷಡಕ್ಷರಸ್ವಾಮಿಯವರು ಮತ್ತು ವೈಸ್ ಚಾನ್ಸಲರ್ ಅವರೇ ಇದು ಬಹಳ ಅನ್ಯಾಯ, ಇದೇನು ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ರಾಜ್ಯವೇ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಆದರೆ ಆಮೇಲೆ ನಾನು ಆ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಲಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಅದೇನೋ ಒಂದು ತರಹ ತಪ್ಪು ವರದಿಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ನಾನು ಈ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿ ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ವಿ. ಅಂಜನಪ್ಪ)

ಏನು ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರೂ ನಾನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿರತಕ್ಕ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಏನಿದೆ ಅದನ್ನು ನಾನು ಎಂದಿಗೂ ಹಿಂದಕ್ಕೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವವನಲ್ಲ. ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಶ್ರೀ ಷಡಕ್ಷರಸ್ವಾಮಿಯವರ ಹತ್ತಿರ ನಾನು, ಶ್ರೀ ಮಾನ್ ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯರು, ನೀವೂ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಹೋಗೋಣ. ನನ್ನ ಮಾತು ಸುಳ್ಳಾದರೆ, ಈ ಸಭೆ ಹೇಳುವ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಗೆ ಸಂತೋಷದಿಂದ ಗುರಿಯಾಗುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಇವರು ಲಾ ಅಂಡ್ ಆರ್ಡರ್ ಮೇಂಟೇನ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಬೇರೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇವರು ಶಾಂತಿಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಪಾಲನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದು ಒಂದು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ವಿಷಾದವಾದ ಹಾಗೂ ನಾಚಿಕೆಗೇಡಿನ ಸಂಗತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇವತ್ತಿನದಿವಸ ನಾವು ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದೇವೆಯೋ ಅಥವಾ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದೇವೆಯೋ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಬೆಳಕಿಗೆ ತಂದು ನೋಡಿದ್ದೇ ಆದರೆ ಜನ ಇವತ್ತಿನದಿವಸ ರಸ್ತೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಬೀದಿಬೀದಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಧೈರ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಓಡಾಡುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಕಾರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಲ್ಲು ಹೊಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ನಿರ್ವೀರ್ಯತೆ ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಜನಗಳ ಹಿತರಕ್ಷಣೆ, ಆಸ್ತಿಪಾಸ್ತಿ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಎಷ್ಟರಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಕಾಪಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ, ಇವರಿಗೆ ಜನಪ್ರಿಯರಾಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಖಂಡಿತವಾಗಿ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬುದು ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾದ ಕಾರಣವೆಂದರೆ ಆಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿನ ದಕ್ಷತೆಯ ಅಭಾವವೆಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರು ಈ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಂತಿಗೆ ಭಂಗವಿಲ್ಲ, ಎಲ್ಲೋ ಕೆಲವು ಕಡೆಗಳಿಂದ ಬಂದಿರತಕ್ಕ ಸಮಾಜ ವಿರೋಧ ಶಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ನಮ್ಮ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಹಿಂದಿ ಬೇಡವೆಂದು ಚಳುವಳಿ ಮಾಡಲಿಲ್ಲ, ಅದು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ತಪ್ಪು ಅಲ್ಲ. ಎಲ್ಲೋ ಹೊರ ಪ್ರಾಂತಗಳಿಂದ ಬಂದಂಥವರು ಈ ರೀತಿ ದಾಂಧಲೆಯನ್ನು ಎಬ್ಬಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ರಹಿತವಾದ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಇಲ್ಲ. ಇವರು ಹೊರಗಡೆಯಿಂದ ಅಂದರೆ ಮದ್ರಾಸ್ ಅಥವಾ ಕೇರಳಾಗಳಿಂದ ಗೂಂಡಾಗಳು ಈ ರಾಜ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದು ಈ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಏತಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಅವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಇವರು ಉಗ್ರವಾದ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿಲ್ಲ! ಇವರಿಗೆ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಶಕ್ತಿಯಿಲ್ಲ; ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಹಾಕಿ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದವರ ಕೈವಾಡವಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಅವರನ್ನು ದೂಷಣೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದವರೇ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳನ್ನು ಗಲಾಟೆ ಮಾಡುವಂತೆ ಪ್ರಚೋದನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಯಾವಾಗ ತಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಥಾ ಒಂದು ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ತಹಬಂದಿಗೆ ತರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಇಲ್ಲವೋ ಆಗ ಯಾರ ಮೇಲೋ ದೋಷಾರೋಪಣೆಯನ್ನು ಹಾಕುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ.

ಇನ್ನು ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ನಾಚಿಕೆಗೇಡಿನ ಪ್ರಸಂಗ ಇನ್ನೊಂದಿಲ್ಲ. ಯೋಜನೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಏನು? ಯೋಜನೆ ಇದೆಯೇ? 5 ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಗೊಮ್ಮೆ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ 3 ಪಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಕ್ತಾಯ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಕೋಟಿ ಕೋಟಿಗಟ್ಟಲೆ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿ ನೀರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋಮ ಮಾಡಿದಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ನಾಲ್ಕನೆಯ ಪಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯು 1965ನೇ ಇಸವಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಯಿತು. 1968ನೇ ಇಸವಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕೂಡ ಈ ನಾಲ್ಕನೆಯ ಪಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಗಾತ್ರ ಎಷ್ಟು, ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟೆಷ್ಟು ಹಣವನ್ನು ಮೀಸಲಾಗಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಏನೇನು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು, ಯಾವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಸಾಧನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು 5 ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 3 ವರ್ಷಗಳು ಕಳೆದರೂ ಇವೊತ್ತಿನವರೆಗೂ ನಿರ್ಧಾರ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಯೋಗ್ಯತೆ ಇಲ್ಲದ ಜನ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಕೋಟಿ ಗಟ್ಟಲೆ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಯಾವ ಮುಖದಿಂದ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ? ಇಂಥವುಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಹೇಳಿ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಭಾಷಣವನ್ನು ಹೊಲಸು ಮಾಡಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆಯೇ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರನ್ನು ಕೇಳಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಯೋಜನೆಗಾಗಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಹಣವನ್ನು ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೋ ಅದರಿಂದ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರತಿಫಲ ದೊರೆತಿದೆಯೇ, ಅದರಿಂದ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗಿದೆಯೇ? ಇದಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಅಸತ್ಯವಾದ ಸಂಗತಿ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಇದೆಯೇ? ನಾಲ್ಕನೆಯ ಪಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 3 ವರ್ಷಗಳು ಕಳೆದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟೆಷ್ಟು ಹಣವನ್ನು ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಇನ್ನೂ ನಿರ್ಧಾರ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಕಳೆದ ವರ್ಷ ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಗಾಗಿ 60 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಒಮ್ಮೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ ನಾಲ್ಕನೆಯ ಪಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕಯೋಜನೆಗೆ 560 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು, ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಸಾರಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ 450 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು. ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ 60 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಂತೆ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ 5 ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಗೆ 300 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಾಗುತ್ತವೆ. ಯೋಜನೆಯನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಗತ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಜನಗಳಿಗೇಕೆ ವಂಚನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ? ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ 60 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಂತೆ 5 ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ 300 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ಅದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನಮಗೆ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ, ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಹಣವಿಲ್ಲ ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಕೆಲವು ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಬಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಲಿ. ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯನೆ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ನಾವು ಸುಖರಾಜ್ಯವನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ, ಈ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವರ್ಗ ಲೋಕವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಜನತೆಗೆ ಏತಕ್ಕೆ ಹೇಳಬೇಕು ! ಇದಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ನಾಚಿಕೆಗೇಡಿನ ಕೆಲಸ ಮತ್ತೊಂದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಇನ್ನು ರಸ್ತೆ ಸಾರಿಗೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಹೆಮ್ಮೆಯಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ದೇಶದ ಜನ, ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ಬಡವರು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಬಸ್ಸುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಅಡ್ಡಿ ಅತಂಕಗಳೂ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ, ಕಡಿಮೆ ಖರ್ಚಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಆಹ್ಲಾದಕರವಾದ ಪ್ರಯಾಣ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಇದು ಸತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ದೂರವಾದ ವಿಚಾರ. ಸಾರಿಗೆ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಬಸ್ಸುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಹಣ ಲೋಪವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಬಸ್ಸುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಯಾಣ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕವರನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದರೆ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಸಾರಿಗೆ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಹಾಕಿರುವ ಬಂಡವಾಳವೆಷ್ಟು, ಇದರಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬರತಕ್ಕ ಆದಾಯವೆಷ್ಟು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನೋಡುವುದಾದರೆ ಲಕ್ಷಗಟ್ಟಲೆ ಹಣ ವ್ಯಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಿಂದ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲ, ಸುಖ ಸಂತೋಷವನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದರ ಬದಲು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಅನ್ಯಾಯ ತೊಂದರೆಗಳು ಉಂಟಾಗುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಸಾರಿಗೆ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗೆ ಶಹಭಾಷ್‌ಗಿರಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅದು ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ, ಪ್ರಯಾಣಿಕರಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಸತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ದೂರವಾದ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ದೊಡ್ಡದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಮೈಸೂರು ರಾಜ್ಯದ ರಸ್ತೆ ಸಾರಿಗೆ ನಿಗಮದಲ್ಲಿ 4 ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯುರಿ ಪ್ರವಾಸಿ ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸಿಗಳನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇವೆಂದು. ಇವುಗಳಿಂದ ಹೊರಗಡೆ ಪ್ರಾಂತದಿಂದ ಬಂದವರಿಗೆ, ವಿದೇಶಿ ಪ್ರವಾಸಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಇವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಪ್ರಯಾಣ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಪ್ರಯಾಣ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅವುಗಳಿಂದ ಅನುಕೂಲಕ್ಕಿಂತ ದುರುಪಯೋಗ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಬಾಯಿಲ್ಲಿ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದು ಒಂದು ಮಹಾ ಪಾಪದ ಕಾರ್ಯವಲ್ಲದೆ ಮತ್ತೊಂದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ತಪ್ಪಾಗಲಾರದು.

ಇನ್ನೂ ಮಾನ್ಯ ವಿದ್ಯಾ ಸಚಿವರು ಈಗ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವರು ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಪುಟಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ರಾಜ್ಯಾಂಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಬಂದ ತಕ್ಷಣ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಬಂದಮೇಲೆ ಸುಮಾರು 20 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಕಾಲ ಒಂದೇ ಪಕ್ಷದವರು ಆಡಳಿತವನ್ನು ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ರಾಜ್ಯಾಂಗ ನಿಬಂಧನೆಗನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದು ದೇಶದ ಜನತೆಯನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲರನ್ನೂ ವಿದ್ಯಾವಂತರನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ ? ವಿದ್ಯಾವಂತರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದೆಯೇ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲರನ್ನೂ ಪದವೀಧರರನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ ? ಇವರು ರಾಜ್ಯಾಂಗಕ್ಕೆ ಎಷ್ಟರ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಮಾನ ಮರ್ಯಾದೆಯನ್ನು ಪುರಸ್ಕಾರವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ ? ರಾಜ್ಯಾಂಗದ ವಿಧಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ ? ಅಮೇಲೆ ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಮಾನ್ಯ ವಿದ್ಯಾ ಸಚಿವರು ಬಹಳ ಹೆಮ್ಮೆಯಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿದರು, ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರೌಢ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಉಚಿತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ನಮ್ಮದೇ ಮೊದಲನೆಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನ ಎಂದು. ಈ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ವಂದನಾರ್ಪಣಾ ನಿರ್ಣಯವನ್ನು ಮಂಡಿಸಿದ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಕೆ ಸೂರ್ಯನಾರಾಯಣ ಅಡಿಗಾ ಅವರು ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಪಂಜಾಬು ಮತ್ತು ಮದ್ರಾಸಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಸೆಕೆಂಡರಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಚಿತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಈಗ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರೌಢ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ ಎಷ್ಟರಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಉಚಿತವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಇದರಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೇನೋ ಆದಾಯ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಸ್ಕೂಲುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಫೀಜನ್ನು ವಸೂಲು ಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಪ್ರೈವೇಟ್ ಸ್ಕೂಲುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವೆಲ್‌ಫೇರ್ ಫಂಡ್, ಲೈಬ್ರರಿ ಫಂಡ್ ಸ್ಪೋರ್ಟ್ಸ್ ಫಂಡ್ ಮತ್ತು ಯೂನಿಯನ್ ಫಂಡ್ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಸೇರಿ ಫೀಜಿಗಿಂತ ಹತ್ತರಷ್ಟು ಹೊಸ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ವಿ. ಆಂಜನಪ್ಪ)

ಹೊಸ ಫೀಜುಗಳನ್ನು ವಸೂಲು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಸೆಕೆಂಡರಿ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಉಚಿತ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬರತಕ್ಕ ಆದಾಯ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಉಚಿತ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸಿಕ್ಕುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದು 5—6 ವರ್ಷಗಳಾದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಅದನ್ನು ಇವೊತ್ತಿನದಿವಸ ಕಟ್ಟುನಿಟ್ಟಾಗಿ ಪರಿಪಾಲನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 5 ವರ್ಷ, 6 ವರ್ಷ, 7 ವರ್ಷ ವಯಸ್ಸಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಮಕ್ಕಳುಗಳೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಎಮ್ಮೆ ಕಾಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ, ಬೇಸಾಯ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ, ಕೂಲಿ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಕಡ್ಡಾಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದಿದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಅದು ಎಷ್ಟರ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಇದರಿಂದಲೇ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದಿದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಅದು ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಸತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ದೂರವಾದ ವಿಚಾರ. ಇದು ಬರೀ ಪುಸ್ತಕದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಬದನೇಕಾಯಿ. ಇದು ಕಾರ್ಯತಃ ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತ ಇಲ್ಲ. ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ಮಕ್ಕಳೂ ವಿದ್ಯಾವಂತರಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಕಡ್ಡಾಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ಕಣ್ಣು ಮುಚ್ಚಿಕೊಂಡು ಕೈ ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಂಡು ಕುಳಿತುಕೊಂಡಿದೆ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

ಆಮೇಲೆ ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನ ಮಹಾರಾಣಿ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಆರ್ಟ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಸೈನ್ಸ್ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ವಿಭಾಗವನ್ನು ತೆರೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಪದವಿ ತರಗತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮತ್ತು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಭಾಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಐಚ್ಛಿಕ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನಾಗಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ವರ್ಷವೊಂದಕ್ಕೆ 500 ರೂಪಾಯಿಯ 20 ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ವೇತನಗಳನ್ನು ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು. ಇದು ಬಹಳ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಕೆಲಸ ಹಾಗಾದರೆ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಭಿಮಾನವಿದ್ದರೆ, ಒಲುಮೆ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ರಾಜ್ಯಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು, ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಆಡಳಿತ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು, ಪ್ರತಿ ಯೊಂದು ವ್ಯವಹಾರವೂ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಕನ್ನಡ ಕಲಿಯತಕ್ಕ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬನಿಗೂ ಆ ವೇತನವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ ನಾನು ಅದನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು 20 ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ನಾವು ಕನ್ನಡಕ್ಕೆ ಉತ್ತೇಜನ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದು, ಇದು ಜನರನ್ನು ಮೋಸ ಮಾಡುವುದೆಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು.

ಮತ್ತು ಇಲ್ಲಿಯ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಮೋಸ, ನಡೆಯುತಕ್ಕ ಅನ್ಯಾಯ, ದಗ ಪ್ರಪಂಚದ ಯಾವ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲೂ ನಡೆಯುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸಂಗತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ವಿದ್ಯಾಮಂತ್ರಿಯವರ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದಾಗ್ಯೂ, ಅದು ಬರೇ ಗೋರ್ಕಲ್ಲ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಳೆ ಬಂದ ಹಾಗೆ ಆಗಿದೆ. ವಿದ್ಯಾಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿಂದ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾವ ಒಂದು ಉತ್ತರವೇ ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಜಾತೀಯತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅನರ್ಹತೆಯುಳ್ಳವರಿಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—It is an autonomous body. He is on the Syndicate. It is a reflection on his own ability to say these things.

Sri G. V. ANJANAPPA.—Just because I happen to be a member of the Syndicate, whatever omissions or commissions are committed by it, how can I be responsible for them ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—The Government cannot interfere. You are a member ef the Syndicate. You must be able to check these things.

Sri G. V. ANJANAPPA.—If I am unable to do that, the Government should check it being the supreme authority under the University Act. ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಹೇಳುವುದು ಅರ್ಥವಾಗದ ವಿಚಾರ. ನಾಳೆಯ ದಿವಸ ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿ

ಯಲ್ಲಿ ಫ್ರೆಂಚ್ ಮೀಡಿಯಂ ಶುರು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದರೆ ಮಾಡಬಹುದೋ? ಇವರಿಗೆ ಏನು ಬೇಕಾದರೂ ಮಾಡಬಹುದೋ? ಅವರಿಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ವೈಸ್ ಚಾನ್ಸಲರ್ ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಬಹುದೋ? ಶಾಸಕರು ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿ ಕಾನೂನನ್ನು ರಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I think it is even now open to my friend Mr. Anjanappa to invoke the visitorial powers of the Government. The Government is not so helpless. If a situation like that arises, the extreme power of the Government has got to be exercised and the Government can certainly interfere if things are so bad as that. In fact, I was surprised to learn that in connection with all these disturbances, an emergent meeting of the Senate which is the supreme sovereign body was not called for any consultation and the Vice-Chancellor thought that it is a matter concerning himself and the principals and none of the parents or the Senate which is the supreme body. In fact, not a single day did it occur to the Vice-Chancellor to call an emergency meeting and take decision on policy matters. In fact, it seems only the principals and the Vice-Chancellor are the persons that could deliver the goods.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ವಿ. ಆಂಜನಪ್ಪ.—ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ವಿದ್ಯಾಸಚಿವರು ಹೇಳುವುದನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ, ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯವೆಂದರೆ, super sovereign body ಅಲ್ಲ; ಇವರು ನಾಳೆ......

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಇವರು ಒಂದು ನೇಮಕದ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ರೆಫರ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಪರ್ಟ್ ಕಮಿಟಿ ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಿದೆ, ಅವರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯದಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಇವರು ಇವರ ಜಾತಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದು, ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬರು ಅವರ ಜಾತಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿರುವುದು, ಇದೆಲ್ಲಾ ಹೇಗೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ!

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ವಿ. ಆಂಜನಪ್ಪ.—ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿ ಸಿಂಡಿಕೇಟಿನವರ ಒಂದು ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಪರ್ಟ್ ಕಮಿಟಿ ಕಾನ್‌ಸ್ಟಿಟ್ಯೂಟ್ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು. ಅವರು ಸೆಲೆಕ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕವರನ್ನು ಸಿಂಡಿಕೇಟ್ ಒಪ್ಪಬಹುದು, ಒಪ್ಪದಿರಲೂಬಹುದು.

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY (Nominated).—The governance of the University is according to the Act of the Legislature as passed and if the autonomy or the independence of the University is touched, responsible men in the country would not tolerate it. Centres of higher learning should be allowed to manage themselves. It is in that spirit that the Government will not interfere in the day to day administration, nor under the law, the Government is entitled to interfere. If law is not given effect to and if it is not implemented and things have gone to such an extent, then only visitorial powers can be invoked and not according to the whims and fancies of individual members or group of members. Therefore, University is to be respected and it should not be drawn into discussion unless it is absolutely necessary. The sanctity of University should be maintained.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ವಿ. ಆಂಜನಪ್ಪ.—ಅಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಅಕ್ರಮಗಳು, ಅನ್ಯಾಯಗಳು ಹೊರಗಡೆಯಿಂದ ಇಷ್ಟು ಕಂಡು ಬಂದರೆ, ಅದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಅಷ್ಟು ನಿಸ್ಸಹಾಯಕರಾಗಲು ಕಾರಣವಿಲ್ಲ.

Sri K. R. ACHAR (Legislative Assembly Constituency).—If the case of the Hon'ble Member is that visitorial powers should be utilised and the Government have failed, he must point out why the Government should use visitorial powers. Without saying that, if he simply says they have done this and they have done that and so visitorial powers should be invoked, it won't do. Let him make it clear where visitorial powers should have been exercised.

Sri G. V. ANJANAPPA.—I have made it very clear. ಈಗ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿ ಆಕ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಸೆಕ್ಷನ್ನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರೊವಿಜನ್ ಇವೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರವೇಶ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ನೇಮಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕರಿಗೆ, ಅರ್ಹತೆ ಇಲ್ಲದವರಿಗೆ ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಅವರಿಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಯೋಗ್ಯತೆ ಇದೆ, ಎಷ್ಟು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಳ ಸಾರಿಗೆ ಇದೆ, ಅದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನದು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಾನು ಮಾಡುವತಕ್ಕ ಆಪಾದನೆ ನಿರಾಧಾರವಾಗಿರುವುದಾದರೆ, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ವಿಚಾರಣೆಯ ಸಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲಿ, ಅವರ ಮುಂದೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I have made it clear that if things are so bad, my friend Mr. Anjanappa could have made out an unambiguous case to exercise the visitorial powers by the Government. Two allegations are made, one against the Vice Chancellor personally and another against the Government. If really things are so bad, I will plead with my friend Mr. Anjanappa to tell the Government that here is a case which is fit for their interference and if they fail to act in accordance with the visitorial powers, then a case is made out for damning the Government and the Vice Chancellor on the floor of this House.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ವಿ. ಅಂಜನಪ್ಪ.—ನಾನು ಯಾವ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು, ಅದನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಒಂದು ನಿದರ್ಶನವೆಂದರೆ, ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಚಿವರ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಇದನ್ನು ತಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ, ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರನ್ನು ಖುದ್ದಾಗಿ ಭೇಟಿಮಾಡಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಅವರೂ, ನಮ್ಮ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಏನೂ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಅದು ಅಟಾನಮಸ್ ಬಾಡಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇಂಥ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಪ್ರವೇಶ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಕಾನೂನು ದೇಶದ ಹಿತದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ, ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಸ್ವಯಂ ಆಡಳಿತವನ್ನು ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ, ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಬಂದ ಹಾಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಕೆಲಸಗಳಿಗೆ ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿಯ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಸಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ, ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಿಚಾರಗಳೂ ಬೆಳಕಿಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವರದ್ದೇ ಆಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಎಷ್ಟೋ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಅವರು ಸಿಂಡಿಕೇಟಿಗೆ ತರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರಲ್ಲೂ ಸಿಂಡಿಕೇಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರು ವಿರೋಧ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಅವರ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಮೊದಲೇ ತರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಟ್ರಕ್ಷನ್ಸ್ ಬೇರೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಏನೆಂದರೆ, ಅಂಜನಪ್ಪನವರ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ವಿಚಾರ ಯಾರೂ ಮಾತನಾಡಬಾರದು, ಎಂದು. ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಅಂಜನಪ್ಪನವರ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರೆ, ಅವರಿಗೆ ನಾನಾ ತರದ ಕಿರುಕುಳವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ಎಕನಾಮಿಕ್ಸ್ ಪ್ರೊಫೆಸರ್ ವೆಂಕಟಗಿರಿ ಗೌಡರನ್ನು ಆ ಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೆ ವಿಧಿಯಿಲ್ಲದೆ ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಅವರಿಗೆ ನೂರಾರು ಕಿರುಕುಳಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವೊತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ನೇಮಕಗಳು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ ಮತ್ತು ನೀತಿ ನಿಯಮಗಳಿಗನುಸಾರವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ದೇಶದ ಜನಗಳ ಹಿತದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ವಿದ್ಯಾಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಗೌರವವನ್ನು ಕಾಪಾಡುವ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಇಂತಹ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬಾರದು. ಈಗಿರುವ ವೈಸ್ ಚಾನ್ಸಲರ್‌ರವರು ಇಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸಿಂಡಿಕೇಟಿಗೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಸೆನೆಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಕೂಡ ಯಾವ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ತರುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ನಿಯಮಗಳಿಗನುಸಾರವಾಗಿ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯಾದ ನಿಲುವು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಇದೆಯೋ ಅದರಂತೆ ಕಾರ್ಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ಮಾಡದೆ ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ತಮಗೆ ಇಷ್ಟಬಂದಂತೆ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಾ ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಕೆಲಸಗಳು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡಕೂಡದು ಎಂದು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ವಿದ್ಯಾಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಅನ್ಯಾಯದ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲು ಖಂಡಿತ

ಅವಕಾಶ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಕೂಡದು. ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಾನು ಕೂಡ ಬರವಣಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೂಡ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದೇನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇನ್ನೂ ಅನೇಕ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಅವರ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಕೆಲವು ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೂ ತಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅವರು ಇದು ಸ್ವಾಯ ಮಾಡಳಿತವಾದ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ. ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರಕಾರ ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ ಎಂದೂ ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಆದರೆ ಸರಕಾರದ ಕಾನೂನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವ ಚೌಕಟ್ಟಿನೊಳಗೆ ಅವರ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನೂ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಅದರಂತೆ ಪ್ರವೇಶ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಒತ್ತಾಯ ತಂದರೂ ಸರಕಾರ ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಯಾವ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನೂ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳದೇ ಇರುವುದು ಬಹು ವಿಷಾದದ ಸಂಗತಿ ಎಂದು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ದೇಶದ ಜನತೆಗೂ ಬಹಳ ಹಾನಿಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರು ಅವರ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಋತುಮಾನಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅತಿವೃಷ್ಟಿಯಾಗಲೀ, ಅನಾವೃಷ್ಟಿಯಾಗಲೀ, ಬರಗಾಲವಾಗಲೀ, ಯಾವ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲೇ ಆದರೂ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಸರಕಾರದವರು ಕೊಡುವ ಕಾರಣಗಳು ಒಂದೇ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಸಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಮಳೆ ಬರಲಿಲ್ಲ ಅದರಿಂದ ಆಹಾರ ಧಾನ್ಯ ಬೆಳೆಯಲು ಆಗಲಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆಹಾರ ಧಾನ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಬೆಳೆಯಲು ಮಳೆಯಲ್ಲ ಕಾರಣ. ದೇಶದ ಆಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಅದಕ್ಷತೆಯೇ ಕಾರಣ. ಇರುವ ಮೆಷಿನರಿ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಿಗನುಸಾರವಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಿದ್ದರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸರಕಾರದವರು ಅವರ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟುನಿಟ್ಟಾಗಿ ಪಾಲಿಸಿದ್ದಿದ್ದರೆ ಇಂದು ಈ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಹಾರದ ಅಭಾವ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಇಷ್ಟು ಬರುತ್ತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲೇ ಹೇಳಿರುವಂತೆ ಸುಮಾರು 2.83 ಲಕ್ಷ ಎಕರೆಗೆ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರಂತೆ ಸುಮಾರು ಒಂದು ಎಕರೆಗೆ ಕನಿಷ್ಠ ಪಕ್ಷ ಐದು ಕ್ವಿಂಟಾಲುಗಳಷ್ಟು ದವಸವನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆದರೂ ಸುಮಾರು ಹನ್ನೊಂದು ಲಕ್ಷ ಕ್ವಿಂಟಾಲುಗಳಷ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ದವಸ ಬೆಳೆಯಬಹುದಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಆದರೆ ಆ ರೀತಿ ಬೆಳೆಗಳೇ ಆಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದರಿಂದ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಆಹಾರ ದವಸಗಳನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆದಂತಾಯಿತೇ ? ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರಕಾರ ಗಮನ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ಬಾಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಆಹಾರದ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಆದರೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಕಾರ ಹೇಳುವ ವರದಿಯಂತೆ ಸುಮಾರು ಎರಡು ಲಕ್ಷ ಟನ್ನುಗಳಷ್ಟು ಕೊರತೆ ಇದೆ. ಆದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಆಹಾರ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಹೇಳುವಂತೆ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಈ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು ನಾಲ್ಕು ಲಕ್ಷದಷ್ಟು ದವಸದ ಕೊರತೆ ಇದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದುಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಆಹಾರದ ದವಸದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿರುವ ಮಾತುಗಳು ಸತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಬಹಳ ದೂರವಾದ ಮಾತುಗಳು ಎಂದು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಲೇಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ನಿಮ್ಮ ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲೇ ಹೇಳಿರುವಂತೆ ಸುಮಾರು 2.83 ಲಕ್ಷ ಎಕರೆಗೆ ನೀರಿನ ಸೌಕರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರೆ ಸುಮಾರು ಒಂದು ಎಕರೆಗೆ ಐದು ಕ್ವಿಂಟಾಲುಗಳಷ್ಟು ದವಸದ ಬೆಳೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡರೂ ಇದರಿಂದ ಸುಮಾರು ಹನ್ನೊಂದು ಲಕ್ಷ ಕ್ವಿಂಟಾಲುಗಳಷ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ದವಸ ಪಡೆಯಬಹುದು ಅವಕಾಶವಿತ್ತು. ಮತ್ತು ಇಷ್ಟು ಕೊರತೆಯೂ ಬರುತ್ತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆಲ್ಲಾ ಋತುಮಾನದ ಹಾಗೂ ಮಳೆ ಬರಲಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಕ್ಷಾಮಡಾಮರಗಳ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುವುದು ಸತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ದೂರವಾದ ಮಾತುಗಳು ಎಂದು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳದೆ ವಿಧಿಯಿಲ್ಲ.

ಮತ್ತು ಕ್ಷಾಮಕ್ಕೆ ತುತ್ತಾಗಿರುವ ಜನರಿಗಾಗಿ ಎಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದವರು ಇವರ ಬಾಲಬಡುಕರು ಎಂದರೆ ಪುಢಾರಿಗಳು ಇರುತ್ತಾರೋ ಅಂತಹ ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ರಸ್ತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದು, ಕಾಲುವೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಸುವುದು ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ಸಣ್ಣಪುಟ್ಟ ಒಡ್ಡುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಸುವುದು, ಸಾಯಿಲ್ ಕನ್‌ಸರ್‌ವೇಷನ್ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ದೇಶದ ಜನರ ಹಿತದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಆವಶ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೋ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಎಲ್ಲಿ ದೇಶದ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣವಾಗುತ್ತದೋ ಅಂತಹ ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ತಮಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದವರಿಗಾಗಿ, ಅವರು ಇರುವ ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ದೇಶದ ಜನತೆಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಅದು ತಪ್ಪಾಗಲಾರದು.

ಇನ್ನು ಆಹಾರದ ನೀತಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲೇ ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಹಾರದ ಕೊರತೆ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಸತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ದೂರವಾದ ಮಾತು. ದೇಶದ ಜನರ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳಂತೆ ಇಂದು ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಬರಾಯಿ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಲೆಕ್ಕಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರು ಹೇಳುವ ಲೆಕ್ಕದಂತೆ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಒಬ್ಬರಿಗೆ ಬೇಕಾಗುವ ಅಕ್ಕಿಯೇ ಆಗಲೀ ಗೋಧಿಯೇ ಆಗಲೀ ಸಕ್ಕರೆಯೇ ಆಗಲೀ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಹಂಚುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದು

(ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ವಿ. ಆಂಜನಪ್ಪ)

ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ತಿಳಿದಿರುವ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನೇನಾದರೂ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೀರಾ ? ಇವೊತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸ ಬಳಕೆ ಮಾಡುವವರಿಗೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಬೆಳೆ ಬೆಳೆಯುವ ಗ್ರಾಹಕರಿಗೆ ಸರಕಾರ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಉತ್ತೇಜನ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಆಹಾರ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ತಂದಿರುವ ಲೆವಿ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯಿಂದ ಜನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಹಳ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಲೆವಿಯನ್ನು ವಸೂಲು ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಒಂದು ನೀತಿ ಇದೆಯೇ ಅಥವಾ ನಿಯಮವಿದೆಯೇ ? ಏನೂ ಬೆಳೆ ಮಾಡದೇ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಅಂತಹವರಿಂದ ಲೆವಿಯಾಗಿ ನಲವತ್ತೈದು ಐವತ್ತು ರೂಪಾಯಿನವರೆಗೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ವಸೂಲು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆಹಾರ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳೇನೋ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳೆ ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಇರುವವರಿಂದ ಲೆವಿ ವಸೂಲು ಮಾಡಕೂಡದು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅದರಂತೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಈಗ ಬಳಕೆದಾರರಿಗೆ ಮಾರುತ್ತಿರುವ ಬೆಲೆ ಒಂದು ಕ್ವಿಂಟಾಲಿಗೆ 95 ರಿಂದ ನೂರು ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ವರೆಗೆ ಎಂದು ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಸರಕಾರವೇ 50 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಷ್ಟು ಲಾಭ ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಒಬ್ಬ ವರ್ತಕ ಅವನ ಮಾಲನ್ನು ಒಂದು ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಅಥವಾ ಎರಡು ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಷ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಇಟ್ಟು ಮಾರಿದರೆ ಅವನು ಬ್ಲಾಕ್ ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟೀರ್ ಹಾಗೂ ಕಾಳಸಂತೆಯ ಖದೀಮ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಕಾರವೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಬೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾರಿ ಲಾಭ ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದು ಬ್ಲಾಕ್ ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟ್ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಇಂದು ಇರುವ ಸರಕಾರದ ಆಹಾರದ ನೀತಿಯಿಂದ ಜನಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಅದು ತಪ್ಪಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಲೆವಿ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಣೆಯಿಂದ ಬಹಳ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ನನ್ನ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಂತೆ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ, ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಅನ್ಯಾಯಗಳು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸಣ್ಣ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಇದು ವಿರೋಧಪಕ್ಷದವರ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಜನ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಲೆವಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ ವಸೂಲ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾದ ಬಾಲ ಬಡುಕರುಗಳು ಆದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಇರುತ್ತಾರೋ ಅವರೆಲ್ಲ ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದವರಿಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲದ ಕಿರುಕುಳಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಸರಕಾರದ ಶಹಬಾಷಗಿರಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಎಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಿ ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳು ಇರುತ್ತಾರೋ ಅಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಾ ಸರಕಾರದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಇಲ್ಲದ ತೊಂದರೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಣೆ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮಾನ್ಯ ವಿದ್ಯಾ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಕೂಡ ಈಚೆಗೆ ನಡೆದ ಉಪಚುನಾವಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂಡ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಾಗ ಅವರೇನು ಮಾಡಿದರು ಎನ್ನುವುದು ನಮಗೂ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಕಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಸ್ಥಾನದಿಂದ ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಭರವಸೆಗಳನ್ನೂ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ನಿದರ್ಶನಗಳೂ ಇವೆ. ಒಂದು ಕಡೆ ಒಂದು ಸ್ಕೂಲು ಕಟ್ಟಡ ಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದಾಗ ಅಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಅಸಿಸ್ಟೆಂಟು ಇಂಜನೀಯರನ್ನು ಕರೆಸಿ ಅಲ್ಲೇ ಮಾಡಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿರುವ ವರದಿಗಳೂ ನಮಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ನನಗೆ ಇಂತಹ Vote catching business ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದರಿಂದ ನನಗೇನೂ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವೂ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ವಿ. ಆಂಜನಪ್ಪ.—ಮಾನ್ಯ ವಿದ್ಯಾ ಸಚಿವರು ಹಿಂದೆ ತಿಪಟೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪಚುನಾವಣೆ ನಡೆದಾಗ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಸಾರಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರು. ಮಂಡ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪಚುನಾವಣೆ ಬರಲಿ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸೊಂಟವನ್ನು ಮುರಿದು ಹಾಕುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದು ಅವರಿಗೆ ನೆನಪಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿರಬಹುದು. ಮತ್ತು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಸೊಂಟ ಮುರಿಯುವುದು ಒಂದೇ ಅಲ್ಲ, ಡಿಪಾಜಿಟ್ಟನ್ನೂ ಕೂಡ ಕಳೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರು. ಈಚೆಗೆ ಮಂಡ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಉಪಚುನಾವಣೆ ಏನಾಯಿತು ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಅವರಿಗೂ ಗೊತ್ತು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ನಾವು ನೀವು ಕುಡಿಸುವಷ್ಟು ಹೆಂಡ ಕುಡಿಸಲು ಆಗುಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ವಿ. ಆಂಜನಪ್ಪ.—ಹೆಂಡ ಕೊಡಿಸುವವರು ಯಾರು ? ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ಸಿನವರೇ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಹೆಂಡ ಕೊಡುವ ಜವಾಬುದಾರಿ ವಿರೋಧಪಕ್ಷದವರಿಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಂಡ ಕುಡಿಸಲು ನಾವೇನು ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ಸಿನವರಂತೆ ಖೋಟಾ ನೋಟುಗಳನ್ನೇನಾದರೂ ಮಾಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದೆವೇನು ? ಹೆಂಡ ಕುಡಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ದುಡ್ಡು ಕೊಡಿಸುವಷ್ಟು ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದವರಲ್ಲಿ ದುಡ್ಡಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ, ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ದುರುಪಯೋಗ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದವರಿಗೆ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡಲು ಯಾವ ಅವಕಾಶಗಳೂ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ನಿಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲರುವಂತೆ ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರೂ ಖೋಟಾ ನೋಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲು ಆಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ನಾವು ದುಡ್ಡಿಗಾಗಿ ಬೇರೆಯವರಿಂದ ಭಿಕ್ಷೆ ಬೇಡಿ ತರುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆವು ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ನಾವು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಕುಟುಂಬ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಸಹ ಒಂದು ಯೋಜನೆಯೆಂದು ಯಾರು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೋ ನನಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಂಜನಪ್ಪನವರಿಗೆ ಕುಟುಂಬ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಂಬಿಕೆ ಏನಾದರೂ ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ವಿ. ಅಂಜನಪ್ಪ.—40ರಿಂದ 50 ವರ್ಷದವರೆಗೆ ವಯಸ್ಸಾಗಿ 6—7 ಮಕ್ಕಳಾಗಿರುವವರು ಅಂದರೆ ಮುದುಕರಾಗಿರುವವರು ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕುಟುಂಬ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಒಳಪಡುವವರಿಗೆ 18 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು, ಕರೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬರುವವರಿಗೆ ಎರಡು ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಈಗ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ಕೂಡ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಏತಕ್ಕೆ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು ಎಂದು ಕೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಕೋಟಿ ಗಟ್ಟಲೆ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಬಾಬಿಗೂ ಒಂದೊಂದು ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಿವೆ. ಕೆಲವು ಕಾಲದವರೆಗೆ ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದಾಗುತ್ತದೆಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ವಿಸ್ತರಣಾ ಯೋಜನೆ, ಕುಟುಂಬ ಯೋಜನೆ, ಸಹಕಾರ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಇವೆಲ್ಲವೂ ಸಹ ಹೋಗಬೇಕು. ಇವುಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಕೋಟಿಗಟ್ಟಲೆ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡುವುದನ್ನು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಬೇಕು. ಈ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಇಷ್ಟೊಂದು ಹಣ ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡಿದ ಮೇಲೂ ಸಹ ಈ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಎಷ್ಟರಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಉದ್ಧಾರವಾಗಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಕೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇವತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸ ಜನರು ಯಾವ ತಾಪತ್ರಯಗಳು, ಯಾವ ಕಷ್ಟಗಳು ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಜೀವನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ, ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರ ಆದಾಯ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದೆಯೇ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಜನರಿಗೆ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಆಹಾರ ಸಿಗುತ್ತಿದೆಯೇ, ಬಟ್ಟೆ ಸಿಗುತ್ತಿದೆಯೇ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಶಾಲೆಗಳಿವೆಯೇ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—10 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆ 500 ಹೈಸ್ಕೂಲುಗಳು ಇದ್ದವು, ಈಗ 1,500 ಇವೆ. 10 ವರ್ಷದ ಹಿಂದೆ ಒಟ್ಟು 10 ಸಾವಿರ ಸ್ಕೂಲ್‌ಗಳು ಇದ್ದರೆ ಈಗ 30 ಸಾವಿರ ಸ್ಕೂಲ್‌ಗಳಿವೆ. ಶೇಕಡ 92 ರಷ್ಟು ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಆರ್. ಎಸ್. ಮಹಂತ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ (ಸ್ಥಾನೀಯ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರೀ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ).—ಎರಡನೇ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಏನು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ನೋಡಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಬೇಕು. ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ಸೇತರ ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳು ಇರುವ ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದಿರುವಷ್ಟು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳು ನಡೆದಿಲ್ಲ. ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ಏನೂ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ವಿ. ಅಂಜನಪ್ಪ.—ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ಸೇತರ ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳು ಆಡಳಿತ ನಡೆಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಬಿಡಬೇಕಲ್ಲ, ಇಲ್ಲಸಲ್ಲದ ಕಾರಣಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿಕೊಂಡು ಜನರ ಮೇಲೆ ಗುಂಡು ಹಾರಿಸುವುದು, ಲಾಠಿಚಾರ್ಜು ಮಾಡಿಸುವುದು, ಜನರಿಗೆ ಕಿರುಕುಳ ಕೊಡುವುದು ಇದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಮಾಡಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇನ್ನು ಆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳು ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಮುಂದುವರಿಯಬೇಕು ? ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ನಾನು ಆದಷ್ಟು ಬೇಗ ಕುಟುಂಬ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಕೈಬಿಟ್ಟುಬಿಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಜನರಿಗೆ ನೀತಿಯುತವಾದ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲಿ. ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಕ್ಕಳಾದರೆ ಸುಖಕರವಾದ ಜೀವನ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆಂದು ಪ್ರಚಾರ ಮಾಡಲಿ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಗಾಗಿ ಕೋಟಿಗಟ್ಟಲೆ ಹಣ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ.

ಇನ್ನು ಔಷಧ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರು ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಡಿಪ್ಲೋಮ ಮತ್ತು ಡಿಗ್ರಿ ತರಗತಿಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಇಲಾಖೆಯನ್ನು ರಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರು ಒಂದು ಕಾಲೇಜನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮೂಗಿಗಿಂತ ಮೂಗತಿ ಭಾರ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವಂತೆ ಈ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ದಿನಬೆಳಗಾದರೆ ಒಂದೊಂದು ಇಲಾಖೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಮೂಲಕ ದೇಶದ ಹಣ, ರೈತರು ಕೊಡುವ ಹಣ ದುರುಪಯೋಗವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ತೀವ್ರವಾಗಿ ಆಲೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದಕ್ಕೂ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ ಮಾಡುವುದನ್ನು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಬೇಕು.

ಇನ್ನು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಮತ್ತು ಪೌರ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ನೀರು ಸರಬರಾಜು ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರು ತಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ರಾಜ್ಯದ 215 ಟೌನುಗಳ ಪೈಕಿ 118 ಟೌನುಗಳಿಗೆ ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರಿನ ಸೌಕರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಅಧಿಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಮೇಲೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ನಗರಗಳಿಗೆ ನೀರಿನ ಸೌಕರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿದ್ದಾ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ವಿ. ಆಂಜನಪ್ಪ)

ತಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಲಿ. ಹಿಂದಿನ ಮಹಾರಾಜರುಗಳ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ, ಟಿಪ್ಪುಸುಲ್ತಾನನ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದಂತಹ ನೀರು ಸರಬರಾಜು ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಕಿಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ರೀತಿ ತಪ್ಪು ಅಂಕಿಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದು ಅಕ್ಷಮ್ಯ ಅಪರಾಧವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ನೀರನ್ನು ಸರಬರಾಜು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಬಾಬಗಾಗಿ ಲಕ್ಷಗಟ್ಟಲೆ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಎಕ್ಸಿಕ್ಯೂಟಿವ್ ಇಂಜನಿಯರುಗಳನ್ನು, ಚೀಫ್ ಇಂಜನಿಯರುಗಳನ್ನು ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಹೊಸ ಹೊಸ ಡಿವಿಜನ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಆದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರಿನ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಎಷ್ಟು ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಈ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ನೀರಿನ ಸರಬರಾಜು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಂಬ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅಂಕಿಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಟೌನ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ನೀರು ಸರಬರಾಜು ಮಾಡುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅಂಕಿಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ ಹೊರತು ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ. ನೆನ್ನೆ ದಿವಸ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಡಿಗ ಅವರು ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾ, ಮೈಸೂರು ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರಿನ ಸೌಕರ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲದ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳೇ ಇಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಅವರು ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳನ್ನೇ ನೋಡಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ರೂರಲ್ ವಾಟರ್ ಸಪ್ಲೈ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಆಗತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಖರ್ಚು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರೇ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೂ ಸಹ, ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಿಗೆ ನೀರನ್ನು ಸರಬರಾಜು ಮಾಡುವ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಕರ್ತವ್ಯಲೋಪ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ತಪ್ಪಾಗಲಾರದು. ಹಿಂದಿನ ವರ್ಷದ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ 4 ಸಹಸ್ರ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರಿನ ಬಾವಿಗಳನ್ನು ತೋಡಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರು. ಹಿಂದಿನ ವರ್ಷದ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಭಾಷಣಕ್ಕೂ ಈ ವರ್ಷದ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಭಾಷಣಕ್ಕೂ ಸಂಬಂಧವೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಸಂಬಂಧವಿಲ್ಲದ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಬಾಯಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಕೃಷ್ಣಾ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾವೇರಿ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಾತನಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾನು ಇಷ್ಟಪಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಸಾರಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಈ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ನದಿ ನೀರಿನ ವಿವಾದಗಳನ್ನು ಇನ್ನೂ ಬಗೆಹರಿಸಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದು ನಾಚಿಕೆಪಡಬೇಕಾದ ವಿಚಾರ. ಕೋಳಿಯನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿ ಯಾರೂ ಸಂಭಾರ್ ಅರೆಯುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆಂಧ್ರದವರು ಕೇಂದ್ರದವರನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದವರನ್ನು ಕೇಳದೆ ನಾಗಾರ್ಜುನ ಸಾಗರ ಅಣೆಕಟ್ಟನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿದರು. ಈಗಾಗಲೆ ಕೋಟಿಗಟ್ಟಲೆ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಕೇಂದ್ರದ ಅನುಮತಿಗಾಗಿ ಕಾಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಾನು ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ಅಕೌಂಟ್ಸ್ ಕಮಿಟಿಯ ಸದಸ್ಯನಾಗಿ ಈ ದೇಶದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಕೃಷ್ಣಾ ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ಯೋಜನೆ, ಘಟಪ್ರಭಾ, ಮಲಪ್ರಭಾ ಮುಂತಾದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಇನ್ನೂ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ ಮಾಡದಿದ್ದರೂ ಸಹ, ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಬಂಗಲೆಗಳನ್ನು, ಪ್ರವಾಸಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಂತೆ ಒಂದು ಕಲ್ಲನ್ನೂ ಸಹ ಇದುವರೆಗೆ ಅಗೆದಿಲ್ಲ. ಮತ್ತು ಇನ್ನೂ ಜಾಗವನ್ನು ಕೂಡ ನಿಗದಿ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ದ್ರೋಹ ಇನ್ನು ಯಾವುದಿದೆ ಎಂದು ವಿಷಾದ ಪಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರು ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾ, 1968-69 ರಲ್ಲಿ 12,000 ನೀರಾವರಿ ಪಂಪ್ ಸೆಟ್ಟುಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿ ಪೂರೈಸಲು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಹಾಕಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಪಂಪ್ ಸೆಟ್ಟುಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿ ಒದಗಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸಹಸ್ರ ಸಹಸ್ರ ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳು ಬಂದು ಬಿದ್ದಿವೆ. ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಇದುವರೆಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿ ಪೂರೈಕೆಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲೂ ಆಶಾಗೋಪುರವನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಂಡು ನಮಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲಸಲ್ಲದ ಅಂಕಿಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಸಂಪರ್ಕಸಾಧನಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರು ತಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಹೊಸ ರಸ್ತೆಗಳ ಮತ್ತು ಕೆಲವು ಸೇತುವೆಗಳ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ 1967-68 ರಲ್ಲಿ 312 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ವೆಚ್ಚಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲೂ ಸಹ ಉತ್ಪ್ರೇಕ್ಷೆಯಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. 1968-69 ರಲ್ಲಿ 80 ಮೈಲಿ ರಸ್ತೆಗಳ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕೇವಲ 80 ಮೈಲಿಗಳ ರಸ್ತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವ ಈ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಬಂದಮೇಲೆ ಇದುವರೆಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಮೈಲಿಗಳ ರಸ್ತೆಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಲಿ. ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ರಸ್ತೆಗ

ಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಮಾಡದಿದ್ದಮೇಲೆ ಈ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಏತಕ್ಕೆ ಇರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇವರು ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷ 80 ಮೈಲಿಗಳಂತೆ ಹೊಸ ಹೊಸ ರಸ್ತೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಮಾಡಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಹಾಕಿದರೆ ಇದುವರೆಗೆ ಅಂದರೆ ಸ್ವರಾಜ್ಯ ಬಂದಮೇಲೆ ಇದುವರೆಗೆ 1,500 ಮೈಲಿಗಳ ರಸ್ತೆಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಮಾಡಿರಬಹುದು.

ಇನ್ನು ಮಂಗಳೂರು ಬಂದರ್ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಚಿವರು ಶಹಬಾಸ್‌ಗಿರಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕೋಟಿ ಕೋಟಿಗಟ್ಟಲೆ ಹಣ ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತನಾಲ್ಕು ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಮಂಜೂರಾತಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಇದು ಇಂಟರ್ ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಆಗಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಆಳ 60 ಅಡಿಯಾಗಬೇಕು. ಕೇವಲ 30 ಅಡಿ ಆಳ ಇರುವ ಬಂದರು ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಅದು ಹೇಗೆ ಇಂಟರ್ ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ? ಅರವತ್ತು ಸಹಸ್ರ ಟನ್ ತೂಕದ ಹಡಗು ಈ ಬಂದರಕ್ಕೆ ಬರಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಆಳ 60 ಅಡಿ ಇರಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ತಜ್ಞರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಇದೆ. 30 ಅಡಿ ಆಳಕ್ಕೆ ಕೋಟಿಗಟ್ಟಲೆ ಹಣ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ. 60 ಅಡಿ ಆಳ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿತ್ತು ಎಂದು ನನಗೆ ಅನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ವಿಚಾರ. ಈ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ವಜಾ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಕ್ಷೇಮವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಸೊಸೈಟಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅವ್ಯವಹಾರ ನಡೆಯತಕ್ಕಂಥಾದ್ದನ್ನು ನೋಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಈ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಂದ ಯಾರಿಗೆ ಉಪಯೋಗವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ? ಇದು ಕೇವಲ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪಕ್ಷದವರಾದ ದಳ್ಳಾಳಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪುಢಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಉಪಯೋಗವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಜನತೆಗೆ ಉಪಯೋಗವಾಗದೆ ಬಹಳ ಅನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಸೊಸೈಟಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಣ ದುರುಪಯೋಗವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ ಹಾಗು ಹಣ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಸೇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಆದರೆ ಮಧ್ಯವರ್ತಿ ದಳ್ಳಾಳಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ಕೂತಿದೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಇಂಥ ಸೊಸೈಟಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೂಡಲೇ ವಜಾ ಮಾಡಿ ಯಾರಿಗೆ ಹಣದ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಇದೆಯೋ ಅಂಥವರಿಗೆ ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರೇ ಕೊಡಲಿ. ಈ ಸೊಸೈಟಿ ಸಹವಾಸ ತೆಗೆದುಹಾಕಿದರೆ ಮಹೋಪಕಾರವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಸಂಘದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನ್ಯಾಯದ ವಹಿವಾಟ ನಡೆದದ್ದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಕಣ್ಣು ಮುಚ್ಚಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಅನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಎಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡಿದರೂ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಅನ್ಯಾಯ ಲಂಚ ಇದೆ. ಲಕ್ಷಗಟ್ಟಲೆ ಹಣ ಬಾಕಿ ಇದೆ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಏನೂ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಒಂದು ಸಲ ಸಾಲ ಕೊಟ್ಟಮೇಲೆ ಹಣ ವಸೂಲಿ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೇಳುವುದೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಆದರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಹೇಗೆ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ? ವಸೂಲ್ಮಾಡಲು ಏನು ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ? ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ವಿಷಯ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಸಾಲದ ಹಣ ವಸೂಲ್ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಹತ್ತಾರು ವರ್ಷ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಹಾಕತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಪ್ರಮೇಯವೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಕರಿಗೆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಹಿಂಬಾಲಕರಿಗೆ ಲಕ್ಷಗಟ್ಟಲೆ ಹಣ ಸಾಲ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೀರಿ. ಈ ಹಣ ವಾಪಸ್ಸು ಬರಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಲಕ್ಷಗಟ್ಟಲೆ ಹಣ ಪೋಲು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಿ. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಜನರ ಉದ್ಧಾರ ಹೇಗೆ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ? ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ ಎಂ.ಎಸ್.ಕೆ. ಮಿಲ್ಸ್; ಇದು ಸಿಂಕಿಂಗ್ ಕನ್‌ಸರ್ನ್ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ದುಡ್ಡು ಕೊಡಬೇಡಿ ಎಂದು ತಜ್ಞರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರು. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಡ ನಾವು ಟೀಕಿಸಿದರೂ ಸಹ ಹಣ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಹುಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿ ಕಾಟನ್ ಮಿಲ್ಸ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗೆ ಒಂದೂವರೆ ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಗಿರಣಿ ನಡೆಸಲು ಯೋಗ್ಯತೆ ಇದೆಯೋ ದಕ್ಷತೆ ಇದೆಯೋ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಇದೆಯೋ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡದೆ ದಾವಣಗೆರೆಯ ಚಿಗಟೇರಿ ಮಿಲ್ಸ್‌ಗೆ ಹತ್ತು ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ವಿಷಯ ಗೊತ್ತಿದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಅಂಥವರಿಗೆ ಹಣ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೀರಿ. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರ ಹಣ ಪೋಲು ಮಾಡುವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದಲ್ಲ. ಇದನ್ನು ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಸೂಚನೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಇಷ್ಟಪಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಸಮಾಜ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ. ಸಮಾಜ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗಗಳ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಸಾಧನೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ತೀವ್ರತರವಾಗಿ ಸಾಧಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲೂ ಕೂಡ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ವರ್ಗಗಳ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಆರ್ಥಿಕಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಗಮನ ನೀಡಲಾಗುವುದು ಎಂದು ಶಹಬಾಸಗಿರಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹಾಗಾದರೆ ಇದು ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗಿದೆ? ಸಮಾಜ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ 50 ಜೀಪುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರಬಹುದು. ಈ ಜೀಪುಗಳನ್ನು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಮಜಾ ಮಾಡಿ ತಿರುಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಸಮಾಜ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗಿದೆ? ಹರಿಜನರ ಗಿರಿಜನರ ಉದ್ಧಾರ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಏನೂ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಲಂಚಾವತಾರ ನಡೆದಿದೆ. ನಿಜವಾಗಿ ಸಮಾಜ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣವಾಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

(ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ವಿ. ಆಂಜನಪ್ಪ)

ಇಂದು ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಷ್ಟೊಂದು ಎಲ್ಲರ ಗಮನ ಸೆಳೆದಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಅದೇಕೋ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಲಿಲ್ಲ. ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಅಖಿಲ ಭಾರತ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾಗಿ ಎರಡು ಕುದುರೆಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಾಲು ಇಟ್ಟು ಎರಡೂ ಕುದುರೆಯ ಕಡಿವಾಣ ಹಿಡಿದು ಸವಾರಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದು ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರು ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದನ್ನು ಏತಕ್ಕೆ ಹೇಳಲಿಲ್ಲ? ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ನಾಯಕರು ಅಖಿಲ ಭಾರತ ಮಟ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ಏರಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಪ್ರಗತಿ ಸಾಧನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರು ಹೇಳಬಹುದಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾದ ನಿಜಲಿಂಗಪ್ಪನವರು, ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಸ್ಥಾನದಿಂದ ನಿವೃತ್ತರಾಗಿ ಜೋಗಿಮಟ್ಟಿ ಎಂಬಲ್ಲಿ ಜೋಪಡಿ ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ ಎಂದು ಅನೇಕ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ನಿಜಲಿಂಗಪ್ಪನವರಿಗೆ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಎಕರೆ ಜಮೀನು, ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಹಿಂಬಾಲಕರು 20 ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಜಮೀನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಜೋಗಿಮಟ್ಟಿ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ, ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ಫಾರೆಸ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಜಮೀನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ದೇಶದ ಹೊಣೆಗಾರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಅರಿತಿರುವವರು, ದೇಶದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಅಭ್ಯುದಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ವಹಿಸಿರುವವರು, ಇಂಥ ಜನ, ನಾನು ಸನ್ಯಾಸಿಯಾಗುತ್ತೇನೆ. ನನಗೆ ಏನೂ ಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವ ಜನ ಜೋಗಿಮಟ್ಟಿ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ಫಾರೆಸ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹಲವು ಭವ್ಯವಾದ ಬಂಗಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊರಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಏನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕು? ಅರಣ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹಾಳು ಮಾಡಬಾರದು, ವನ ಸಂಪತ್ತನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವುದು ರಾಜ್ಯದ ನೀತಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ, ಅರಣ್ಯವನ್ನು ಸಾಗುವಳಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ರಾಜ್ಯದ ನೀತಿ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಇತರರು ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ಫಾರೆಸ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಆಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊರಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ನಾಚಿಕೆಗೇಡಿನ ವಿಚಾರ ಇನ್ನೇನಿದೆ? ಆ ವಿಚಾರದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರು ಏಕೆ ಏನೂ ಹೇಳಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ತಮಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಒಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಇವತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸ ಶಾಸಕರ ಭವನದ ಹಿಂದುಗಡೆ ಒಂದು ಪೆಟ್ರೋಲ್ ಬಂಕಿಗೆ ಸ್ಥಳ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಇವರು ಈ ದೇಶವನ್ನು ಮಾರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೊರಟಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ ಹೇಗೆ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಈ ಎಲ್ಲ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನೂ ಕೂಲಂಕಷವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದಾದರೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಇಂಥ ಟೀಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವರ್ತನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ನನ್ನ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Smt. M. R. LAKSHAMMA (Graduates' Constituency).—Mr. Chairman, I do not propose to go into the Speech of the Governor, para by para, because that has been "sparklingly" done by the hon'ble member Sri K. Suryanarayana Adiga. I also feel that any Government which has the welfare of its subjects in its view is bound to carry out the measures that are calculated to the prosperity of the country and therefore, I do not wish to go into the speech para by para. Nor do I look to the things with a jaundiced eye as Sri G. V. Anjanappa. He seems to be in a very destructive mood today. He does not believe in planning and so says do away with it; he does not believe in family planning and so says do away with it; he does not find co-operation congenial and so says do away with it. This is his view to do away with every planning. Therefore I wish to touch upon a few salient features and be done with it.

First of all I wish to welcome one very commendable feature mentioned on page 10, *i.e.*, project to feed four lakh children during the current year. I feel that this augurs very well for the State and for

the welfare of the children. It is well said that the statesman looks to day after tomorrow while the administrator looks to the need of the day. This is certainly a statesmanlike policy that so many lakhs of children will be benefitted at a period when many many families are unable to hav good food and unable to feed their children in a satisfactory or adequate manner. Therefore I welcome this proposal. I also feel very happy at one other thing mentioned on page 26. It is the contemplation of the exploitation of the magnetite iron ore at Kudremukha. It is stated that Sri Sampath Iyengar, the late teacher of our Chief Minister long ago thought that the ore in this range predicted a great future for this area this has now come true. Today it is on the anvil of implementation stage and the National Mineral Development Corporation are at their investigations and when the scheme is to be realised, the State will have a very great windfall. In fact the iron ore will be nothing but golden ore. So valuable will it be and so profitable will it be for the State. Therefore I am happy that the Government is taking steps to see that the ore is exploited as expeditiously as possible in the Kudremukh region.

In regard to one or two things I feel unhappy. The first matter is in regard to the findings of the Mahajan Commission. I expected that the Governor would come out in stronger terms about the Mahajan Commission and its findings and the government's stand thereon. But there is a very mild sentence and this mild sentence, I am afraid, is not equal to the task. Today it is absolutely binding that the findings of the Mahajan Commission should be accepted, the last word should be said on the subject and the findings should be respected and implemented forthwith. We have read in today's papers about the Rann of Kutch Award. We have read the Prime Minister's statement that though it is certainly a disappointing award and though everybody feels very humiliated and sore about it, yet there is no "manoeuvreability" in the words of Prime Minister and it is inescapable that it should be respected and that it should be carried out and implemented. That being the case, I do not see why the same arguments will not hold good in respect of this Award because here we have an unassailable finding. In fact in the other case the Prime Minister mentioned something about political considerations being mixed up with the giving of the award. Whereas here in the Mahajan's Commission's findings there has been no allegation whatsoever of that nature and he has given an impartial and objective finding. Therefore I hope the Government will be very firm in its stand and see it is implemented forthwith. Though we stand to lose quite a good bit of land still it is necessary in view of the principle underlying the award or the finding, that it should be carried out in practice forthwith. I hope the Government will come out with emphatic voice in this matter.

In one other matter I feel rather unhappy and that is in regard to sharing of Krishna River water.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—The House will now rise for half an hour and meet at 4-30 P.M.

The House rose at Four of the Clock to re-assemble at Thiry Minutes past Four of the Clock.

The House re-assembled at Thiry-five Munites past Four of the Clock.

[MR. CHAIRMAN in the chair]

Smt. M. R. LAKSHAMMA.—Sir, I was dwelling upon the effect of what is known as national consensus formula in respect of the Mahajan Commission. I was wondering whether it will not let loose divisive forces. It will certainly spell danger to the political health of the nation. After all, how do the members of Parliament know about the conditions in this State and about the border situation. This unhealthy convention will certainly lead to pressure politics and lobbying which, as I said, is not conducive to the successful working of Parliamentary democracy.

I was speaking about Krishna waters. This question has been hanging fire since the last six years. In the meantime, as was rightly pointed out by Sri Anjanappa, Krishna waters are being utilised by the neighbouring State of Andhra to its own advantage. We are hearing every day about the progress of the Nagarjunasagar Dam, the construction of the crest gates and so on. In the meantime, the Union Minister for Irrigation Shri K. L. Rao has always been insisting upon having rounds of talks and talks and talks between the Chief Ministers and between the Central Minister and the State Ministers and so on. There have been high-level talks and talks at the level of officers. It is nothing but delaying tactics and we are being denied the rightful share of the waters. I long ago insisted upon taking recourse to the River Disputes Act. Nothing was done in this direction and we are allowing the neighbouring State to have undeserved advantage. Now at least I hope the State Government will try to refer the matter to the Tribunal and not yield to persuasions. Sir, I do not want to analyse it any further. But, I can say that certainly a 'Rajasa' attitude is absolutely necessary in 'Rajya' business. It is very necessary that the State Government should insist upon the reference to the Tribunal. This day's Paper refers to another round of talks as though the number of talks are not eneugh. I do hope that the State Government will have a very firm stand in this behalf.

I would like to say a few words in regard to another matter and that is the question of law and order involving students, involving authorities—authorities expected to maintain law and order. Sir, I

must say that all Governments must maintain law and order. The first consideration in the country's governance, is that, except the matter of defence is the question of maintenance of law and order. It is a basic necessity on which Governments function. And, what is it that we are seeing today all round us? It is not only a question of things happening in Mysore State, but it is a question of things happening all over the country. Slowly we seem to be drifting from democracy to mobocracy. We hear of buses being set on fire and public property, not to say anything about private property, being destroyed and hooligan forces making merry in the confused state of affairs. It is very shocking to see that the students are also involved in these sorry state of things. We hear in some States that while the destruction of property was going on, hooliganism was rampant. The Police seemed to be winking about it and without doing anything to set things right. I can only point out that certain parties like the Communist party, the Marxist party, in its manifesto has said that all 'bundhs' are very patriotic acts; it has welcomed the 'bundhs'. I do not say anything about it. But, I can just say that in some States things have been carried on to an extent where the ordinary citizen feels afraid to maintain his life and property in tact.

Let me refer to the incident that recently happened in our own State, which was maintaining peace all the time. Since January 20, 1968, we know what things happened, as a result of which we see today everywhere Cars moving on with 'D.W.H.' written upon them. I am told that even those who are Hindi-speaking, will have to have this 'D.W.H.' slogan; otherwise their Cars are not safe. It is even stated that some miscreants wrote 'D.W.H.' on the back of a Constable's uniform. The frenzy is going to this absurd length. We also know how there was shooting with the result that innocent met their death. I had been to the Victoria Hospital one day after the firing occurred and I saw there actually 23 persons being admitted as inpatients with more or less grievous wounds. It was a heart-rending thing to see a woman with a four year child and a ten year old boy--the young four year child which was suffering from a bullet wound in the side of the face on and it was really heart-rending to talk to that woman, for after all she and her children had not been involved in this. Those who were not at all participating in the direct action were thus hurt.

Sir, the same thing happened in Mysore and property was lost. Whose property? It was not only the public property, but also the property of people who were not at all involved in this struggle. I was wondering to myself, does this in any way have any effect on the feelings of the people? People who speak Hindi had to have D. W. H.' slogan in order to escape the miscreants. Do we think that they hate Hindi in their heart of hearts? I saw a sketch made of a policeman by a four year child. The policeman was drawn, as holding a baton in his hand and with a very furious expression on his face as though to say 'I am going to beat all of you'. What is the impression of that young

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child? What is the impression on the people who have been innocent victims of this trouble ? We ought to think very very carefully on the reasons that have led to this student unrest. It is not a phenomenon in isolation, because it has been occurring ever since we got independenoe. Only, it has assumed alarming proportion now. It is time that the Administration, the Police and the Educationists bestow very serious thought on this menacing question.

Sir, I was going through the pages of a Publication today on student unrest by the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies of New Delhi. They have made a very thorough study and they have felt that this student unrest which manifests itself in the same pattern all over the country has got certain deep laid roots as causes and these causes are socio-economic in nature. it is also due to the fact that the students feel mal-adjustment between their position and with the parents, with the educationalists, and it is also due to the fact that there is gulf between the teacher and the taught and the environments are not satisfactory or adequate. The Contributors to this study have suggested various measures and some of those measures have been reiterated by the Kothari Commission. It is time that we thought on those lines, because I feel, by and large, the students are not bad. Like marjgini of Italy, I have full faith in the magic of influence of the youth. I also do not believe that all the youths are misled. There is a belief that they have been misled and they have not understood the language theory properly. I cannot say that all of them have not understood and have been misled. Certainly there are thinkers among them. I saw an M. E. student telling the other students in most effective language what the two language formula means and what the three language formula means. Certainly it is not true to say that all of them are ignorant. It may be true in the beginning our students might have been enthused by certain elements from outside. But it is not correct to say the whole community is misled all the time by outside element. I feel there is a fear that the students Action Committee is influenced from outside. There is not much substance in saying this. There people have sources of Informations and certain journals which give them the correct picture and help them to come to certain conclusions. I had a talk with some of them and they had expressed that the three language formula was good enough. But the passing of the resolution which I am going to dwell upon later, has made them resistant. Sir, I go to say at this juncture, that there should be better understanding and better outlook between the teachers and the students. Mistakes may be committed. There are good and bad students. There may be some students who create troubles. But there are many students who are soft enough not to withstand the temptation of others who are the firmer mettle amongst them. I agree with the statement of Mr. Chagla when he was the Education Minister at Centre that these studeuts must be treated with

minimum force and maximum of tact. The Police should use minimum force and maximum of tact. The method of violent agitations, the emergence of volence as a technique of agitation is the road to chaos and anarchy. If young people are induced to resort to violence for any grievances, the future of the country would indeed be dark. I am not definite all that happened at the instance of the Students. I do not say allegations are true. Certainly some students were involved in mischiefs. As far as the police are concerned, If they do not take action at that grave moment, certainly there would be imperilment of law and order situation and if they take action and if some people were hurt then also there is a question of causing suffering first and foremost. They have to maintain law and order. The police say that they cannot distinguish between those miscreants and the well behaved people.

The Prime Minister has made a statement that these things should be settled in a congenial and friendly atmosphere. All that I would like to say in this connection is that no purpose would be served by going into these matters now, and causing on enquiry to be made, because after all one group *i.e.* the dissatisfied will feel resentful and anyway no useful purpose would be served. I would suggest the university authorities should set up a separate agency to deal with student grievances. Some of the students were assaulted and some killed in this agitation as I said already. Government must give them compensation. Certain miscreants were involved in this. Police has to take action against these people. They cannot sit quiet, while I reiterate that the Police has to use maximum tact and minimum force. Sir, I ask whether there is no other method to deal with such disturbances in this 20th century. the Police use the same lathi and tear-gass. I think there must be methods better than these antiquated methods. What happened to our Home-guards and Civil Defence forces We were all present at Ramanagaram demonstrations of Civil Defence Units. There were hundreds of helmetted people, the civil defence volunteers ready for futher action against trouble. What happened to these people? Can they not handle situations like this? What happened to home-guards and volunteers? All these forces could be utilised for facing agitations like these. It is very necessary to build up such civil defence in every Mohalla so that they will exert control over miscreants keeping a watch over them. If people are to be able to be self-relient in times of crisis, they must have experience in self-reliance in normal times. People should get experience in working together and learning to be self-relient so as to build the qualities for effective resistance in times of crisis and this of course means decentralization of decision making power and responsibility for action. Local leadership should be trained. They must have courage to face such violent situations whenever they occur. I ask, what happened when miscreants entered into a bus and burnt it? All the passengers including the driver and the conductors got down and went away abandoning the bus! They were unable to face the situation. Therefore it is the

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populace that should be trained so that they could face such situations with greater presence of mind. It is very necessary that there should be some sort of civil defence and home-guards movement so that they will be available at times when they are needed.

In this language issues, we observe warfare went on with tar and fire. What for? Because Hindi was being imposed on the people. Let us see what is the Hindi as a language? Hindi is a language of recent origin. People say that it was evolved during the time of Nawab of Oudh in 1857. It is a cousin of Urdu. Modern Hindi is a young language. It requires to develop itself into a powerful weapon, and this requires some time. Sir, we all know the coming together of two languages enriches both. Long ago Tamil came into contact with Sanskrit. Each language lent its own peculiar characteristics to the other and we have the flowering of Tamil in the sangam age and Sanskrit also was indirectly benefited. We know in this country Persian was adopted as the court language as long as Muslim power lasted There is not much hatred or controversy over the language. Now suddenly hatred has been bred over the language issue and things have gone to this extent that in Madras certain section of people are put to lot of difficulties. I have an instance of officer's three children, they were studying in various standards and their mother tongue was Hindi; now it is made compulsory that they should switch over to Tamil. What are they to do? How are they to manage? How are they to learn Tamil overnight? Such things are happening there.

Now, we have to ponder why? What is happening in our State? Why is it that we are upset about this regulation? Why is it that even the Chief Minister Mr. Nijalingappa urges that an equal burden should be cast on the people so far as studying of languages is concerned? It is very evident if we make a thorough survey of the Act and the Resolution which is appended thereto. I have got a copy here before me the memorandum and the Act. We all know that long ago when the Constitution was framed, articles 343, 345 and 346 stipulated about the language. Sir, article 345 says that the Legislature of a State may, by law adopt any one or more of the languages in use in the State or Hindi as the language or languages to be used for all or any of the official purposes of that State. Now article 346 referring to inter-communication between the Centre and the State or between one State and another provided that the language for the time being authorised for use in the Union for official purposes shall be the official language for communication between one State and another State and between a State and the Union. Sir, we all know the position how English was accepted and how the Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru gave the promise in 1963 that English would continue as associate language or additional language of the Union Government as long as the people required it and the decision about it, he said, he would leave it not to the Hindi

knowing people, but to the non-Hindi knowing people. This was the emphasis he placed that the consent should be from the Non-Hindi knowing people that they should welcome Hindi as a family welcomes the daughter-in-law to home. What is it that has happened in 1967? The Bill came and it was passed into an Act. Now nobody quarrelled with it. But when the resolution came, it contained very unusual provisions. What are these unusual provisions? The preamble is this:

> "This House resolves that a more intensive and comprehensive programme shall be prepared and implemented by the Government of India for accelerating the spread and development of Hindi, and its progressive use for the various official purposes of the Union."

Nobody would quarerl with it. We would all welcome if the Government of India would like to have a progressive encouragement given to Hindi. By all means, let them do it. It further says:

> "and an annual assessment report giving details of the measures taken and the progress achieved shall be laid on the Table of both Houses of Parliament, and sent to all State Governments"

Next the resolution says that a programme should be prepared in collaboration with all the State Governments for the co-ordinated development of all the 15 major languages in India so that they grow rapidly in richness and become effective means of communicating modern knowledge. Nobody would quarrel with that either because it contemplates development of all the languages. Further it says:

> "that effective steps should be taken for implementing fully in all States the three-language formula evolved by the Government of India in consultation with the State Governments."

Here I would rsspectfully submit that according to Laski, the Government is not fully the State. State means the Government and the people and the legislators who represent the people. I wish we had discussed in this House the three-language formula and its implication both in the academic world and outside so that this would have served as guide lines to people outside.

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—Three-language formula is in vogue for the last 10 years.

Smt. M. R. LAKSHAMMA.—Since the resolution was passed the situation has changed. If only the Central Government had kept quite with three-language formula as it was being worked out, nobody would have quarrelled.

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—The quarrel is not over the three-language formula. It is over the unequal burden on the non-Hindi speaking area.

Smt. M. R. LAKSHAMMA.—Then the resolution suggest arranging the holding of All-India and higher Central Service Examinations in all the languages included in the Eight Schedule after ascertaining the views of the Union Public Service Commission. The Government of India contemplates consultation of the question with the Union Public Service Commission and not the State Governments. The real trouble is with the State people. Here lies the crux of the whole problem.

> "that compulsory knowledge of either Hindi or English shall be required on the part of half the candidates for recruitment to Union services or posts except in respect of any special services or posts for which a high standard of English alone or Hindi alone or both as the case may be is considered essential for the satisfactory performance of the duties of any such services or posts."

This means in effect the very many people who are seeking livelihood outside the State—All India services—say Posts and telegraphs or railways and numerous other Central services, where knowledge of hindi alone or English alone will be hereafter considered sufficient will have to face the situation—what will happen is easy to imagine. Suppose in an office also, there is one set of people who know Hindi alone and another set of people knowing English alone, how are these people to make themselves understood by the other group? They contemplate translations. I would ask very humbly, whether it is possible to have such a large scale translations in a poor country like ours. Is it possible or is it feasible? It may happen in Canada where only in Quebec both languages are used—English and French. Is it possible in our country to have such a large scale translations even in respect of these services.—for U.P.S.C. and I.A.S. examinations? In I.A.S. Examinations it is said that the examinations should be held in all the 14 languages. Mr. Chavan suggested that out of 1450 marks, 150 marks may be reserved for English and the rest to be calculated on the basis of regional language. Standardisation means a comparison of all the various languages and who is that *Brihaspati* who can understand all the fourteen languages in the country? This is how this standard-sation will be achieved! It is the I.A.S. which is one of the links that binds the country together. It is a legacy left by the Britishers nodoubt it is a good legacy and it is certinly a valuable asset. Sri Bramhananda Reddy has suggested the other day that every State could have its quota. Even that remedy spells danger, because it has got to be an assessment made on the basis of all the available material and the best will have to be picked up. That is what Napoleon said, that is what all the other progressive countries do. How to evaluate on the basis of all the fourteen languages.

Again, imposition of Hindi means an unequal burden. The U.P. people say, we will learn only Hindi. Whereas people here, a student coming from rural areas, say from Keelara, Kaiwara or Thippanaikana-halli, will have to learn four languages. It is the J. N. Sircar gave a-

compliment to the Southerners that they can learn any number of languages. It may be that the Southerners and people living in cities may learn any number of languages. But the village people will find it difficult. That is why Sri Nijalingappa has rightly said that this is an unequal burden. Hindi will become national language in course of time and we welcome that day. But let us, as Mr. Chagla said, let us hasten slowly. Things cannot happen over night as if by a wand of magic. Let us proceed from phase to phase and from stage to stage, so that the ultimate result will come to us without any violence or bitter feelings.

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—I want to know whether she is opposed to the three language formula and if so, what is the proposal that she is giving.

Smt. M. R. LAKSHAMMA.—I am not at all opposed to three language formula That is the only solution. But it should be imposed on all the States.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—The official language resolution will not impose the three language formula on Hindi-speaking States. They have only two language formula. Three language formula is applied to only non-hindi regions. So far as Mr. Nijalingappa's speech is concerned, he is always speaking differently at different places. Before the student trouble started in Bangalore, Sri Nijalingappa was very enthusiastic about the resolution passed.

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—What Mr. Nijalingappa wants is that three language formula should be adhered to in all the States.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—We do not know what exactly he means.

Smt. M. R. LAKSHAMMA.—I also agree that the three language formula should be adhered to by all the States equally. By doing so, Hindi also gets developed. As the southerners begin to use it, the language gains in richness and as Sri Nijalingappa has said, even the languages get refined. Therefore my plea is that the three language formula should be adhered to in all the States, in all seriousness.

Sri K. R. ACHAR.—According to this resolution, does it not mean that a student in U.P. has got to learn only two languages or even one language? Is that position correct?

Smt. M. R. LAKSHAMMA.—Yes. That is correct. That is why we are not happy over the resolution. We are all in agreement with the three language formula. But we are unable to follow the implications of the resolution because the U.P. students can get on only with Hindi. If the candidates for the UPSC are permitted to answer papers in their own mother tongue, it will give a distinct advantage to the Hindi people.

Now there is another question.

Sri K. R. ACHAR.—One more point for clarification. Does it not also mean that the promise or an assurance given by Nehru is set aside? Does it not amount to that?

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—The promise is watered down at any rate.

Smt. M. R. LAKSHAMMA.—In addition, we read in the newspapers that SARDAR SENA in Gujarat is going about obliterating all the English sign boards, so much so, violent forces are let loosse. If you read the preamble to this Resolution, it seems so reasonable and persuasive. When you come across this last part IV, there comes the crux of the problem and that belies the assurances that are held forth in Parts I, II, III and IV. That is why, I feel the students having known something of it, not all might have known, some at least that might have known, have started the agitation. But the hooligans have begun to take advantage of it. I implore the students, through you, that they should leave these matters to the Legislators and prosecute their studies unaffected because it involves great hardship not only to themselves but also to their parents who bank very greatly on their future prospects. The parents sell their lands, pinch themselves and save money to see that their children have the best of education. As Milton said: "Ease and leisure is given to thee by retired thoughts out of sweated labour" Other people have sweated, have laboured and sacrificed in order that the younger generation might carry on their studies undisturbed. It would be suicidal if these state of affairs were to continue. Therefore, I implore the students to leave the matter to fathers, mothers, educationists and legislators.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—The difficulty is, when their fathers and mothers, through all powerful protest and through Parliament, have failed in an ignoble manner, what should the students do? That is the real question. There has been debate in this country on this language problem and it is after 15 years debate, the resolution is passed in the Parliament. And that resolution is ratified in the AICC Session, Hyderabad. When this is what the parents have done, where is further hope of discussion and where is the question of reopening it? Even now, you find in this House the lone voice of the Lady member. But Mr. Adiga found it convenient to agree with the Governor's Address.

Smt. M. R. LAKSHAMMA.—Unfortunately, I do not agree with the sentiments expressed by Mr. Narasimhan. He seems to be pessimistic. It may be he will continue to be pessimistic till his own Party gains ascendency.

Sri JIVARAJ HIRACHAND SHAH (Legislative Assembly Constituency).—Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi has suggested, we will try our level best to have equal burden for all States. You may have read this in the newspapers. That will solve the problem.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.- Why pass that Resolution if this additional assurance should be tagged on to it saying that it will be worked with equal burden? The Resolution is passed. Unless the

Resolution is amended, who has got the right to work it with equal burden and how can the burden be distributed? Let us at least understand. Is there any principle enunciated in the Resoulution that the burden can be redistributed?

Smt. M. R. LAKSHAMMA.—Sir, I cannot share these pessimistic sentiments. I feel hopeful now. Things are not too late. Wait and hope, wait and hope, wait and hope—It is an eternal message. I hope that the Prime Minister will call for consensus of opinion and call for a conference. I believe in the statements made by our Chief Minister who holds a very responsible position in the Indian national politics.

In the meantime, I do not agree with what Madras has done. Rajaji himself was once upon a time enthusiastic about Hindi. Now, they in Madras have agreed to this bilingual formula. It will certainly create a graver situation. I am afraid there will be division of the country. After all, unity of the country is of the greatest importance. People have sacrificed their lives for the sake of the unity of the country and, therefore, nothing should be done in a moment of anger, frustration and passion, to imperil the unity of the country.

Having said this, I will come to less important matter. It is in regard to certain routine matters. One of them is about the health facilities. Every pie should be made the maximum use of. I am a member of the Board of Visitors of the Victoria Hospital. In the Victoria Hospital, I am given to understand, five Wards have been constructed by the donations of Doctors and that they have given away these five Wards to be used by the families of Doctors when not used for this purpose. They are intended for the public. The fee for each Ward is one rupee per day. The plea that is put up by Hospital authorities is that. The necessary complement of staff like nurses, etc., is not appointed and hence these five Wards are locked up. The State and the Public there donated so much of money but people are denied their due facilities. I am only giving this instance because there are several more of this nature. I hope Government will be very alert because this matter has been referred to the Minister concerned. I do hope he will take immediate action.

I will then come to a matter related to the hon'ble Minister for Education. This is a matter affecting girls' education. The hon'ble Minister has mentioned with legitimate pride the percentage of studenst that have been entered in the scheme of compulsory education. It is very good. We congratulate him for that. He will also admit that among those students who are receiving the benefits of education, the percentage of girls is far less and less than the percentage of number of boys, especially in rural parts. He knows rural parts. Indeed, he comes from rural parts. Very recently there was a State-level Seminar of social workers as well as educationists. They have recommended that in a taluka of each district there should be a residential Girls' High School as a measure of experimentation. It is a very modest request to have a residential school for the girls coming from the rural parts. We

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all know at that that age of 11 to 14, girls are not allowed to study in co-educational institutions by their parents. Therefore girls' education is cut off. It may also be due to poverty. Villagers find it difficult to have girls continue higher education. It would be in the fitness of things if in each Taluk there is a residential school for girls so that girls in the very remote of villages, will see the light of education and receive the benefits of education.

What about Teachers, you may ask. Teachers cannot be had from the Towns because nobody from Bangalore City would like to come and work in Thippareddypalli. Trained people are available for service only from South Kanara. I doubt even people from South Kanara would agree to serve in various unknown Districts or unknown parts. To counter this, it is very necessary to have in greater measure what is known as condensed courses. These courses are not for ordinary students. They are for those who were not able to prosecute their studies further, for various reasons who can be allowed to have education up to S.S.L.C. and then they could be drafted to teach in these schools. By this measure you will be taking out women from their environment and who will be force them to work in a strange surrounding. So, I request the Minister who is so alive and so responsive to the just demands made by the legislators to go through the recommendations made the body held at State Level recently. I would request him to provide necessary funds.

Lastly Sir, in regard to revision of pay of NGOs., I know Government are considering the recommendation of the One-Man Commission in this respect. But, I request the Government to give their very sympathetic consideration earliest. Sir, anything given early is certainly more appreciated than what is given after lots of requests and pleadings and so on. I know, Government is alive to the difficulties of the ordinary people. I do not know how these people could get two square meals when 'hunise hannu' (tamarind) used, to very recently cost six rupees per K.G. To-day, it may be a little cheaper. But, I am sure, the price will rise in course of the year. I want Government to be considerate towards these down-trodden section of the society.

† Sri S. MUKUNDA RAO (Teachers' Constituency).—Sir, I fully support the Resolution moved to thank the Governor for the Address delivered to the Joint Session of both the Houses. In doing so, I will refer only to two or three matters spoken about by the Governor.

Firstly, about the law and order situation and the students movement about which so much has been spoken already, I would like to refer. Sir, I consider it so important that I had submitted to the Chair that a debate not exceeding 2½ hours might be allowed on this matter in this House, so that we all get the opportunity to speak out our minds. Now, I beg leave of the Chair to withdraw my request.

Sir, there is a feeling among the student world that the legislators are either dumb or pretend to be dumb and pretend to know nothing and they are not particular about the welfare of the students. Therefore, it is very necessary that all of us must speak out fully and clearly about our attitude about this matter. Sir, the last sentence in the Address relating to this student agitation deals as an advice which is addressed, I believe, not merely to students but to every citizen in this country *i.e.*, our democratic system gives ample scope for decision by debate and discussion on any controversial subject and theree is no place for violence.

Sir, what has happened is this. We have very often tolerated these agitational methods even after democracy was introduced into our country. We follow the same methods that we were, when there was no democracy in our country and when we have had to deal with a bureaucratic government. Se long as nobody's head is broken or anybody's life is taken, we think that it is a peaceful agitation, it is a normal agitation, it is a legitimate agitation for showing our grievances. But, what really happens is, the so called peaceful Hartals and Bunds organised by any party—whether it is a ruling party or other parties–are really coersive measures. If a few people declare that tomorrow there must be Hartal or Bund over a question of Octroi, sales-tax, or boundry question or language question, what is it that happens? Suppose, some hotel keeper keeps the hotel open on that day; gangs of people enter that hotel and eat all the things and come away without paying for it. If the demand is made, some of the crockeries are broken. So, the best thing for him, he thinks, would be to keep the doors shut. So, the hotel and shop-keepers keep their doors shut. Then, it will be announced in the Press and on platforms that there was cent per-cent peaceful Hartal or Bund in the City. Sir, all these days we have allowed these things to go on and now the monstor of Frankenstein has come round to eat us. I must be excused if I say that some of our own respectable leaders set up a very bad example in stopping trains. To-day students are stopping trains.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Sir, my esteemed colleague is trying to speak about stopping of trains and he is adding to the confusion. So far as the students agitation in this State is concerned, I do not know where trains have been stopped. Trains were stopped by Congress men including the hon. lady member who just now spoke, in the border Satyagraha. Except in 1942, at no time, trains were stopped by the students in our State.

Sri S. MUKUNDA RAO.—Sir, I have said that we have allowed certain agitational methods saying that they are peaceful. But, we never imagine that these agitational methods would lead to violence. If an elderly man or a respectable leader takes up a certain position, then, voluntarily people might follow him. The students find that their request is not fulfilled, they take to certain extra methods such as pulling alarm chain or walking across the railway track and so on. Sri

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Narasimhan might say that such things did not happen in our State. They did happen for the trains steaming into Bangalore, just outside probably a few miles from the railway station. We are dealing with the problem which is widespread, which had its roots elsewhere. Therefore I would request all our elders and others to listen to the advice given by the Governor that there is ample scope in our constitution to decide things constitutionally, peacefully and legally if you want. I was told in some other place that by taking to constitutional methods one can go to Supreme Court if it is felt that there is unequal burden. You can quote the constitution and say that there is discrimination in the recruitment to the services at the centre. If there is real discrimination against the southerners you can go to Supreme Court. You can say, here is a law or order which discriminates against us, which lays unequal burden on us. Then, the Supreme Court will naturally strike it down. When we have this opportunity of settling disputes in a peaceful, constitutional and through legal methods, there was nothing to have these violent methods. So musch is discussed about three language formula, two language formula and so on. Students issue statement through the Press saying that till two language formula is adopted by our State, they are not to withdraw their agitation. I request them to consider whether we are really imposing three languages in our State. What is the difference between the Madras resolution the other day and the Madras condition before? Before the recent resolution what they had was, two languages compulsory and Hindi was taught in every school. Students may sit or may not sit; having studied it, they may pass or may not pass. That was the condition there and it is so here even today. We provided for two languages. This two language formula is compulsory. Hindi is however encouraged and every student is advised to study Hindi. But if even after his efforts he fails, we do not give him black mark. Then it is asked, why do you say you should provide Hindi in the time-table. There are many things which we feel is good for the students. We do not know what is the career of the student tomorrow. In our opinion, in this vast country Hindi is good because he may go not only to North but anywhere in India. Even in small villages you will find groups of people who can understand Hindi or Hindustani which is allied to Hindi. That was my experience years ago. Hindi is not a language imposed by the Congress. It was there even earlier. It was in the year 1919 a number of Arya Samajists under the inspiration of Dayananda Saraswati, who is not a Hindi knowing person, said we must have a national language and learn Hindi. Everywhere they started Hindi classes. As early as 1919 classes were started in Mangalore and many of us did learn a bit of Hindi. Most of it might have been forgotten because there was no chance. But some years ago when I went to Trichy where I met a jutkawallah who did not know English and I did not know Tamil, both of us could understand broken Hindi and with that much of knowledge of Hindi he could

show me a hotel or any place that I wanted. In a strange place such a thing is useful. You go whether to South or North, it is useful. It may be more useful in the North. But it is a useful language for every student to know.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—In Bengal it is not the position.

Sri S MUKUNDA RAO.—There are hundreds of my friends and relations staying in Calcutta. They say that they manage only with Hindi because they cannot pick up Bengali although when we read Bengali it is allied to Konkani. We call them as Gowda Saraswath and they call as Gowda Bengalis. If you read literature, there may be similarity. But our people find it difficult to pick up Bengali but they can manage very well with Hindi. Therefore we teach Hindi in our schools. In our schools we also provide three periods every week for games and physical exercise. That does not mean that every boy will become a Test player. It is good to know how to play game. Some of them may become good cricketeers, and others not. That does not mean we should not provide for physical education at all. So, here is a subject which in our opinion is a good tool and it is good for boys. We are not imposing Hindi on every body. So where is the need to say that we will have only two language formula and unless it is done the struggle will go on? We are not imposing Hindi. In the colleges there is not even a whisper of Hindi nor in the primary schools. In between these two, for two or three classes it is taught. Those who go out of 10th standard, many of them do not go to colleges. They go to other places like Bombay to manage in business houses either as clerk or some other ordinary job-not in a big office, not I.A.S. For that he must pick up some language which is useful all over India. Next perhaps to his own mother tongue or regional language, the most useful tool in our country is Hindi and that is why most of us learnt this outside the classes voluntarily. So, this new hatred of the language is not the one created after the Resolution, Hatred was there; there was a group of people who wanted some stich or the other to beat the nationalist movement.

So, there was anti-Hindi movement in Tamilnad long before this Language Amendment Act and the Resolution. That resolution is made an excuse. What is the extra burden that is put and on whom? Just now we hear from the people in the post offices and other people, "Are they ever asked to study Hindi?". They say that at the time of recruitment they should have knowledge of either English or Hindi. If they know English, they are recruited. It may be that tomorrow the Post-Master knows only Hindi and the Sub-Postmaster knows only English. How are they to talk to each other? These are imaginary difficulties because these people in the post office and sub-post office are always transferred within a certain zone only. They know the language of the State and that is more important. It is only in the highest cadre in the Government of India Secretariat that there may be this

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difficulty and for that they say that they will provide translation facilities until those people pick up one another's language. Also the highest people in authority have said that they are going to remove if there is a genuine difficulty. The Language Resolution is not an Act. It is a resolution of the Parliament which has to be implemented by the Government in a way which they deem suitable. Government has not said that a Hindi-speaking person will never have a test in English and *vice-versa.* At the time of selection they will have to know either English or Hindi. Afterwards if the Government feel that the Hindi knowing person must have a working knowledge of English, they may impose it.

SRI M. C. NARASIMHAN.—In relation to the recruitment there is discrimination. If this agitation has started recently, it is not entirely due to the three-language formula adopted by the State; it is due to the resolution passed by the Parliament. How are you going to satisfy that there is not going to be any discrimination at all ?

SRI S. MUKUNDA RAO.—About discrimination, we asked that English must be recognised as an Associate Language and that promise has been given by the two late Prime Ministers. That has been incorporated in the Amending Act where it is stated that English will continue as associate langauge as along as the States want it. If you want to choose English, very well you must have some knowledge of it because you have said that that must be the associate language. If you are familiar with Hindi, well and good. Afterwards each person may be asked to take a test in another language.

SRI M. C. NARASIMHAN.—The resolution says that "a compulsory knowledge of either Hindi or English shall be required at the stage of selection of candidates for the Union Services, etc. etc."

SRI S. MUKUNDA RAO.—Sir, I dont't yield. If the intention was that a Hindi-knowing person can always manage with Hindi or an English-knowing person can always manage with English, then they would have said that the Central Services should have a knowlege of Hindi or English. It is cleverly and very clearly said 'at the stage of recruitment only'. Afterwards, the Government of India may impose additional tests to suit the requirements. In the composite State of Madras, if I passed the S.S.L.C. with Kannada I was obliged to pass a test in another language, namely, Urdu or Tamil or Telugu. In my opinion, the Government of India and the Parliament have not made any discrimination. They have carefully used the words 'at the time of recruitment,. Afterwards we will see how the matter is to be dealt with. They have promised that if any difficulty arises, they will see that a later test will be held whereby the burden would be equalised. That is still in the process of thinking, of discussion and of decision. So, really there is no extra burden cast on anybody now. The fear

that it may be imposed later on is an imaginary fear. I know that in matter of language mere logic does not satisfy the people. It is true that sentiment also plays some part. We are giving the first place to the mother tongue and the regional language and the State is taking every step to develop it to the fullest so that in the near future it may be used at the highest possible level of education. Meanwhile we have said that English should be retained as a compulsory subject: nobody is driving it away. If you think that Hindi is a useful additional subject, you do study it. My own feeling is that none of those who enter the Central Services will find it difficult to pass any test that the Government of India may impose. It is only people like me who have not got such ability imagine so many difficulties. There has been no trouble in Suratkal College and in many other colleges. There was some trouble for some days. This is because it is a question of psychology. When something happens in other colleges, the students in these colleges also feel, "I want to be a hero; I dot not want to be behind others". We have not done anything wrong and there is nothing to apologise. We have not done anything harmful to the students. If there is any difficulty, we are here to remove it. It is true that the students will not admit that it has been started from outside. It will be infra dig indeed to admit that I did something at the dicatation of somebody else. If you pat them a little on the back and tell them at the same time that we are not going to yield to you and that we know what is good for you, whether the three-language formula or the two language formula, they will come round. We must tell them that we are the doctors and you are the patients and it is for the doctor to decide whether this medicine or that medicine is good for the patient.

Mr. CHAIRNAN.—How much time will the hon. Member require?

Sri S. MUKUNDA RAO.—About 10–12 minutes.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—Then, we shall adjourn today and re-assemble tomorrow at 2–15 P.M.

The House adjourned at Six of the Clock to meet again at Fifteen Minutes past Two of the Clock on Thursday, the 22nd February 1968.

WD 10175—GPB-600-10-6-1968

MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Thursday, 22nd February 1968

The House met in the Council Chamber at Fifteen Minutes past Two of the Clock.

MR. CHAIRMAN [SRI S. C. EDKE, B.A., LL.B.] in the Chair.

STARRED QUESTIONS

(to which oral answers were given)

Language Formula

5. SRI J. B. MALLARADHYA (Legislative Assembly Constituency).—

Will the Minister for Education and Agriculture be pleased to state:—

(a) whether Government is aware that there is a Section of the Public and a large body of students who wish to fall in line with the policy adopted in the matter of language formula by the Madras Government;

(b) whether Government would consider the question of calling for a meeting of representatives of parents, students, Universities, Department of Public Instruction, Legislators and other educationists to hammer out a policy acceptable generally to the people of the State;

(c) whether Government is bound to consult the Central Government in the Ministry of Education in regard to the language issue as applied to Educational Institutions of all grades in the State;

(d) whether any indication has been furnished to the State Government by the Centre that a uniform educational policy should be adopted throughout the States in India on this ticklish issue?

A.—SRI K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA (Minister for Education and Agriculture).—

(a) No.

(b) No.

(c) No.

(d) Yes. Parliament has passed a Resolution on the Language Policy.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—May I know the source of information furnished to the Hon'ble Minister when he says that a large number of students are not in favour of two language policy ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—I have said so because one section of the students, namely, the Students Council has not supported this agitation.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I am not bothered about the agitation. I would like the Government to make it clear through this interpellation what exactly is the policy ? The agitation started because of the imposition of Hindi and insistence on two language policy. I should like to know whether the two language policy is going to be adopted ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—Three language formula has been accepted long back and it has been working in the State for the last ten years and I do not see any reason why it should be changed.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—The statement of the Minister is very categorical, but other Ministers have, often times, not fallen in line with the Minister for Education. That is what has disturbed the mind of the public. We accepted the three language formula. But it was the passing of the Language Act and the Resolution which has caused all this mischief. Will the Hon'ble Minister accept this formula ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—After all, passing of the Language Act and the Resolution in the Parliament has created some agitation and some agitation is going on. The impression amongst the students is that the balance will not be equally distributed. There is some substance in their argument. That is why the Chief Minister of Mysore and other leaders are trying to impress upon the Government of India that this extra burden on the students in the non-Hindi speaking areas should be removed.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—May I know this unequal burden is going to be removed ? May I know whether the mind of the Government is clear in regard to this question of removal of unequal burden ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—The only way is to insist upon the adoption of three language in all the States.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಟಿ. ಶ್ರೀಕಂಠಯ್ಯ.—ವಿದ್ಯಾ ಸಚಿವರು ಮತ್ತು ಕಾನೂನು ಸಚಿವರಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕವರು ಮೈಸೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷಣ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ದ್ವಿಭಾಷಾ ಸೂತ್ರವೇ ಬಹಳ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು, ತ್ರಿಭಾಷಾ ಸೂತ್ರ ಸರಿಯಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಭಾಷಣ ಮಾಡಿರುವುದು ತಮ್ಮ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದೆಯೇ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಅದು ನನ್ನ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ.—3 ಭಾಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಉತ್ತರದವರು ಒಪ್ಪದಿದ್ದರೆ ಏನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಿ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಒಪ್ಪುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದರೆ, ಒಪ್ಪದಿದ್ದರೆ ಎಂದು ಹೈಪೊಥೆಟಿಕಲ್ ಆಗಿ ಕೇಳಿದರೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ದೇಶದ ಹಿತದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ, ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಹಿತದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ, ದೇಶಾಭಿಮಾನ ಅವರಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Has it not come to the notice of the Government that despite the Official Language Act passed more than 10 years ago, the three language formula has not been strictly observed in the northern States?

SRI K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—It is not exactly so.

SRI M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Is it the case of the Government that it is being observed?

SRI K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—In some states it is observed and in some other states it is not strictly observed. Strictly speaking in Mysore also it is only two language formula and it cannot be three language formula. The hon'ble members are aware that I made a statement in the other House that even though a student gets zero in Hindi he will be made to pass. We are giving only instruction in Hindi, and strictly speaking it is only two language formula and not three language formula.

SRI J. B. MALLARADHYA.—If the Government of Mysore is clear in their minds that it is unnecessary, they need not teach Hindi. There are various resolutions passed in the students meeting stating that they do not want Hindi. Then all this agitation of destruction of Government properties and all that take place. Why is it the Goverment says that the policy adopted by Madras is not shared by people in Mysore?

SRI K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—We cannot give up Hindi instruction. Hindi is necessary because it is not going to be the link language in the years to come. We will have to adopt one language of the country as the National language and that cannot be any other language except Hindi. Therefore instruction in Hindi is necessary.

SRI J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Are the Government aware that there is also a move that there is no validity in saying that Hindi alone should be the national language and all the languages mentioned in the 8th schedule have equal rights to be adopted as national languages?

SRI K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—It is not a feasible proposition.

SRI M. P. L. SASTRY.—Is it not a fact that under article 343 (1) Hindi has been already recognised as the official language of the country?

SRI K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—It is true. The hon'ble members may know it.

SRI M. P. L. SASTRY.—Is it not in the interest of the Mysoreans that an opportunity should be created for them to study Hindi and have the benefit of learning the language?

SRI K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—That is why we are having the three language formula.

SRI M. C. NARASIMHAN.—May I know whether the Government is trying to take up with the centre for amending the resolution passed by the Parliament or whether it is moving in the direction of giving a few suggestions in the matter of implementation of the resolution?

SRI K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—Our stand is in the matter of implementing the resolution, it must be so arranged that the burdens on the students in different parts of the country should not be unequal.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—In reply to question whether you intend calling for meeting of parents, students, etc., you have said "no" Why do you think it is unnecessary ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—This matter has been discussed for so many years and Hindi has been adopted as National language according to our Constitution. I do not think any fresh ground is there for discussion.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—What is it that is being considered by the Government in answer to the agitation throughout the country? If you do not consider that the advice or views of these people is necessary, what is there for the Government to decide? Are you going to wait for the decision of the Government of India ? An assurance was held out to the students and they have suspended agitation thinking that their case will be considered ? What exactly is the assurance held out?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—In the resolution it is stated that for the Central services knowledge of English or Hindi is necessary. In the event of that resolution being implemented, the Hindi speaking area naturally will learn only one language. But in the other areas they will have to learn two languages. This is what is agitating the minds. We have in turn been asking the Central Government that in the Hindi speaking areas the students must be made to learn three languages. Otherwise the burden will be unequal. That is what we are insisting.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಗೋವರ್ಧನ ರಾವ್.—ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಭಾರತದ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಎಂದರೆ ಹಿಂದಿಯೇತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಈ ವಿಷಯ ಚರ್ಚೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಸಭೆ ಸೇರಿದ್ದರು. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಷ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಏನಾಯಿತು?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಅದು ನನ್ನ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಟಿ. ಶಾಮೇಗೌಡ.—ಈ ಭಾಷಾ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ಕೌನ್ಸಿಲ್‌ನವರು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟವಾದ ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನೇನಾದರೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮುಂದೆ ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ? ಆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯದವರು, ವಿದ್ಯಾ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರು ತಮಗೆ ಏನು ಸಲಹೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಅಂಥಾದ್ದೇನೂ ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಾಗಲಿ, ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯದವರಾಗಲಿ ಈ ಸ್ಟೂಡೆಂಟ್ಸ್ ಕೌನ್ಸಿಲನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೆ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿಯವರು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಇತರ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಆ ಸ್ಟೂಡೆಂಟ್ಸ್ ಕೌನ್ಸಿಲ್‌ಗೆ ಪ್ರಾತಿನಿಧ್ಯ ಇಲ್ಲ, ಅವರು ಹೇಳತಕ್ಕ ಮಾತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಮಗೆ ನಂಬಿಕೆ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಇರುವುದು ನಿಜವೇ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಅದು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಇದ್ದೇ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಾತಿನಿಧಿಕ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಇರುವಾಗ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಆ ರೀತಿ ಹೇಳುವುದು ಸ್ವಭಾವ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿಯವರು ಈ ಸ್ಟೂಡೆಂಟ್ಸ್ ಕೌನ್ಸಿಲ್‌ನ್ನು ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಬರಮಾಡಿ ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ತೊಂದರೆಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪುತ್ತೀರಾ! ಆ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಏಕೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಯಿತು! 4—5 ಸಾವಿರ ಜನ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಬಂದು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಾತಿನಿಧ್ಯ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಾತಿನಿಧ್ಯ ಇದೆ ಎಂದು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವೇ!

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—It is a representative body. Students from different institutions have been taken on that Council. Now if some of the students think that it has no representative character that may not be taken for serious consideration.

ಶ್ರೀ ವಿಶ್ವನಾಥಸ್ವಾಮಿ.—ಹಿಂದಿಯನ್ನು ಲಿಂಕ್ ಲ್ಯಾಂಗ್ವೇಜ್ ಎಂದು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡ ನಂತರ, ತ್ರಿಭಾಷಾ ಸೂತ್ರವನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡ ನಂತರ ಹಿಂದೀ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೇರ್ಗಡೆಯಾಗದಿದ್ದರೂ ಸೊನ್ನೆ ನಂಬರ್ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡರೂ ಪಾಸ್ ಮಾಡಿಬಿಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೀರಿ, ಇದರಿಂದ ಕಾನ್ಸ್ಟಿಟ್ಯೂಷನ್‌ಗೆ ಮೋಸ ಮಾಡಿದಂತಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಮೋಸ ಅಲ್ಲ, ಹಿಂದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಕಾದಷ್ಟು ವರ್ಕಿಂಗ್ ನಾಲೆಡ್ಜ್ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಸಾಕು ಅಂತ ಅಷ್ಟೆ.

Sri K. R. ACHAR.—The Official Language Bill was conceived to give effect to the assurances given by Sri Jawaharlal Nehru. I want to know what is the view of the Government on this question. Th s O ficial Languages Amendment Bill as it was passed and the peculiar resolution that was passed, wou d fultil the assurances of Nehru ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—The resolution in a way takes away the assurance given by Nehru.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಈ ಚಳುವಳಿ, ಧಾಳಿಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ಕೇಂದ್ರಸರ್ಕಾರದವರೇ ಬಹು ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಕಾರಣರು ಎಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಈ ವಿಷಯ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೀರಾ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಕಾರಣರಲ್ಲ. ಉತ್ತರ ಇಂಡಿಯಾದವರು ಹಿಂದಿ ಆಗಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳತಕ್ಕ ಜನ ಕಾರಣ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಉತ್ತರ ಹಿಂದೂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಈ ಹಿಂದೀ ಜಲಟ್ಸ್ ಅಥವಾ ಹಿಂದೀ ಫ್ಯಾನಟಿಕ್ಸ್ ಯಾರಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಅವರನ್ನು ಪ್ರಚೋದನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ತಮ್ಮ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಅವರ ಪ್ರಚೋದನೆಗೆ ಮಣಿದು ಈ ಒಂದು ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪುತ್ತೀರಾ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಅವರ ಪ್ರಚೋದನೆಗೆ ಗುರಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಅಂತ ಅಲ್ಲ, ತಪ್ಪು ಮಾಡಬಹುದು ಅದನ್ನು ತಿದ್ದಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ನಮಗೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಇಂಡಿಯದಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ 4—5 ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಹಾಗೆ ಒಂದು ಸರ್ವಸಮ್ಮತವಾದ ಭಾಷಾನಿರ್ಣಯವನ್ನು ತರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಏರ್ಪಾಡು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಾ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಹಿಂದೂಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಡೀ ಭರತಖಂಡಕ್ಕೆ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಒಂದು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲಾಗುವುದು.

Sri K. R ACHAR.—What is the effect of this resolution? Is it a law or is it only a resolution passed by the Parliament which we are not bound to obey ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—It is only a recommendation; it is not a statute.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಲ್ಯಾಂಗ್ವೇಜ್ ಆಕ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೂ ಮತ್ತು ಮೊನ್ನೆ ಪಾರ್ಲಿಯಮೆಂಟಿನ ಮುಂದೆ ಬಂದು ಪಾಸಾದ ಭಾಷಾ ನಿರ್ಣಯಕ್ಕೂ ಹೊಂದಾವಣಿಕೆ ಇಲ್ಲ. ನಿರ್ಣಯವನ್ನು ಕಾರ್ಯರೂಪಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದರೆ ಡಿಸ್ಕ್ರಿಮಿನೇಟ್ ಮಾಡಿದ ಹಾಗೆ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಉತ್ತರಭಾರತದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೂ ದಕ್ಷಿಣಭಾರತದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೂ ಭಾಷಾ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಡಿಸ್ಕ್ರಿಮಿನೇಷನ್ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಹಾಗಿರುವಾಗ ಏತಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಸುಪ್ರೀಂ ಕೋರ್ಟಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಸ್ಟ್ರೈಕ್ ಡೌನ್ ಮಾಡಿಸಬಾರದು ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರೇ ಆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನೇ ಒಂದು ನಿರ್ಣಯವನ್ನು ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ತರುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೀರಾ ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—My permission is not necessary to bring in a resolution.

Smt. M. R. LAKSHAMMA.—Is the Mysore Government thinking of passing an official resolution as has been done by the Andhra and Madras Governments ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—That question is under the examination of the Government.

Smt. M. R. LAKSHAMMA.—Will the Government bring forward such a resolution during the course of this session itself ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—We are examining it.

Smt. M. R. LAKSHAMMA.—Is it not a fact that the Students' Council is an elected body ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—It is a fact.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—What is the basis of election ? They say it is not a representative body and that there is no approved system of election in the constitution of the Students' Council. I am not trying to create trouble ; on the contrary, I am trying to resolve differences, if any. Has the Minister assured himself that the coming into existence of the Students' Council is as a result of the approved system of election ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—This information is not available ; if the hon'ble Member puts another question, I will furnish the answer.

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—Is it not a fact that this Students' Council is an elected body representative of the colleges under the Bangalore University ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—May be true.

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—Is it not a fact that the Action Committee has come into being very recently and that too during the strike period and that it is not a body recognised by the University ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—It has come into being during the recent strike.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಟಿ. ಶ್ರೀಕಂಠಯ್ಯ.—ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಆ ಚುನಾವಣೆಯು ಅದೇನು ಡೈರೆಕ್ಟ್ ಚುನಾವಣೆಯೇ ಅಥವಾ ಇಂಡೈರೆಕ್ಟ್ ಚುನಾವಣೆಯೇ ಏನು ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಆ ವಿವರಗಳು ಈಗ ನನ್ನಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲ.

Smt. M. R. LAKSHAMMA.—Is it not a fact, whatever may be the mode of election, it was accepted as a representative body by the large majority of students ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—It was accepted till very recently.

Smt. M. R. LAKSHAMMA.—Was it not carrying out a number of constructive schemes for the benefit of the students ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—Yes.

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—Is it not a fact that this Students' Council was constituted after the constitution was drafted by the University in consultation with the representatives of students and the principals of various colleges under the University ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—It was true.

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—Is it not a fact that among other things Students' welfare is one of the objects of the Students' Council ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—Yes.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Is Government aware that a third body called the Students' Welfare Council also came into existence recently ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಇರಬಹುದು.

Smt. M. R. LAKSHAMMA.—Is it not a fact that such children are born during agitation ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—Yes.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಅಭ್ಯುದಯಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಸ್ಟೂಡೆಂಟ್ಸ್ ಕೌನ್ಸಿಲ್ ಇರುವಾಗ ಮತ್ತೇಕೆ ಈ ಸ್ಟೂಡೆಂಟ್ಸ್ ವೆಲ್‌ಫೇರ್ ಸಮಿತಿಯೊಂದನ್ನು ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು, ಗಡ್ಡಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇರೆ ಸೀಗೇಕಾಯಿಯೇ ?

[No answer]

Sri JIVRAJ HIRACHAND SHAH.—Will any resolution on behalf of the Government be placed before this House to give an indication to the Centre just like the resolution passed by the Madras and Andhra Governments ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—As I stated before, we are examining that question.

Creating of Statutory Bodies to Administer Schools in the State

6. Sri M. V. VENKATAPPA (Graduates' Constituency).—

Will the Minister for Education and Agriculture be pleased to state :—

(*a*) whether the Government has accepted the report submitted by M/s. T. R. Jayaraman's Committee appointed by the Government of Mysore for examining the question of creating statutory bodies at the District Level to administer Primary and Secondary Schools in the State ;

(*b*) if so, the main features of the Report ;

(*c*) the action taken by the Government to implement the approved report ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA (Minister for Education and Agriculture).—

(a) Yes.

(b) Copies of the report have been circulated to members in 1966. The main features of the report are that the Primary and Secondary schools at present administered by Government and local bodies should be administered by Statutory District Education Boards. The Taluk Boards, Municipalities and Panchayats will be represented on the Boards.

(c) A Bill will be introduced in the legislature, shortly.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ.—ಜಯರಾಮನ್ ಕಮಿಟಿಯ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೋ ಅಥವಾ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾರ್ಪಾಡೇನಾದರೂ ಆಗಿದೆಯೋ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ಶಿಫಾರಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಅಂಗೀಕಾರ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ.—ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕ್ ಮಂಡಲಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಪುರಸಭೆಗಳು ಹೇಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಸುತ್ತವೆ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕ್ ಬೋರ್ಡಿನವರೂ ಮತ್ತು ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿಗಳವರೂ ತಮ್ಮ ತಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳನ್ನು ಆರಿಸಿ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ.—ಅದರ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಹೇಗಾಗುತ್ತದೆ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಈಗ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಫಂಡನ್ನು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ವರ್ಗಾಯಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ.—ಇದರ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಗೆ ಒಳಪಡತಕ್ಕ ಶಾಲೆಗಳು ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿವೆ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಉತ್ತರ ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ.—ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಬೇಗ ಒಂದು ಮಸೂದೆಯನ್ನು ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ತರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಏರ್ಪಾಡು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಾ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ವೈ. ಎಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಇದರ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಷನ್ ಶಾಲೆಗಳೂ ಬರುತ್ತವೆಯೋ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಅವು ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಷನ್ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುತ್ತವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ.—ಇದರಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ವೆಚ್ಚ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೇ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಇಲ್ಲ.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—Question Hour is over.

MOTION OF THANKS TO THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS

(Debate Continued)

†**Sri S. MUKUNDA RAO** (Teachers Constituency).—Sir, the students have listened to the advice of the elders and they have put confidence in the Chief Minister taking up their cause and removing any discrimination

† Indicates that the remarks or speeches have not been revised by the member concerned

against them. Because of this happy conclusion, I do not want to rake up the past happenings and to create more bitterness. Before the Government and the Chief Minister comes to some conclusion on this problem of languages, we should request them to study two documents very recently published, which are very weighty. One is a report on the educational system in the U. S. S. R. submitted by an able officer of the Education Department Mr. Rangaraju. The report was published in the press a few months ago in two consecutive issues of the Sunday edition. There you find how they have solved this multi lingual problem because the U. S. S. R. has some recognised national languages than we have and this problem of unequal burden and so on, never struck their minds at all. In every State, the State language is compulsory and Russian is compulsory for all. There was no feeling of two languages there. There was no discrimination burden and so on, and that report you find submitted by one of our able officers who visited that country recently and studied the educational system in great detail.

Another Report, a very valuable report, is about the place of English, where we must begin to teach it, how much we teach it and all that. That is the report of a Committee of which Prof. Gokak, our Vice-Chancellor was the Chairman. He was not the Vice-Chancellor at that time; he was the head of the Institute of English, Hyderabad. The report was submitted to the Government of India three years ago, but published very recently. There again you find how this three language formula has been worked, wholeheartedly, half-heartedly or without any appreciation at all in the various States of India, and what is the place given to English in the various progressive countries of the world? All these things are there. If we only go through them carefully, we will be able to come to some satisfactory conclusion about it:

I now try to mention only two points referred to by the Governor in this Address. At page 10, he has stated.

> "As a result of Government's decision to increase the duration of Primary School Teachers Training Course to 2 years additional accommodation and staff have been sanctioned to all Teacher Training Institutions in the State. About 2,500 teachers were deputed for training this year..."

It is a very good thing, because in our State formerly untrained teachers were being employed in large numbers and that was one of the reasons why the standard of education, specially in the elementary stage, was not up to the mark. Sir, one difficulty about this training I should like to submit to the Government. Teachers appointed before 19 1 are given pay and allowances when they are deputed for training. But teachers who were appointed after 19 1 are expected to undergo training at their own cost. I do not say that you must remove that Rule and give them salary, allowances and so on. But at least give them loan scholarships, and if they serve for a period of 10 years after training it can be written off. Government of India is

(SRI S. MUKUNDA RAO)

giving such loan scholarships, and if a person serves as a teacher afterwards, for every year of service that he puts in, 1/10 of the loan is written off. If we follow the same principles and give scholarships, they will be satisfied. They need not be taken on regular service and given salary.

2-45 P.M.

The second point that I want to refer to is this. In the Governor's Addres it is stated ;

> "During the year, Government amended rules of the Triple Benefit Scheme applicable to Primary and Secondary School teachers. The amendment enables all teachers to receive Pension and Gratuity benefits on par with Government servants."

and the Education Minister was kind enough to tell us the other day that the option to choose this new more beneficial pension and gratuity rules, that option is given to teachers from all areas even though they were governed by various rules. Sir, when this Government Order was published, I was the first to welcome it and to give it wide publicity even before it was published in the Official Gazette, and thousands of teachers thanked the Government for giving them this enlarged benefit. but, detailed amended rules have not yet been published, and I must report to the Education Minister that attempts are being made to whittle down the generous gesture of the Government. We are told that this amendment is only an amendment to the G.P F. Rules of 1963, and people who are governed by other rules before 1963 cannot opt to this new measure because the original rules themselves did not apply to them. That is one interpretation given to whittle down the benefit offered by Government. Another is, although the pension rules say that the pension will be calculated on the total service put in by a teacher under different management, there is a clause somewhere which says that if a teacher does not contribute his share to the Providend Fund at any time, then that period is deducted from his service. It is true, we must have such a restriction so that the teachers may contribute to the P.F. or Life Insurance premium. But, Sir, because of various reasons, many teachers, hundreds and thousands. are not admitted to the Provident Fund scheme at all. They could not contribute to the P.F., because they were not admitted to the Fund. There is what is called the admission by the Department. Either because of the neglect of the teacher or of the management or of the Department, they were not admitted to the P.F., and they had retired after 1963, 1964, 1967 and so on. The Accountant General says that because they did not contribute to the P.F , he is going to deduct the entire service, or if a teacher is admitted 10 years after joining service, he is going to deduct

10 years. Such orders have been given by the Accountant General. I can quote one instance. The Head Master of the Board High School, Koteshwar in South Kanara retired last year. When he asked for his pension, the Accountant General says: 'you were admitted to the P.F. 10 years after you joined service, and so, those 10 years I am going to deduct from your service before I calculate the pension'. The teacher says: 'I had asked for admission, but because of some negligence on the part of the District Board or the Government or another authority, I was admitted very late. After admission, I have been contributing to the Fund every month'. He has not failed to do his job after he was permitted to deposit his share. I discussed this problem with the Controller of State Accounts. He seems to be sympathetic. He says: 'there is no reason for us to deduct this part of the service, because he did not refuse to contribute his share'. But the Accountant General has deducted those 10 years and the matter is before the Government for clarification and orders. I request the Government to look into these two suggestions and see that the generous offer given by them is not whittled down by rules and clauses.

With these words, I thank the Chair for having given me such an unusually long time in this debate.

†SRI M. P. L. SASTRY (Nominated).—Mr. Chairman Sir, I join Mr. Suryanarayana Adiga in conveying our grateful thanks to His Excellency the Governor of Mysore for the address that he delivered to the Legislature the other day. We appreciate the dignity and the majesty with which the Governor delivered the Address in contrast to the walk out by certain members of the House of Legislature, specially the Opposition members. That shows how dignified and how majestic the Head of the State has behaved and conducted himself even at the most provocative atmosphere.

If we go through the Address delivered by His Excellency the Governor with an objective mind, we will find the efforts put forth by Government have been proved fruitful last year, with regard to certain projects. I note with satisfaction the, assurance given by the Government for the continued progress in several works. It is heartening to note that a large number of works have been done with a good deal of interest and sincerity inspite of difficult circumstances. in spite of the natural calamities and in spite of the restricted financial help from the Centre. We have done wonderful work for which the Government has to be congratulated. Before I go to clarify the remarks that were made by my Hon'ble friends Mr. Shivanandaswamy and Anjanappa, the other day, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the student population in the Bangalore University and in other Universities in the state, for their wisdom in deciding to go back to their classes. I must congratulate these people and the Heads of the Universities concerned, for making these students to decide to go back to their colleges and to prosecute their studies. My thanks also go to the student population for having decided to go to the Colleges.

(SRI M. P. L. SASTRY)

I would like to refute some of the allegations made by my friend Sri Anjanappa. He mentioned that in Bangalore University, nepotism and communalism are rampant and the administration is very weak. I had the privilege of working in the University. I had the intimate knowledge of 12 Vice-Chancellors in our own State. I should say that the Bangalore University had very good and eminent Vice-Chancellors. Now we have Mr. G k k as the Vice-Chancellor. He is a teacher, professor and a good administrator too. He is always for the student population and a well wisher of that community. He considers the views of students and always tries to help them in the interests of that community. It would be rather unjust and unfair to say the Vice-Chancellor is also responsible for this student unrest and that he could have settled this if he had used his good offices He is responsible for the students' decision to go to colleges now. I know personally that he had cancelled a large number of engagements. Even the invitation for the Golden Jubilee celebrations of the Karnataka University and the invitation for the 8th centinary celebrateon of Basavanna have not been complied with on account of the trouble. He did not participate in these important functions only on account this students' unrest in Bangalore and he wanted to consult the people and do the needful in the matter. The University of Bangalore is extremely lucky in getting a Vice-Chancellor of this stature. He made reference to recruitment and appointments made by the Universities. There are Boards of appointments for the purpose of making selections of the candidates. None of the University Authorities have any hand in this For the information of the House I will read clause 28 of the Bangalore University Act, 1964. The clause reads as follows :

"Clause 28 (.) : When selection for appointments of Professors and Readers for any subject in the University Service is made, the Board shall consist of—

(i) the Vice-Chancellor who shall, *ex-officio*, be the Chairman ; and

(ii) Two persons, not connected with the University, who have expert knowledge in the subject preferably in the branch of specialisation, nominated by the Syndicate from out of a panel of experts suggested by the Board of studies concerned.

(3) When selection for appointments of Lecturers for any subject in the University Service is made, the Board shall consist of—

(i) The Vice-Chancellor who shall, *ex-officio*, be the Chairman ;

(ii) The Head of the Department concerned ;

(iii) Two persons at least one of whom is not connected with the University, who have expert knowledge in the subject preferably in the branch of specialisation, nominated by the Syndicate from out of a panel of experts suggested by the Board of Studies concerned.

(5) (a) The Board of Appointments shall consider and submit to the Syndicate recommendations as to the selections referred to it.

(b) If the Syndicate considers that recommendations of the Board are not acceptable, it shall record its reasons and submit the case to the Chancellor for orders, and the orders of the Chancellor thereon shall be final."

Smt. M. R. LAKSHAMMA (Graduates' Constituency).—If any member of the Syndicate disagrees with any appointment recommended by that body, has he got a right to send a dissenting note ?

Sri M. P L. SASTRY.—If any member disagrees with the recommendations, he has every right to send his dissenting note It is only the majority decision, a recommendation will be made. There may be some persons who may not agree with the majority decision. He can submit his note to the Vice-Chancellor. It is a common knowledge which an ordinary person knows. It is a common procedure and more so with the Statutory body like Syndicate or Senate.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA (Legislative Assembly Constituency).—As Mr. Sastry said a member has a right to submit his dissenting note if he disagrees. I want to know whether his opinion will be recorded and all the papers including the dissenting note will be submitted to the Vice-Chancellor. Sometimes he may feel, the minority opinion may be correct. I would like to know from Hon'ble Mr. Anjanappa what exactly is the correct procedure that is followed.

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—It is not Mr. Anjanappa that is talking. It is M.P.L. Sastry that is talking.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Now that the Hon'ble Member is here, I want to know what happened.

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—If the Member wants to dissent, he will dissent and submit a minute of dissent. Then the usual procedure according to rules and regulations will be followed. I myself have been the author of several minutes of dissent. Nothing prevents a member from giving a minute of dissent.

Smt. M. R LAKSHAMMA.—It was only a conclusion which I got to my mind after listening to Mr. Anjanappa yesterday and I was wondering whether he had given a minute of dissent on every motion that he had disagreed.

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—That is not a question put to me. I seek the protection of the Chair. Now M.P.L. Sastry is speaking. Whether Mr. Anjanappa has submitted a minute of dissent on every resolution or not, I would not answer or hazard to answer either.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಎ. ಅಂಜನಪ್ಪ (ಪದವೀಧರರ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ).—ನನ್ನ ಭಾಷಣದ ಮೇಲೆಯೇ ಇವರು ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಾನು ನನ್ನ ಲೆಟರ್ ಆಫ್ ಡಿಸೆಂಟ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ.

ಸಭಾಪತಿಗಳು.—ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ ತಾನೆ !

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—I was just pointing out that the appointments in the Bangalore University are made under Section 28 of the Bangalore University Act which was considered to be a perfect one. I have gone through the Mysore University Act; I have gone through the Karnatak and Madras University Act; but this is considered to be the best possible one and this is the type of article that has been introduced even in the model University Act which has been prepared by one of the Sub Committees appointed by the University Grants Commission. These appointments made for places of Readers and professorships in Bangalore University by persons not connected with the University and who have expert knowledge in the subject and experts who are nominated by the Syndicate from out of the panel. Therefore, Sir, the Syndicate has been entrusting this work to an expert committee on the basis of the recommendations made by the Board of studies which is an expert body.

Sri G. V. ANJANAPPA.—The law is there and this Act was passed by the Hon'ble House along with the other House. I want to know what is the point made out.

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—I am refuting the allegations made by my good friend Mr. Anjanappa. Yesterday he said there was nepotism and communalism in making appointments in the Bangalore University. The allegation is not true in view of the fact that under the law, if appointments are made outside the purview of the law, anybody has a right to go into the matter.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ವಿ. ಅಂಜನಪ್ಪ.—ಅಲ್ಲ ಅಗತ್ಯವಾದದ್ದು ಇಷ್ಟು. Section 28 of the Bangalore University Act provides that the Board of Appointments should be constituted by the Syndicate from among members recommended by the Board of Studies. ಇಬ್ಬರು ಸ್ಪೆಶಲಿಸ್ಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬರೂ ಬಾರದೆ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಚೆರ್‌ಮನ್ ಅಗತ್ಯವರು ಇನ್‌ಫ್ಲುಯನ್ಸ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. Vice-Chancellor is the Executive head and he is not a specialist. Just because he happened to be the Vice-Chancellor of the University, he cannot influence others. The motto behind decision is communal feeling. I do maintain even now it is left to the Hon'ble Member to refute it. That is my stand. ಇಬ್ಬರ ಪೈಕಿ ಒಬ್ಬರು ಬಾರದೆ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಅದು ಶಿಫಾರಸು ಹೇಗೆ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ! ಅವರು ಒಂದು ರೀತಿ ಹೇಳಿದರು—ಸಿಂಡಿಕೇಟ್ ಒಂದು ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದೆ ಎಂದು. When expert opinion is divided how are we competent to take a decision? We have to go by the decision of the experts.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ (ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಸಭಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ).—ಒಂದೊಂದು ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾಗುವುದು. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗಲಿಲ್ಲ.

Sri GANJI VEERAPPA (Teachers' Constituency).—Since very important matter is raised by Mr. Anjanappa now, I may say the proceedings of the Board of Appointments are highly confidential. Even the Syndicate is not apprised of what took place except mere recommendations of the Board of appointments. Discussions are all matters of strict confidence. I do not think Mr. Anjanappa has any authority to speak here as to what took place there. If Mr. Anjanappa says that appointments are made on the basis of influence or on the

basis of community, I totally disagree with him because very important people of character and integrity are there in the Board of Appointments, there are outsiders who are not very much known here. I do not think any allegation of that sort can be made against men like Professor Gokak.

MR. CHAIRMAN.—This is a statutory body. We should not enter into details. Mr. Sastry may kindly continue.

SRI M. P. L. SASTRY.—I was just pointing out that if this Syndicate which is a statutory body did not agree with the recommendations of the Expert Committee, it has power to reject the recommendation and along with their own view they should submit the recommendation to the Chancellor under the law. If any member were to say that the Vice-Chancellor has vitiated the proceedings of the Expert body or Vice-Chancellor has been responsible for all kinds of unfair appointments in the University, to say the least, it is unjust and unfair to men of that stature and that stand. Yesterday, Mr Anjanappa made mention of Dr. Venkatagiri Gowda who happens to be Professor of Economics in Bangalore University. He is an eminent economist. He has written very valuable books on Economics. He is a very fine teacher. He was in the Mysore University. Mysore University did not treat him properly. He would have adorned the Chair of Professor of Economics in any University. I know Professor Gokak was extremely happy to have Dr. Venkatagiri Gowda as Professor of Economics in Bangalore University. With all authority, I submit that the allegations made by Mr. Anjanappa yesterday have no foundation whatsoever. If it relates to any minor point, it is left to him to argue but he cannot make allegations against a statutory body as there is one here to defend himself. With these few words, I once again say that Bangalore University is extremely lucky in having a literature, poet, teacher and a professor and a good administrator of the stand of Professor Gokak and under his regime, Bangalore University is bound to grow.

SMT. M. R. LAKSHAMMA.—Sir, there are two or three things to which I would like to refer in connection with this Address.

Now Sir, I remember to have heard one or two Hon'ble Members saying that Indian Administrative Service Officers are going to maintain the integrity and unity of India. In my view Sir, it is not the I. A. S. service people that are going to maintain the integrity or unity of India. To inculcate that spirit, we ought to remember, we should try to preserve the long standing Indian culture. Two instances I would quote. Very recently there was the Maha Magha Festival in Kumbakonam where nearly four lakhs of people came from the north and in a similar manner, millions of people from the South go to the north. It is the spirit of man, that illiterate poverty stricken man who helps to maintain the integrity and unity of the country.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಐ. ಎ. ಎಸ್. ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಂದ ಏನೂ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ ನಾನು ಅದನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಭಟಿಸಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಂತಹ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುವುದು ಅಷ್ಟು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—I do not say that. I say that it is not only the I.A.S. Officers, but there are other forces also at work.

Smt. M. R. LAKSHAMMA.—The I. A. S. people also help to maintain the integrity of India.

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—It may be, but essentially, it is the common man in the rural areas, who has the sixth sense, this man with patriotism, who has helped to maintain the unity of the country inspite of the disruptive forces that have gone on, inspite of the disloyalty of certain people, inspite of other things that are going on in this country unfortunately. Therefore it is my firm opinion that this should be preserved and it is that that should be served.

Sir, when Sri Adiga moved the motion of thanks he made reference to the present situation in the country, in our State in particular. He also said how democracy is to be maintained if democracy to serve the well-being of the people at large. Sir, it is my view that if the parliamentary type of democracy were to survive in our country, it is on the restraint and responsibility that every citizen shares with the other. It is not the show of fists at each other, it is not blood-shed and violence that will preserve democracy either in India or in any part of the world. Democracy is a delicate thing, it is a very holy thing in India, which is going to deliver the goods to the common man. It is not likely to survive by any provocation, ill tempered speeches, blood-shed and showing of fists, but it is based upon the understanding of each other, persuading each other and trying to do the greatest good to the people at large, to whichever party one belongs.

Unfortunately in the disturbed atmosphere that prevailed in Bangalore for some time recently, a number of political parties have issued statements. But at no time have I seen a statement which criticised hooliganism as such, which condemned arson and destruction of public property, that members of the public should not be hurt on the streets. Such things were not done. On the other hand, the statements commented on the hooliganism or highhandedness of the police.

3-15 P.M.

Sri G. V. ANJANAPPA.—Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the Hon'ble Member through the Chair, that on 23rd January 1968 leaders of political parties in the State including the PSP have issued a statement that agitators should not destroy public property and they should maintain public order. The Hon'ble Member may go through that statement. Without reading that statement, to say that none of the political parties issued statements condemning hooliganism is not fair.

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—Emphasis had to be laid on the sanctity of public property, personal property of individuals, not encouraging people to take to violent activities. It is not violent activities that are going to preserve democracy in India It is decency, it is courtesy and the power of understanding and persuasion. That alone will make democracy live. With your permission Sir, I would like to quote what has been said in this book "PERILS OF DEMOCRACY" by Herbert Agar

> "......Democracy is something deeper than a form of Government, voting, election, etc. In the ultimate analysis, it is a manner of thinking, manner of action, a manner of behaviour to your own neighbour, not in political terms, but in human terms or if you like, spiritual terms."

Unless you remember this point, I do not know how we would be able to preserve democracy. In spite of the economic and political plans and programmes of the various political parties, we must remember the fine utterances of the late Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Sir, many Hon'ble Members have spoken in regard to the language issue, and they said that the language issue is agitating the minds of many people. I am one of those who think that as far as language part of it is concerned in our State, the three language study–I do not want to use the word 'formula', it came up rather recently—my good friend Sri Mallaradhya was the Secretary of the Education Reforms Committee as early as 1952 of which I happened to be a Member; we had proposed a three-language study at the secondary level. It is sixteen years old in Mysore State. Practically the Mysore Government accepted that policy. The study of Hindi has not been made compulsory. A pass in the examination is not made compulsory. It has been entirely left to the student population at large. We should make the public know what exactly is the language policy or the language formula at the State level and at the Government of India level. All this trouble has arisen as a result of the misunderstanding on the part of the common man, on the part of the student population and in addition the ugly haste which has been shown by the Hindi zealots on the one side, and those people interested in retaining English permanently in this country, that has been responsible for this chaotic and confused state of affairs in the State. Unfortunately, very recently, in addition to these people, outsiders came here. I have knowledge of it and I have passed on that information to the concerned authorities. People from outside came here, they distributed money, they gave vehicles to carry on agitation in Mysore State. Therefore, I would say originally the students of Mysore State did not agitate, but influences from outside and influences from within on account of misunderstanding, on account of vested interests from outside, this has been done. There are people who want to remove Kannada and replace English, I would not agree with those people. They look like people who have come from outside. After all, language is an instrument and a vehicle for delivering the goods, for

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giving and acquiring knowledge by the common man. People studied English in the last century and century before, for getting certain jobs in the Government service, to serve the British Masters as such. Knowledge was not carried to the masses through English. Who are the rulers to-day in democracy? The rulers in democracy to-day are the cammon people. It is the common man that should gain all the knowledge that he will get to make democracy safe and secure in this country. I am one of those who believe that instructions at all levels, at the Primary level, at the Secondary level and the University level should be given in our own mother tongue, in our own regional language Kannada. There are to-day people in India, people of eminence who have played a big role in the politics of our country who hold certain views on the language problem but we entirely differ from their views. To us in an independent India, there could be no greater shame than to make a foreign language as official language. People will not agree to that.

What is this so-called three-language formula? What is it that has been done? What is the wrong that has been done either to the student population or to the people at large? Government have gone out of the way to create facilities. Now Government have laid down a policy. As far as Mysore State is concerned, Kannada is going to be the medium of instruction up to the Secondary level. In this connection, we have made provision for the minority groups. As such, if Kannada is being taught at the primary level and it becomes the medium of instruction up to the secondary level, is it not logic to say that it should be done at the University level also? Therefore, even the Inter-University Board and the Education Ministry at the Centre they are thinking of introducing Kannada slowly in an evolutionary manner even at the University level. English is going to be made a compulsory part of study, right from the secondary up to the University education. People have not realised this. In the old Middle School education, we used to have English at the Fifth Grade.

SRI J. B. MALLARADHYA.—When hon'ble Members want from him some opinion about the three-language formula and if he does not yield, I am afraid he is not doing justice to his parliamentary career of 15 years. ಶ್ರೀ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿಯವರನ್ನು ಅತಿ ವಿನಯದಿಂದ ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದೇನೆಂದರೆ, ಲ್ಯಾಂಗ್ವೇಜ್ ಪಾಲಿಸಿ ಬಗ್ಗೆ, ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಲ್ಯಾಂಗ್ವೇಜ್ ಬಗ್ಗೆ, ಮೀಡಿಯಂ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಜಿಜ್ಞಾಸೆ ಏನೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಜಿಜ್ಞಾಸೆ ಯಿರುವುದು ಲ್ಯಾಂಗ್ವೇಜ್ ಆಕ್ಟನ್ನು ಪಾರ್ಲಿಮೆಂಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕು.

SRI M. C. NARASIMHAN (Legislative Assembly Constituency).—Three-language formula for the State means Kannada, English and Hindi. But in U.P., Hindi is their regional language, Hindi is their official language, Hindi is the national language. It is only one language formula.

SRI M. P. L. SASTRY.—That is all right. I am speaking of my own State. I am not expanding or extending myself to all those places and see that trouble is created. I will speak for myself and my people.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಸುಮಾರು 15 ವರ್ಷದಿಂದ ಹಿಂದಕ್ಕೆ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಂದಿಗೆ ವಿರೋಧವಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ನಾವು ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಶ್ರೀ ನಿಜಲಿಂಗಪ್ಪನವರು ಹೇಳುವುದೇನೆಂದರೆ, ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಇಂಡಿಯಾದವರಿಗೆ ಇರುವ ಬರ್ಡನ್ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಿ, ಉತ್ತರ ಇಂಡಿಯಾದವರಿಗೆ ಬರ್ಡನ್ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು. ನಮ್ಮ ಬರ್ಡನ್ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಎಂದು ನಾವುಗಳು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಿರುವುದು. ನಮ್ಮ ಬರ್ಡನ್ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಿ, ಉತ್ತರ ಇಂಡಿಯಾದವರ ಬರ್ಡನ್ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ನಿಮಗೆಲ್ಲಿದೆ?

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—That is exactly the thing. I really appreciate Mr. Mallaradhya. Now he is on the point. I entirely agree. So I am arguing about my own burden. While I cannot equally distribute all burden, I do not want other men to be burdened heavier. All that I want is, give me those facilities and create those opportunities for the childeren of this country which make them the best citizens. Now this three-language formula is what we called the Language Study Policy of the Mysore State. There is nothing wrong. I am so happy to find even including Mr. Mallaradhya, that there is agreement with that Language Study Policy as such. This is a good policy. The agitation is against that three-language policy. What is that three-language policy? The leaders of the country and the political parties and the other people have not made the people understand. The three-language policy, the so-called three-language formula, was there right from the beginning during the last ten years. Now, it came up in a different manner altogether, when the Parliament passed the amending Bill and it became an Act along with the Resolution. What is it that was done in the amending bill as such? What they stated was, Hindi should have been the official language of this country if they had not amended the original Act. According to Article 343(1) of the Constitution, "The official language of the Union shall be Hindi in Devanagari script. The form of numerals to be used for the official purpose of the Union shall be the international form of Indian numerals."

Then it states in (2):

> "......for a period of fifteen years from the commencement of this Constitution, the English language shall continue to be used for all the official purpose of the Union for which it was being used immediately before such commencement."

Therefore, 15 years' period was put for the continuance of English as the Official language. If this amending Bill had not come and become part of the new Act, then there would have been no English throughout India. The official language would have been Hindi only. Therefore, this passing of the Official Language Bill has been for the benefit of everybody. It will be for the satisfaction of everybody because most of the people in the Southern parts do not know Hindi; they would have been in a disadvantageous position if English was taken away. So, English is being continued. Mr. Nijalingappa, who is the Chief Minister of Mysore State, and who is also the President of the Indian National Congress is trying to impress upon the Government of India the necessity of going through this Resolution of 1967 to have a satisfactory

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compromise between North Indian States and Southern Indian States in regard to the burden and equalisation of burden. What did that Resolution say ?

> "The House resolves that a more intensive and comprehensive programme shall be prepared and implemented by the Government of India for accelerating the spread and development of Hindi, and its progressive use for the various official purposes of the Union, and an annual assessment report giving details of the measures taken and the progress achieved shall be laid on the Table of both Houses of Parliament, and sent to all State Governments ;"

Neither a knowledge of Hindi nor English is necssary for recruitment to the services of India today. Today, English stands on par with Hindi. Now, here is a student belonging to North. His mother tongue is Hindi. If he knows Hindi and does not know English, he can get into the Central services. If he knows English, he can get into Government service today. The fear is, Hindi being the official language already, the man who knows English only and not Hindi may be at a disadvantageous position. Therefore, Hindi has to be learnt by any common man but especially by those who are aspiring for jobs and recruitment in services of India. Therefore, we have a fear that unless we have a knowledge of Hindi, there is no good chance of getting into the Government of India services. People of the States in South must learn three languages, whereas the North-India States escape the study of English because today they have said 'we do not want English'. Political Parties like the S.S.P. and the Jan Sangh have said 'no English', but we have to learn three languages. It is an unequal burden. But, is it not necessary for our children to learn Hindi in the interest of our country ? Is it right that we should prepetuate this English as the official language of the country in spite of our achieving independence ? Could you tolerate any outside language being the official language when you have Indian languages developed and fit to be official language ? 180 million know Hindi approximately. In Uttar Pradesh 73.74 per cent are Hindi people.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—We say, not the Hindi of Rajastani or Hindi of U.P. or Hindi of M.P.

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—Hindi is to be evolved for a period. That is why English is being continued. This period is to be utilised for evolving one common Hindi which will serve the purpose of official language—not a link language. We are calling it a link language but in the Constitution today it is not the link language but an official language. Why the southerners feel shy to learn Hindi, I am unable to understand. There are people who have gone outside this country, learnt languages of other countries and made a name for their extraordinary knowledge in

those languages and there are people who have learnt 12 to 13 languages and have been masters in them. The southerners like Shankaracharya, Madhvacharya and Ramanujacharya give interpretations of even shastras of the North. Therefore, there has been the privilage of the southerner to interpret and maintain the unity of this country. Sir, I hold that there should be no compulsory provision for the study of Hindi but leave it to the goodwill of the student population and encourage them to play an honourable role, a dignified role and an effective role in the interest of the country.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Why not Sanskrit ?

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—Sir, I have been a student of Sanskrit and I know a little bit of Sanskrit along with other languages. I was associated with the late Dr. Kailas Nath Katju who happened to be the Governor of Orissa and who happened to be the member of Parliament. He pleaded that Sanskrit is the *lingua-franca* of the country. The pages of the proceedings of the Constitutent Assembly will show that large number of people of the Constituent Assembly were in favour of Sanskrit. It was then said that this Hindi should be in Devanagari script. Today, if you find a Board with Devanagari script, 'pull down' they say because it is in Hindi. It is not Hindi but it is Devanagari script.

Then, Sir, I just want to say one thing that we have been spending a good lot of money on education and I should be complimenting and congratulating the Minister of Education on the excellant work that he has done in the last year and a number of decisions have been taken by Government of Mysore in regard to the progress to be made in the field of education. With the money that we are spending on the large number of personnel at the primary, secondary and collegiate level, we should try to create atmospher of discipline in the students. It is the youth that happen to be the hope of this country. If discipline is not inculcated to the youth of the country, all that was being done during the last twenty years is going to be a waste as a matter of fact. Such an atmosphere has to be created specially at the University level where students try to conduct themselves in an exemplary manner and in a disciplinnd manner, to make them understand their responsibity, their duty that they ought to discharge in the interest of their own country. If this is done, I am sure the Education Minister would be in a position to create that atmosphere that makes our youth responsible, dignified and effective workers for the maintenance of democracy.

Sir, the Government of Mysore have taken a decision for supplying common, uniform text-books. It is a very good thing and I should congratulate the hon. Minister on this decision. Sir, both in form and in content the present text-books are not of the standard type. I am extremely sorry to say so. They neither increase the knowledge of the boy nor the content that is delivered to him is good. Whatever may be the cost, good books must be supplied, invite authors if necessary and you welcome any amount of criticism--does not matter--but supply standard books, good in form and content and the posterity will remember the Education Minister.

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The other thing is, expenditure is beyond our expectation. It is not enough if we merely expend but we have to maintain the quality. For the maintenance of quality we should see that teachers not merely with S. S. L. C. qualification and the teachers training, a Degree with training are considered as sufficient but those that have the aptitude must be selected. To-day, unfortnantely, large number of people who come to the teacherdum are coming merely to eke out their livelihood. It is a vocation and they come and go and the required goods are not delivered in the field of education. It is not the time that a teacher spends in the school but it is the heart that he gives. It is a feeling that every fellow expresses. I hope a machinery will be constituted for this purpose. I know it is a big thing. I therefore bring to the notice of the Hon'ble Minister that aptitude should be taken into consideration for recruiting to the services of Teachers. I shall take another opportunity to impress upon the Education Minister on this in detail. Take the plight of the Art Teachers both in the Primary and Seconry Schools. They have spent five years after S. S. L. C. for studying this subject and taken their diplomas and degrees. They are treated as secondary grade teachers. The Minimum that is given to them is only Rs. 80. A grade of Rs. 130-300 should be given to them. This grade has been prescribed for Pāndits with necessary qualifications. What has been prescribed to them should also be given to these people also. If he has got prescribed qualifications, he should be encouraged. Justice has not been met out to them. I only hope the Hon'ble Education Minister will do some justice to them early. The people have asked for the removal of the elective subjects is the Second course. We should not try to take out things that are existing to-day. Music is one of the subjects that are being taught. Home science is being taught. These are all technical and cultural subjects. These are all professional subjects too, and after coming out of the School, the students will be in a position to earn their livelihood. Instead of removing we must make these subjects more attractive and make the candidate to earn his living and serve in suitable places. The Education Ministry should think of restricting the admission to the Polytechnic. The intake must be restricted. There has been a large number of diploma and degree holders in the Mysore State who have come out of these institutions. The technical education has created unemployment among the Degree and Diploma holders. After integration of the State, the number of these Diploma and Degree holders has been increased. I suggest that the admission to the collages and Polytechnics should be restricted. I would like to suggest to the consideration of the Education Minister whether it is desirable to have cultural Degree Course at the University level and any specialised course in humanity or science. Sri Brajendranath Seal, Vice-Chancellor of the Mysore University had introduced general cultural courses and also specialised courses. It would be better in the interest of the student community and also teachers to

have these cultural degree courses for betterment of their prospects. It is desirable for us to have these courses introduced.

In regard to Medical and Agriculture I want to say one or two words. I would say the Hospitals attached to the Medical Colleges should not be the general hospitals for all. They should become special hospitals with some bed strength meant for only students from Medical Colleges. The Hospitals attached to these Medical Colleges should contain only the special cases and not general cases as such. I am bringing this to the kind notice of the Minister in charge of the Medicine to do the needful in the matter and at the same time he should kindly see that all the District Hospitals should contain the required modern machinery so that there would be no difficulty for handling cases. All these Hospitals should be equiped with modern machinery as early as possible. Our students after obtaining degree or diploma are going outside the state for employment. The Government must see all these people should be provided with suitable jobs in the State itself.

About Agriculture I would like to say a few words. I am not an agriculturist. Though I am not an agriculturist, I have heard something and know something about agriculture. We have been advocating for the use of fertilizers. It is true that fertilizers are necessary for getting big crops. I am afraid in course of time by the use of the fertilizers, the water contents and the fertility of the soil will dry up. It is absolutely necessary that we should try to encourage the people to use the normal manure for improving the fertility of the soil. It is very necessary to use the natural manure for maintaining the strength of the Mother Earth. If the strength of the mother earth is evaporated, no fertilizer is of great help. We should not depend upon the artificial business, but we should go to natural things.

3-45 P.M.

Regarding Family Planning I want to ventilate my views. The Family Planning is very necessary. It is true that we should not have more chidren. It is also true that we should practise this. But the propaganda that we are making should not step down to vulgar level. We are forcing on the people to practise this method. Even the illiterate poor men in the village to-day has the commonsense and he understands how to restrict his family. There is no meaning in forcing on these people to practise the modern methods. Mahathma Gandhi has shown us the path of self-restraint. Unless we develop those restraint lines, there is no salvation for the country. We cannot live with artificial air or artificial breath. I once again go back to the Address of the Governor in which a large number of items of works have been mentioned and some of which have already been taken for execution and some completed. Last year has been a very fruitful year and this year is a promising year. I join Mr. Adiga to thank His Excellency the Governor for his excellent address. He has addressed with majesty and dignity in spite of provocative disturbances on the part of the members of this House and the other House.

† Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Mr. Chairman Sir, this year's Address by the Governor is singular in its matter and diction—in matters relating to future policy and totally evasive so far as burning issues of to-day. It contains nothing substantive. It is not wrong if I say it contains jugglery of words and the draftsman who has drafted it is a grest artist. As I have said there is nothing substantive in the Address. The problem of law and order has not been dealt with in the Address. There is not even a little bit of regard by these Police in dealing with this atmosphere and innoeent people were shot down. Even the lady member who spoke yesterday referred to the fact that very innocent people who had nothing to do with the disturbances and who are not at all worried about language problem were hurt and shot down. They are not at all bothered about the national language, regional language or any other language about which only the enlightened people are worried. Such people were the victims. I would have accepted if in fairness at least there was some regret expressed in relation to this matter. I do not mean to say that the Governor should have suggested that such and such a thing is wrong or that the police should have shot down people. At least there could have been some mention that some relief to the families of the victims would be given. Law and order is not confined only to the students' agitation on language issue. It is true that students' unrest gave cause for widespread agitation. Take the case of an incident which took place in Bangalore in Vyalikaval police station. The rumour spread and facts are being disputed and the police have hastened to institute an enquiry. It is the I.G.P. who has instituted an enquiry by an executive Magistrate to enquire into it. I do not know whether the Government ordered that enquiry. That was again a serious matter, a matter which never happened for the last 10 years. When I was in the Legislative Assembly somewhere in the year 1958 in Malleswaram Police Station we had such an incident and the then Home Minister and now the Central Minister for Railways, ordered a similar enquiry to go into the question of death of a person inside the police station. It is an extraordinary situation which has shaken the very faith of the people in the capacity of the police to administer law and order. Leave alone our expectation of the police to guard our property and all the protection envisaged in the ordinary law of the land, it is just not a private quarrel between a policeman or Sub-Inspector and some autorickshaw driver. Thousands of people were involved and fortunately the police station was not burnt down. Such an incident has taken place in a city like Bangalore. I thought when dealing with law and order the Address would have the honesty to recognise such a situation. A very low level of police administration has come. Of course Minister's responsibility is there and whether he exercised any sort of control which we expect in a democracy is not known. That was the sort of leadership given from the top so far as police administration is concerned. I would have something to say in regard to this matter. Suffice it to say, so far as this State is concerned, at least some parts of the State is concerned, they have given an impression of not being able to exercise any control whatsoever.

On this Address several members have expressed about the violent demonstrations and the spree of violence that seems to have caught hold of the youths of this country. So much tears have been shed on the floor of this House and leaders outside also have said that. But what about the violence in respect of police? I can understand that when there is violence the police has to handle it. Might be, there may be rumours and all that and I am not talking about that. But the other aspect of it is, the police deliberately using violence out of all proportions, deliberately using force and violence inside the police station, provoking the people to take to violence. How is it we do not find even a word about it? After 20 years of development of democratic experiment of debate and discussion we do not find that the policeman has any respect for this debate and discussion. I am not talking of student demonstration. We are happy that the students are returned to the colleges and I am happy a quietus is given to the whole agitation. But one thing must be clear. Whether we are at the point of justifying or not the lawlessness was there for the past nearly one month. I for one am not prepared to condemn the sporadic violence of students nor do I agree with the story of outsiders being responsible for the student unrest. I do not wish to use a strong word—that is not the honest way of dealing with things. People are anxious to blame that the youth has degenerated and they have taken to this violence. If it is at the instigation of outsiders, they must be extraordinarily powerful outsiders. It is shame on the leadership of this State and political leadership of this country and social leadership that such a thing can take place. It is not the frank way of finding the real cause. As was pointed out by Smt. M. R. Lakshamma and made out by studies of social scientists and university specialists, after all the students are aggrieved and are moved to the quick as it were in regard to this issue. I can understand Sri Adiga's reasoning, if it is a casual affair in Mysore. This is not peculiar for this State. For the last one year this issue is discussed. Is it a fact or not? The Vice-Chancellors are not agreed on the language; even in this House we are not agread on that. The Government is not prepared to trust the consensus of opinion in this matter and leave it to the educationists.

MR. CHAIRMAN.—The House will now rise and meet at 4-30 p.m.

The House rose at Four of the Clock to reassemble at Thirty Minutes past Four of the Clock.

The House reassembled at Thirty Minutes past Four of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair].

SRI M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Mr. Chairman, Sir, on the language issue the situation has flared up sharply and I wish the Government had acted with certain amount of perspicacity and wisdom. This is not an issue which calls for violence at the hands of the police and the State machinery. I may give an instance to show how the then Congress

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Chief Minister in Madras, Sri Rajagopalachari, dealt with the same anti-Hindi agitation in the year 1952-53. Mr. Ramaswamy Naiker was at that time at the height of his popularity and was in charge of the D. K. which initiated this campaign against Hindi in Madras State. Their campaign consisted in removing Hindi sign boards and the only action that Government then took under the leadership of Rajagopalachari was to ask the police men to go behind these agitators who were painting with tar the Hindi sign boards with two big bottles of Kerosene oil, throw it on the board, wash it and keep it ready for the next round of painting. Within ten days the whole agitation died down. After all, there is a way of dealing with sueh types of agitation. After all, it is not a sectional agitation. Language is a thing which stirs up emotions of people deelply and not realising this if the State machinery were to suppress this agitation, I am afraid we will have to come to grief. The Government certainly have a share of responsibility in this matter and it is no use dying to place the entire blame on the students or a few outsiders. There may be a few outsiders but after all who are these outsiders ? They are our own people, citizens of India. It is no use trying to shift the blame and not try to face the problem squarely. If there was a student agitation, usually the blame for it used to be laid at the doors of political parties. That is absolutely untrue. This time the Opposition parties had hardly anything to do with the student agitation. As a matter of fact, they have advised the students to call off the agitation which they need not have done if they wanted to create trouble for the Government. One day the then Education Minister and the present Minister for Law and Parliamentary Affairs issues a statement saying that the two-language formula is good. Another day, he issues a statement saying that there is opposition to Hindi in Mysore State. The very next week the Chief Minister issues a statement saying that there is no opposition to Hindi in this State. Which exactly is the Government viewpoint ? These are the types of statements issued by two responsible leaders of Government; they are not merely leaders of a responsible party. Which is the correct assessment according to Government ? If I may say so, these are not very responsible statements to be made by such leaders. Why should they be anxious to say that we have adopted the three-language formula ? Why should they be anxious to enunciate the Parliament resolution in this particular context when in the whole southern region there is a surch irged atmosphere in relation to this matter. What is our attitude to the latest resolution of the Parliament ?

The 1967 Resolution of the Parliament has been explained by the hon'ble Lady Memberr and I do not wish to go into the details. But, one aspect which I would like to concentrate on is this. It has already been admitted by the Hon'ble Education Minister that this throws an unequal burden on Southern States. All this trouble has arisen purely because of the way in which some of the Northern States have behaved or perhaps

the Congress Party leandership at the top is unable to act as a National Party. If it had not yielded to the pressures of some, this would not have arisen. If Congress had acted as a National Party, much of the trouble would have been solved and it was possible the for other parties to join with them where unity of the Nation is to be safeguarded and people should not divide themselves on language. Whether it is a border issue or any other issue, always the States are raged against the Centre and the Centre against the States. Today we have come to think that the federal set-up shouled not be given a new look. In fact, when we met last the Finance Minister went to the extent of saying that in relation to the financial relationship a new look should be there; all the past principles have not been found satisfactory; the violation of principles have been thoroughly unsatisfactory and they should be given a go-bye. A person like the Hon'ble Finance Minister himself feels like this. When that is the position, one would have expected a clarity in regard to the implication of the Resolution of the Parliament. Were not our Government in sympathy with the sentiments expressed by the students? Certainly, they were. So far as the mischief of the language Resolution is concerned, it is this; it is surprising, it is something extraordinary in the annals of constitutional history, that after an Act is passed, as a tail as it were, you have a Resolution. It is convenient for the Education Minister now to say that it has no legal status. But, my understanding is not that. The moment the Parliament passes a Resolution, it is a definite injunction to the Executive. They cannot go beyond the Resolution. Is it in accordance with that that the very language Act was passed? The official Language Act, which made Hindi as a link language and which tried to put certain restrictions between States and States, particularly those States which have not adopted Hindi as the link language, this Resolution was not necessary. Which is the basis for that? In 1953 or so, this Official Language Act was passed. One of the very clauses says that in respect of communication between States, those States which have not accepted Hindi as their language, the communication should be in Hindi accompanied by translation of English. We have found the other day that a communication was addressed by the Union Home Secretariat to the Kerala Chief Minister in Hindi without a translation of English. The Railway Board addressed a letter to the West Bengal Government without a translation in English. Fortunately, we have not yet come across such a thing. When a statutory injunction is going to be implemented, what about this Resolution? It will have a dangerous implication and that is this. I agree entirely that it is unnecessary for us all to get excited, because it relates only to recruitment. It is a very small percentage of people that are likely to be affected. But, it is not so simple, because it involves a larger sentimental question of the attitude of others. Secondly, the most important thing is, what is my share, what is my role in the governance of the country? I cannot be a civil servant and I will not aspire to be a civil servant.

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4-45 P. M.

[MR. VICE-CHAIRMAN (SRI M. GOVARDHANA RAO) in the chair]

But, they should be governed by the union service. That is a very important matter of which all of us will be concerned. I would like to know who governs me? After all, it is the Central civil servant that governs. When such is the case, should I not know his background, his status and his association to my language? I am afraid, the whole of union services are all going to be dominated by Hindi in the sphere of Central services. I am not going to be a civil servant at all. But to say that I should not have any voice in the matter is something surprising.

SRI K. R. ACHAR (Legislative Assembly Constituency). -Perhaps, it may be small. Are not services very important?

SRI M. C. NARASIMHAN.—After all, union service is there. But, there are a number of Statutory Corporations, Government Companies, etc., in a large scale. If their sphere is taken, it will affect a large number. I don't like that approach. That is why I said that this particular passage is very unfortunate. Our democratic system gives ample scope for discussion. For the past one year we have been discussing about language, official language in University medium, etc. Though it is a secondary question, it is important. What has happened to all this debate? Has it produced a consensus? After all, Indian politics is there, politicians are there, who think of almost all issues. But, we never come to an understanding, because the Ruling Party particularly is not prepared to subscribe to certain norms in regard to this. What is the attitude to the Opposition by the Ruling Party? We may be a small minority, but we are an effective minority. On almost all issues, it is a majority decision that prevails. That is the very basis of democracy. On almost all issues it has no debate and discussion, it has no compromise. If things are done in a proper manner, then there would not be much difficulty at all. Even the two Congress Chief Ministers are not able to produce, as a result of debate and discussion, an agreement in respect of border issue. It leads two States as warring States, as it were, to have a universal agitation and national agitation in respect of border. If this is the way in which we are going to function democracy and if that is your attitude to debate and discussion, why do you expect students, ordinary people, to have faith in your capacity to debate and discussion and arrive at a harmonious understanding? If history has any experience, this debate and discussion has not produced that spirit of compromise which is the essence of democracy.

It is there that there was signal failure. It is in this light, it is in this background that it is unfortunate that the Chief Minister, I must say, is continuing to occupy the position of the President of the All

India Congress Committee. Look at the other aspect. I for one would not have objected to small deviations here and there, such as car being taken for party purposes and for utilising the telephone for conversation. I forget all that. When we are coming to the go-bye to the fundamental values, why talk of small things ? The Chief Minister finds that there is economy in a particular circular. I refer to the circular issued by the Secretariat, wherein his tour 'programme has been described as tour programme of Chief Minister and the Congress President. He has found a virtue even in that. He says there is economy. He is right in one sense, that two separate circulars which ought to have been issued by the organisation, one in respect of his capacity as the Chief Minister and the other in respect of his capacity as the A.I.C.C. President. He thinks that the circular in relation to his programme as Chief Minister and in relation to his programme as Congress President should have been issued by the Secretariat.

Mr. VICE-CHAIRMAN.—Why should it not be looked at from the nation's point of view ?

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—In fact a more intelligent explanation of the circular is given by Mr. Achar. I am prepared to accept it.

Sri K. R. ACHAR.—He might have meant economy in the size of the paper. It is not fair to say that the Congress programme should be published by the Secretariat.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—That is true. I do not know what exactly he meant it. He did not spell it out that the two circulars should have been issued from the Secretariat. You judge a man even by a small thing. His attitude is that it is after all economy. It is typical of him. Did we not see his attitude in respect of Sharavathy ? 2 lakhs or 20 lakhs is a small thing for him. It is typical of him. It is unfortunate. I do not place much emphasis even if he is described as A. I. C. C. President. I am prepared to take it. That is a reasonable explanation. But there is the other danger. He is the Congress President. I will give you one illustration, as to how it will undermine the very basis of federal structure. It is the constitutional propriety. True it is not written down. But one ultimate thing in respect of the federal structure is united relationship between the States, which is an essential thing. If this is destroyed the very basis of democratic functioning, particularly in a federal structure, will be destroyed. Many a time criticism is made on the floor of this House the very stringent criticism of the Centre, in a way specially calling into question the federal 'structure' the central authorty. Likewise, it is not fair to criticise the Chief Minister of the next State or the neighbouring State, whether he belongs to the Congress party, Communist party or the D. M. K., which many of you do not like. After all, we are paid as Legislators to criticise. Otherwise we would have taken an oath not to criticise. Then perhaps they would not have paid us at all. That is the essence of democracy. Supposing Sir, if the Chief Minister goes to Madras tomorrow to have discussions regarding the power rate with

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the Chief Minister of Madras, Mr. Annadurai fortunately the power rate is closed—I am giving an illustration. He discusses about it with him in the morning and says that Mysore is in great difficulty and therefore higher rate must be paid. He does it as Chief Minister. If the discussion is not complete and is adjourned for the next day. In the evening Sri C. Subramaniam, President, T. N. C. C., holds a meeting with him at the Madras Beach—there was a big gathering—As President of the A. I. C. C. egged on by Sri Subramaniam, necessarily, he will have to come out sharply against the Chief Minister. In Kerala that is what he did. The very next day, he will have to declare a war on the D.M.K. Ministry saying "it is taking money from the Centre and feeding the people and calling it a great achievement". He will certainly do it. Mr. Nijalingappa will not have averted to say so. In the crrcumstance if he goes for discussion on electricity traiff rates, do you think it will subserve the interests of the State Government, Mr. Nijalingappa as Chief Minister and also as A. I. C. C. President ? I for one purely from the narrow sectarian interest of our State wlll say that it is not correct. It is one thing I can understand is that the C. M. being the President of the M. P. C. C. I am prepared to concede it. We are still in the stage of evolution. Let us have standards at a later stage. We are still babies in the field of democractic functioning.

SRI K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—What is the system prevailing in England ? Is not the Prime Minister there also the Party President ?

SRI M. C. NARASIMHAN.—So far as England is concerned, the Prime Minister is not a paid servant there. He draws the salary not as Prime Minister, but as the State Exchequer, and as Finance Minister. There is a difference. There is a great difference between England and India. We forget that we have a federal structure—which England has not—where there are several States they are not independent States, there are certain rights constitutionally guaranteed for us and those rights are there. What is England and India ? In 24 hours you can reach across the country in England by train and not by plane. India is a vast continent with different culture, with different temperaments, with different people. If that is so, to harness them together and to hamper them with one nation and particular consensus only to this nation it is very difficult. Unfortunately our leaders do not have a concept of the size and concept of the problem. That is why these adhoc arrangements are made. It is true that Mr. Nijalingappa was not very much willing to go as A. I. C. C. President. It is thrust on him. In fact, I for one, would not have suggested that if he is to go as A. I. C. C. President our interests would have been advanced to a greater extent. No doubt, Mr. Poonacha is already there in the Central Ministry as Railway Minister. The fist gift he has given to us in the fourth plan is that there will be no more new railway lines. What should happen to Harihar-Kottur railway line, despite the goodness of

our Central Minister? Mr. Mallaradhya is not tired of saying that there was no proper leadership and there was no proper representation for Mysore at the Centre.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Even now, I hold the same views.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—I thought we have secured a good representation in Mr. Poonacha as the Railway Minister. Railway is also sacrificed.

Mr. VICE CHAIRMAN.—He only said that there is representation but it is not effective.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—We have secured some representation.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Previously our grievance was that there was no proper representation or that there was no representation at all. Now it is claimed that we have some representation. This is an official statement. We are very happy that Mr. Poonacha is there. I am also happy that once in a way if I drop into Delhi I can share a cup of Tea with him, I am happy to that extent that a Kannadiga is there. The point is what has he secured? It is nothing.

Smt. M. R. LAKSHAMMA.—Are we not having the Hassan-Mangalore Railway line expedited? Is it not a gift?

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—He has secured a thing which ought to have been secured long back. The Hassan-Mangalore Railway line was kept pending for some time, and is now being revived.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ವಿ. ಆಂಜನಪ್ಪ.—ಶ್ರೀ ಪೂಣಚ್ಚರವರು ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹೋದ ಮೇಲೆ ಇದು ನಮಗೆ ಬಂತೇ?

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Anyway, the point is this, Sir. Whether Mr. Nijalingappa becoming the A.I.C.C. President is going to advance the cause of Mysore State is another thing. The other thing is that it is likely to end in a quarrel with the neighbouring State, which will worsen our position is another aspect. It is high time that we think of different pattern of federal structure. More Powers are necessary for the State and that there can be no doubt. We have reached a point of no return almost. We are incapable of raising our resources any more. It is true. Of course, there is my good friend Mr. Venkaji Rao. He will try to reply to me. Once again Madras is a good example, despite the fact that they are in the same position, as we are. They are able to give better plan—resources or no resources from the Centre, aid or no aid. We will fight. We will maintain the level of planning to the extent as we have done in the past. 80 or 90 crores will be there for the next plan. You are aware, we are in a quandry. Of course, had it not been for the relaxation of prohibition, then we would have seen what a mess our State would have been and what our ruling party would have been. The Education Minister would not have found funds to think of further expanding education, for increasing responsibilities showered as a result of haphazard expansion. Even that would not have been there. It is necessary, I for one would suggest that, so far as, financial powers and the budget is concerned, it is necessary

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to think on these lines. Sir, to conclude this part of my speech, two or three demands I place before the House. So far as law and order is concerned there must be a judicial enquiry, on the firing and violence committed on the public and citizens of Bangalore. It is just in order to bye-pass a judicial enquiry. Police were over anxious even before anybody demanded an enquiry in respect of Vyalikaval incident. The I.G.P. suggested the very next day, for an enquiry by the Executive Magistrate. Why were they sensitive? Who was responsible for the incident of firing in Vyalikaval area? There was only a rumour. Certainly it is surprising that the police are acting on rumours. It is an extraordinary tribute to the officer concerned. It is only in order to prevent a judicial enquiry, the so-called enquiry is ordered. This is what the then Home Minister Mr. Poonacha did. In the absence of the Home Minister, the I.G.P. must have taken the initiative to order the enquiry. I am of the view that compensation should be paid to the victims of firing. After all, this is a student agitation and it has nothing to do with anybody else. There must be an occasion when Government must clarify what their attitude in respect of the latest resolution is in regard to recruitment to services. It is a matter on which we are agitated. Why should we not follow the example of Andhra? They held the bull by the horns as it were and passed a resolution in the Andhra Assembly. They have said that the Parliament Resolution on language of 1967 should be amended. Now that Mr. Nijalingappa perhaps because he occupies the position of the President of A.I.C.C. is unable to say whether it should be amended. He has recognised that it casts an unequal burden. He is not prepared to say that it should be amended. How can this unequal burden be corrected? The resolution is pure and simple. If that resolution is implemented, there is no scope for equalising the burden, unless the resolution is amended, unless it be that the resolution is not given effect to. Equalising the burden arises only when you cry a halt to the implementation of the resolution. I know the Chief Minister of the State after accepting the new office is finding himself betw en two stools and he is unable to make up his mind.

SRI K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—I do not think the Andhra Government have asked for the amendment of the Resolution.

SRI M. C. NARASIMHAN.—I have before the *Mail* dated 14th February 1968 in which you can find this information. They have said that, the Resolution should be amended. Why should not Mysore State do a similar thing? I find fault with the administration here as lacking a sense of direction.

SRI K. R. ACHAR.—If I remember aright, Mr. Nijalingappa has sai that he is going to appoint a committee to find out a resolution. As President of the A. I. C. C. he has said that. The question cannot be solved so easily.

SRI M. C. NARASIMHAN.—It is some times difficult for an innocent man like me to understand what Mr. Nijalingappa says because he has two souls. If he has spoken in his position as President of the Congress, then we are not concerned with it. We are concerned with him only as Chief Minister of Mysore.

Then, I cannot understand the helplessness of the State Government in this matter of planning. The plan has come to a dead end and I agree that it is a situation for which we are not solely responsible. But what is really intriguing is the reference to what is called UNCTAD. This is a counsel of despair. Instead of frankly telling the people of the State that we have come to a dead end, we are not able to find resources, we are not able to raise more taxes and we cannot move forward, unless there are other sources, we are trying to point to an international agency. Normally it is not the concern of this House to refer to such matters. It is purely and exclusively the domain of the Centre, because it relates to foreign affairs. It relates to aid and all that. So far as I know UNCTAD does not give special treatment to Mr. Nijalingappa as Chief Minister or as Mysore State; it gives to the whole country. Why does UNCTAD's name come in the Governor's Address, I cannot understand. I consider it a ruse to get out of a desperate situation. The Government knows that people are disgusted and that they are going to say as the Government, what is the level of expenditure? Since Government are not able to answer them, they want to take shelter saying, look at these prosperous people, these rich nations, they are unable to give us funds. In this way, the Government have thought it better to attack the UNCTAD or criticise the flourishing countries that they have not come to our help. The whole plan is that the criticism of the Opposition should not be directed against the Nijalingappa Ministry for its failures but that it should be on the UNCTAD and the Government of India. That seems to be the psychology working in the mind of the draftsmen of this Address rather than anything else. It is not a fair way and an honest way of dealing with the situation. The Government must be able to say: we have spent all the money and we have no more resources. But it is not simple: the Government wants the Fourth Plan; they want everything. For all these, are you going to get help from the UNCTAD? How are you sure of that?

Then, I want to deal with a few other topics. Lastly, I want to go to the question of Food.

Mr. Adiga was at pains to point out the progress that this wonderful land of honey has achieved in the field of education. He made rather exorbitant claims. I was under the impression that he was talking to the voters in Hanagal. That would have served some purpose and would have fetched him some dividends. Would he suggest in this House that everything in the field of education has been done? He wanted to give the impression that when compared with the neighbouring States, we have made such significant strides as to be above them

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or as to be a model to others. This is an extraordinary tall claim to have been made. I am going to disprove it from official figures. There must be certain amount of sanctity in making claims. Recently in the year 1967 we saw in the Press that the Education Survey Report has been published. I am quoting a few figures from it to dissuade my very good friend Mr. Adiga if he has entertained any illusions about the progress of our State in the field of education. These figures will serve as a reminder and bring him down to reality, and will make him use his good offices with the Education Minister to correct these errors. We are not the first in the field of Primary education. We are the 12th in the field of primary education so far as the comity of States is concerned. Of course, we must thank that we are not the unlucky 13. We are not the first so far as the Secondary Education also, for which he wanted to claim special credit. Here he is imitating Mr. Kamaraj. When he became the Chief Minister of Madras, he was asked what he did with some departments, to which, he replied he had distributed all his portfolios. He did not hold any portfolio at all but he said he had distributed all the available portfolios to the other Ministers. That was one significant achievement of his. Similarly, we have done in the field of Secondary Education. We have distributed it to the private sector. We have given all encouragement to them. We have decentralised it. It is a good thing. It is only because of decentralisation, we have good schools run by persons like Mr. Sastry ! I agree. But even so, what is the progress ? It is not such as to lay all our oars, not such as to be very complacent about progress. We are the tenth in the field. We are lower in the field of Secondary Education also. In fact, I want Mr. Mallaradhya to notice this particularly in primary education. He has time and again emphasised that even in his days, right from those days, significant achievements had been made to the credit of the Mysore State.

5-15 P. M.

SRI J. B. MALLARADHYA.—What Mr. Adiga was telling about Secondary education was that since the number had increased from 700 to 7,500, there was phenomenal, hundred per cent increase.

SRI M. C. NARASIMHAN.—That is true. But in the field of Secondary Education he wanted to take credit for introducing free education. From a long time, the per capita expenditure on education is still the highest in Kerala. It has been so far the past ten years; not today alone it continues to be so. That is why, they do not very much bother about this Official Language Resolution. They know that they are intelligent men and on account of their higher education, particularly at the Secondary level which has been startling to such a degree, they can get on throughout India. We must compare with a State like Kerala or Assam which are as backward as we are. Perhaps it may be a little

out of tune to compare our State with Madras because Madras has been in the vanguard for a considerable period, particularly in respect of finances. When I saw what this Education Survey Report has shown so far as trained teachers are concerned, I was really surprised. I do not think Mr. Mallaradhya would concede that we have made significant strides by referring to numbers. That was the trend of Mr. Adiga's argument. What we are really concerned is with the quality of education. After all, unless there is good quality, certainly the investment is not worth it. After all, it is the tax payer's money; people have to pay out of their sweat and toil. We must spend it carefully. When we spend it, we must ask whether it is yielding the requisite results. What is the quality of education ? You are not shaping the youth of the country. There are many imbalances in the economy and they have affected the youth of the country ; and they are traceable to the educational system. We cannot shut our eyes to it. We find that our students are unruly. They go in the streets and sink in this so-called outburst. We must realise the social set-up which faces him. From that point of view, it is a standing feature. There is decline in the ratio of trained teachers. There was a stage in the administration, there was a period, there was a phase, so far as the teaching institutions are concerned, there was some drive, some zeal that we noticed. In desperation Mr. Sastry made pleas to restrict admissions to institutions like Polytechnics. Throughout he was almost feeling that the teachers training institutions should be closed or should not be allowed to further expand. It lacked total foresight. It is true that they might have found it difficult to maintain the teaching institutions from the small grant or the ratio of students. The students had become uneconomical. So fas as I know, none of the institutions which train teachers, paid the salaries to the staff in accordiance with the Government directive. They paid only half of what was actually due to the teacher. The surprising thing there is, the fall in the standard as a result of this and this has been admitted several times by the Education Minister himself. I may give the ratio for the benefit of my friend Sri Adiga who has taken pains to go to Statistical section and get wrong figures that there is a decline from 58 to 6 during the 2nd Plan period. In fact, in III plan period, it was the height of financial performance and administrative performance so far as our State is concerned. In fact, Sir, there was lot of discussion in this matter in the country as to what priority should be attached to primary education and secondary education so also university education. When there are limited resources, how to spend it ? So, to-day, there is no use our trying to blame the Government unless the imbalances are corrected. So, we cannot be very sanguine about the progress that has been achieved in this direction of education despite of the fact that more than 25 per cent of our budget is reserved for the educational field. Even in the Education Survey Report I find that it is an unsatisfactory situation. No standards are there. We are not making a serious attempt in laying down standard. In this turmoil of controversy in laying down standards, we can very well understand

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what is the level of our education. Despite of the heat and energy that is brought to bear on the official language, we expect our boys to compete in the U.P.S.C. examinations in English. I am afraid, unless we have a quota system where we are assured a percentage whether the boy gets zero or whatever it is, our share in the Union Services is likely to decline. I am afraid, in the competition, particularly those students who have to adopt three languages, will find it very difficult. That is the reason why eminent educationalists of the country do not agree and say that this would be a load on the boys in the South. What about children who have their own mother-tongue apart from the regional languge ? They would be doubly loaded. These students are to go and compete in the Union Services examinations. Unless we are able to lay down standards in these competitions, we are going to lose to the neighbouring States.

The education report says that there should be a Teacher-Education Council. That has been talked of a number of times on the floor of this House but not much has been done. So, the question arises whether in the matter of educational policy, we are prepared to lay down a policy and say that hereafter by 1970 at least, all the schools will have trained teachers and the ratio will be raised to at least to 80 per cent. These are questions which are vital to the progress of education. We are talking of having a children's railway in Cubbon Park. How much this advances the standard of education of the children ? My friend Sri Mallaradhya is very enthusiastic about this. It is no doubt necessary that children should have such things. But, what I say is, the whole thing is out of proportion. What are the burning problems in the field of education ? Are these the only burning problems in the field of education ? Sir, three pages are devoted in the Address for this subject and I expected Sri Mukunda Rao, who is more eminent in this field or Sri M. P. L. Sastry or Srimathi M. R. Lakshamma, to tell us whether these are the really burning problems in education ? I would say, if you do not have a children's railway in Cubbon Park despite my respect and regard to Sri Mallaradhya and his enthusiasm in respect of this matter, I do not mind......

SRI J. B. MALLARADHYA.—It is not my scheme, Sir.

SRI M. C. NARASIMHAN.—This is not the real thing that is really decisive in the field of education. I say, it lacks direction because it does not focus our attention on the main problem. What is our basic problem today in the field of education, is not there. What is the use of giving some statistics here and there ? If the departmental activities will have to be filled in full in some pages, that is not what the legislators should know. We, as legislators, must know the general picture of the country, whether we are required to help the country, coordinate the various activities in the field of development—these are things that we want to know. This is not a meeting of the various Secretaries of the Departments.

Then, Sir, about use of Kannada in higher education. On this question, despite the fact that it is a hopelessly belated endeavour, I welcome it. In all this controversy of three language formula, we are really losing sight of the regional language. Neither we have the resources nor the necessary personnel. Unfortunately when the two language formula was put forward by some States, because of the political background the whole thing is misunderstood. The whole thing appears to be political manouevre. After all in the eighth schedule we have Sanskrit and the regional language and Hindi. If the scheme of Constitution is kept in mind, one thing that strikes is all the languages are on the same footing as the Hindi. No where in the Constitution or in the Constituent Assembly, Hindi is used as national language. Sometimes there is confusion in thinking about it. It advisedly says official language. I am prepared to agree that Hindi should be link language not because of its special merits or compulsion by its protagonists. For convenience, somehow or other it has come to be adopted for the last 20 years. It has certain amount of converts both in the South and in non-Hindi areas. But there are no merits put forward by the Hindi zealots. Whatever it is so far as regional language is concerned, it is going to suffer in this three language formula. That is my submission. If it was stated that it is Kannada and Hindi, then that has to be accepted and it may be regional language and Hindi or something like that. I will not be able to share the enthusiasm of Sri Sastry in the matter of English because it is not an outside language. It has become a part of our culture and it is not easy to decry it. A time may come when it may be taken as a foreign language but that transition takes its own time: In fact it is to our shame that more people understand English than Sanskrit. Unlike English, Sanskrit was the language. Who were they that spoke it? In fact all other larguages including Hindi are Paishachika Bhasha.

SRI M. P. L. SASTRY.—I may just interrupt. Sanskrit was described to be the language of the Gods, *i.e.*, Devas and therefore the lipi was called the Devanagari. All other languages were called *Paishachika Bhasha.*

SRI M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Whatever it is, I for one would agree with Sri K. V. Puttappa. He has stated that it is regional language that should have a pre-eminent place and the other might be either Hindi or English.

I want to say one word about encouragement to Kannada. My submission is, it has suffered. In the past it has not received attention which it deserved is clear. In regard to the policy in respect of Kannada learning, there is a controversy and it was suggested that there was no possibility to adopt it at the university level. But let us know what other measures that the Government have taken in respect of encouragement of Kannada and what they have.done. Time and again the matter has come up in the House. Let us take Kannada typewriter for

(SRI M. C. NARASIMHAN)

example. Unless you have Kannada typewriter how can this language advance at all ? Even for communication between departments, this is necessary.

SRI J. B. MALLARADHYA.—In this connection I may state that in several departments qualified stenographers who have passed Senior Shorthand and Typewriting are retired at the age of 55 but all other officials in the Department of Education have the benefit to retire at the age of 58.

SRI M. P. L. SASTRY.—The superannuation in respect of all officials is 55 years. The age of 58 is meant only in the case of teachers working in the primary and secondary schools.

SRI K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—The age of 55 is for stenographers and others. For teachers it is 58.

SRI J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I attended a meeting of Shorthand Writers' Association. For the whole state you will not get 10 qualified stenographers. But you retire them at 55. How can you give encouragement to Kannada ?

SRI M. C. NARASIMHAN,—The point is psychologically they are so overwhelmed by English and another language that this is given a secondary place.

SRI K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—Recently the Government have taken steps for the improvement of regional languages. They have given one crore for development of Kannada and we are taking steps to produce good books, give prizes and purchase them in bulk. We are giving a lot of encouragement to the regional language.

SRI M. C. NARASIMHAN.—They think that we can get rid of this complex if we have the three-language formula. It is not a personal reflection on anybody. This is the way in which they have been functioning for the last several years.

My hon'ble Friend, Sri Adiga perhaps landed himself into dangerous ground when talking of Kannada Encyclopadeia. We know what is the state of affairs and how it has been progressing.

SRI K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—Government has taken a decision that it should be transferred to the University of Mysore and very soon we are taking some positive action about it and I am quite confident that the University will be capable of completing it within three or five years.

SRI J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Merely transferring this work to the University is not going to help matters because the very same scholars, who are in charge of it, will have to be pressed into service by the University. It is a question of leisurely manner in which it is done.

SRI M. C. NARASIMHAN.—The only thing we can take credit is that it will be on a par with Krishna waters; it will go the same way.

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—To prepare the Oxford Dictionary they took 70 years !

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—I hope he is not going to take 70 years for preparing this also. He has assured that within three years it will come out and I hope that he will be able to continue as Education Minister and there will not be any floor-crossing in the meantime.

Let us see another aspect of Kannada, *viz.*, the Kannada Gazette. The hon'ble Member Sri Adiga wanted us to notice that such a significant achievement has been lost sight of by our legislators. He wanted us to understand that such a significant thing like Kannada Gazette is being published lest anybody should accuse Government of giving a step-motherly treatment to Kannada. That this wonderful Government has brought out this Kannada Gazette after nearly 11 years of States Reorganisation is something which is really surprising. There is nothing in it for the simple reason that the Kannada Gazette was being published several years back and it was stopped somewhere in the year 1958 or 1959 in pursuance of A. G. R. Committee's recommendation. It was stopped because there was no sufficient market and was uneconomical. If you wish to place emphasis on this as a significant achievement in the direction of encouragement of Kannada, somehow or other people like me, feel suspicious in regard to the bona fides of this matter.

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—When Kannada becomes the Official Language, is it not necessary that the reports should be in Kannada so that the common man will be served ?

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Mr. Sastry is forgetting what type of Kannada Gazette it is going to be. He does not understand that it is not a replica of the English Gazette ; it is a nominal Kannada Gazette to show that in Kannada something is being done.

I would not like to go into the field of education because before the galaxy of educationists in this House I am a poor man who is not qualified to speak on education.

5-45 P.M.

I should like to say a word about Co-operation. In order to realise what the significant achievements in the field of co-operation have been, instead of referring to the Governor's Address it is better that we refer to the recent report of the Study Team appointed by the Government of India on Co-operatives. I do not have an official copy of the report ; whatever I have is only a newspaper version. I do not think in condemnation of the co-operative movement any official document could have gone farther than the official report by the Study Team. It has condemned in no uncertain terms the co-operative development, particularly in our State. They have given figures about achievement, and about malpractices. When I read the report, it looked to me that there was hardly any hope for the co-operative movement.

(SRI M. C. NARASIMHAN)

That is as it should be, because after all we have forgotton the very essential basis laid down by Darling in relation to co-operatives. That great authority on co-operatives, whose words have always been a gospel or whose words have been a sort of a Bible to the co-operatives, said that there should not be artificial proping in respect of co-operatives, withdraw the grants that you are giving in an artificial manner and then you see the fate of co-operatives. I do not wish at the same time to make a wholesale condemnation. There may be some very good societies also. I have not got much experience about co-operatives. I am only just an ordinary member of a Society and I do not even attennd the general body meetings. I do not say that all societies are bad everywhere. But, see the dominent trend and declining trend of these co-operatives. They have become the seat of political corruption. Perhaps, it may be for the Opposition parties in other States. I feel more Congressmen are involved in these societies. If they consider it as good enough, why should I not do it ? But the thing is, I may not be allowed to do that.

SRI P. M. NADGOUDA (Minister for Development and Co-operation).—There are more non-Congressmen who are involved in the societies, than the Congressmen.

SRI M. C. NARASIMHAN.—I do not know whether the Hon'ble Minister has got the statistics. It may be in a particular Taluk.

MR. VICE-CHAIRMAN.—Has the member got any statistics to base his criticism ?

SRI M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Perhaps the Opposition might be in the opposite Congress camp. I know societies of that type also. But the fundamental basis is lacking for the development or progressive development of co-operatives. In the name of co-operatives, what is happening is something which is shocking, and it is the spot for every type of corruption that goes on in the name of trade or anything for that matter. In fact, my friend, Sri K. T. Shamiah Gowda is not here. We were together in the Coffee Board and the Coffee Board has adopted a policy that nearly 25 per cent of its sales should be through the co-operatives at a subsidised rate, at a lower rate than the market rate. The Board would have got a higher rate by direct sales. But, in pursuance of this policy, the sales are through the co-operatives. In the Coffee Board, a co-operative society is also represented, and from the very co-operativ. society we had complaints. I am saying, Sir, that it is rather unfortue nate that we have made a mess of co-operatives. What have we got to say about it ? Time and again, the Divisional Commissioners, very responsible persons, officials have pointed out this aspect of the matter. But, there is no serious policy and serious thinking about it. We want to take credit for the statistical development in this field. We are trying to build up a co-operative commonwealth. That is the basis of democracy and socialism we are told. But what is really happening is far far

away from it. In fact, the Study Team Report gives rightful figures in this matter and it is best document. They have suggested one measure, which only Kerala has got. They said that the office bearers of a co-operative society should not have more than two or three terms. Perhaps that may be the correct thing. Kerala is the only State which, by legislation, has banned for continuance of office bearers for more than two or three terms. It may be perhaps useful in Kerala. I do not know how it will work in Mysore. A few measures have been suggested by the Study Team. The Study Team's Report was already in the hands of the Government. I thought they would say something in the Governor's Address. I do not know what occasion they would take for enunciating their policy in this regard. In the field of co-operatives are we to be told that we are in the stage of expansion, and if so, what is the position, we do not know. That is why I said that there must be a mention of most important matters of topical issues in the Governor's Address. Perhaps, there must have been some criticism about the development of co-operative farming in the State and they wanted to show to the All-India luminaries that they are not far behind.

Sri VENKANAGOUDA SIDDANGOUDA (Local Authorities' Constituency).—Government of India is satisfied with the progress of co-operative farms, particularly in Mysore.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Sir, my good friend says that the All-India people are satisfied with the progress of co-operative farms in Mysore. I do not wish to say anything more than that, because he is an expert in farming and I am sure he himself is a co-operative farmer.

There is one other aspect which I would like to touch. About two years ago, my friend Sri V. Srinivasa Shetty said that this whole State is run by a machinery of corruption. It was told that he was a little irresponsible. He said it is almost a sea of corruption. I am afraid, I am inclined to agree with the statement.

Mr. VICE-CHAIRMAN.—The House will now rise to meet tomorrow at 2-15 P.M. There won't be non-official business tomorrow; we shall discuss the Motion of Thanks.

The House adjourned at Six of the Clock to meet again at Fifteen Minutes past Two of the Clock on Friday, the 23rd February 1968.

WD 10176—GPB—600—5-6-68

MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Friday, 23rd February 1968

The House met in the Council Chamber, Vidhana Soudha, Bangalore, at Fifteen Minutes past Two of the Clock.

Mr. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN (SRI S. D. GAONKAR, LL.B.) in the Chair.

STARRED QUESTIONS

(to which oral answers were gives)

Pay scales cf craft Instructors and Physical Education Teachers

7. Sri S. MUKUNDA RAO (Teachers' Constituency).—

Will the Minister for Education be pleased to state :—

(*a*) whether the Craft Instructors in High Schools who possess the S.S.L.C. and Craft Certificate are paid a scale of Rs. 100-200;

(*b*) whether Physical Education Teachers who possess S.S.L.C. and a Physical Education Certificate are paid a scale of only Rs. 85-150;

(*c*) when this discrimination will be removed ?

A.—Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA (Minister for Education).—

(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) This is not a case of discrimination. More pay is given to technical personnel as they are in demand in industry.

Sri S. MUKUNDA RAO.—It is stated that more pay is given to technical personnel as they are in demand in Industry. Is it not true that we have dearth of physical training instructors in our high schools and the intake in the Physical Education College of the Government is not filled ? Only half or three-fourths of the strength is filled and there is dearth of Physical Training Instructors and they are in demand, Is it not so ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—It is not so. We are having as many Physical Training Instructors as we require.

Sri S. MUKUNDA RAO.—How many are trained every year?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—That information is not available with me for the time being.

Sri S. MUKUNDA RAO.—From the information I have gathered when the intake of Government Physical Training College is more than 60, the number admitted is only 30 or 40 because the persons who are deputed refuse to go as they get low salary.

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—It may be true.

Sri S. MUKUNDA RAO.—In a same high school one is designated as National Discipline Teacher and another is designated as Physical Training Instructor and both do the same work. The former is paid more. Is it not a discrimination ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—Of course there is some disparity in this matter. The question of making them equal is under the active consideration of the Government.

Sri S. P. RAJANNA.—Is it not a fact that these Physical Training Instructors are entrusted with academic classes also and they lose interest in teaching physical education classes in the evening?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—Because they are given other work, it does not mean that they lose interest in physical education work.

Sri S. P. RAJANNA.—If they are given some extra money they will do. Otherwise they do not work properly.

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—I do not agree that they are not paid properly. They are paid. They want to compare themselves with the Craft Inspector. That post is a technical job whereas this is not so.

Sri B. G. DESHPANDE.—Will the Government take into consideration the suggestion to bring the pay of Physical Education Instructors on par with that of the Craft Instructors?

Sri K.V. SHANKARA GOWDA —I have already stated that the Craft Instructor's job is a technical job whereas the job of the Physical Education Teacher is not a technical job. There must be some disparity between the two.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Is Government aware that one of the main recommendations of the Mysore Education Reforms Committee of 1953 was that the Physical Education Teachers' salaries should correspond to those of the graduate teachers who do only academic work

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—I do not think it is necessary.

SRI S. MUKUNDA RAO.—Is it not true that the craft certificate is obtained with less effort and less cost whereas the Physical Education Teacher has to spend a lot of money and has to undergo years of strenuous training in the Physical Education College ?

SRI K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—The Craft Instructors also have to undergo training.

SRI S. MUKUNDA RAO.—Is it not a fact that the horticulture certificate is obtained with 9 months' training at Lal Bagh for which Government gives a handsome stipend whereas these Physical Education Teachers who do strenuous work do not get so much stipend and their work is more strenuous ?

SRI K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—I will examine the matter.

SMT. M. R. LAKSHAMMA.—Is it not a fact that these Physical Education Teachers in these days have got to keep themselves physically fit so as to impart education to the students and in order to do so, will the Government agree that this meagre salary that they have indicated is not adequate to the many needs of the Physical Education Teachers ?

SRI K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—It is not only the Physical Education Teachers that must keep themselves physically fit ; everybody must be physically fit.

SRI S. P. RAJANNA.—The Hon'ble Minister was kind enough to say that there is no dearth of Physical Education Teachers. When that is so, where is the need for the Certificate Course to give training in physical education ?

SRI K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—To give training for sufficient number of people so that they may be utilised as and when they are necessary.

SRI M. P. L SASTRY.—Has it come to the notice of the Government that at the secondary level the managements are finding it difficult to get qualified Physical Edcation Teachers ?

SRI K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—That has not come to my knowledge.

SRI M. P. L. SASTRY.—Has it come to the notice of the Government that the low scale of pay is mostly responsible for not attracting the eligible young men for this work ?

SRI K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—It is not only here ; in many other fields also low scales of pay are not attracting proper people.

SRI J. B. MALLARADHYA.—How do the pay scales of Physical Education Teachers in Mysore State compare with those of their counterparts in the adjoining States, at least in the South ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—They compare favourably.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಟಿ. ಶಾಮಯ್ಯಗೌಡ.—ಫಿಜಿಕಲ್ ಕಲ್ಚರ್ ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಟ್ರಕ್ಟರ್ ಮಧ್ಯಾಹ್ನ 11 ಗಂಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಡುಗರಿಗೆ ಬಿಸಿಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಡ್ರಿಲ್ ಮಾಡಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದೆಯೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಪಾಠಪ್ರವಚನಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸತಕ್ಕ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೊಂದಾಣಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಗೆ ಬಂದಿರಬಹುದು. ಆದರೆ ಅದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಅದನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ.

Sri S. MUKUNDA RAO.—Unless a Physical Education Teacher has 20 or 22 periods in a school, is Government aware that such a teacher will not be appointed ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—Certainly.

Sri K. R. ACHAR.—How do their pay scales compare with those in Maharashtra and Northern States ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—I do not know the pay scales prevailing in Maharashtra.

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಎಂ. ಆರ್. ಲಕ್ಷಮ್ಮ.—ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಹೊತ್ತಿನ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಈ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು, ಅದನ್ನು ಸಹಾನುಭೂತಿಯಿಂದ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆಯೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಸಹಾನುಭೂತಿಯಿಂದ ವಿಚಾರಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ವಿಷಯಗಳು ಅನೇಕ ಇವೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಸಹಾನುಭೂತಿಯಿಂದ ಮಾಡಿ ಎಂದರೆ ಹೇಗೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಣ್ಣುಮಕ್ಕಳು ಫಿಜಿಕಲ್ ಎಜುಕೇಷನ್ ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಟ್ರಕ್ಟರ್ ಆಗಿದ್ದಾರೋ ಅಲ್ಲಾದರೂ ಸಹಾನುಭೂತಿಯಿಂದ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯಾಂಗದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಗಂಡು–ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಎಂದು ಡಿಸ್ಕ್ರಿಮಿನೇಟ್ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—Is it not the view of the Government that the Physical Education Teacher should be a post-graduate in view of the fact that physical education has become part of the general education system ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—That is a good system ; it will be considered.

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—In view of the policy decision already taken by the Government, will the Minister in charge of Education take note of the paucity of hands with this qualification ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—We will take note of it.

Sri S. MUKUNDA RAO.—The Minister was pleased to state that the scales in our State compare favourably with those in other States. May I bring to his notice that in ex-Madras area the Physical Education Teachers were given the scale plus an allowance of Rs. 15 per month for their work and that has been removed by our State ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—That has been removed after integration.

Visit of Ministers and Deputy Ministers to Tiptur

8. **Sri G. V. ANJANAPPA** (Graduates' Constituency).—

Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state :—

(*a*) the number of Ministers and Deputy Ministers that visited Tiptur in the month of November, 1967 ;

(*b*) the purpose of their tour ;

(*c*) the object achieved ;

(*d*) the total amount of T.A. and D.A. drawn by each Minister ; (if the same Minister or Deputy Minister visited more than once, details be furnished) ?

A.—**Sri B. D. JATTI** (Minister for Food and Civil Supplies) [on behalf of SRI S. NIJALINGAPPA (Chief Minister).—

(*a*) Ministers—6 (Six).
Deputy Minister—1 (One).

(*b*) Private.

(*c*) Does not arise in view of reply to clause (*b*).

(*d*) do

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ವಿ. ಆಂಜನಪ್ಪ.—ಇಲ್ಲಿ (ಅ) ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ ಉತ್ತರವಾಗಿ ಖಾಸಗೀ ಉದ್ದೇಶಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಲಾಗಿದೆ. ತಿಪಟೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊನ್ನೆತಾನೆ ನಡೆದ ಉಪಚುನಾವಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಹೋಗಿದ್ದರಲ್ಲವೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ.—ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಖಾಸಗೀ ವಿಚಾರಕ್ಕೂ ಹೋಗಿ ಚುನಾವಣೆಯ ಪ್ರಚಾರದಲ್ಲೂ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿರಬಹುದು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ವಿ. ಆಂಜನಪ್ಪ.—ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕವರು ಒಂದು ಪಕ್ಷದ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ತಮ್ಮ ಉಮೇದುವಾರರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪ್ರಚಾರ ಮಾಡಲು ಹೋದದ್ದು ಸೌಜನ್ಯ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಅದು ಸರಿಯಾದುದಲ್ಲ ಅಲ್ಲವೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ.—ಪಕ್ಷದ ಪರವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಚಾರ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು. ಆದರೆ ಆ ಉದ್ದೇಶಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಟಿ.ಎ. ಮತ್ತು ಡಿ.ಎ.ಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬಾರದು ಅಷ್ಟೆ. ಅಂಥ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಸೌಜನ್ಯದ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಕೇಳತಕ್ಕದ್ದೂ ಕೂಡ ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಸಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹನ್.—ಖಾಸಗಿ ಉದ್ದೇಶಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಹೋದ ಆರು ಜನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಒಬ್ಬ ಉಪಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಯಾವುದನ್ನೂ ಮಾಡಲಿಲ್ಲವೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ.—ಖಾಸಗಿ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋದಾಗ್ಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡಬಾರದು ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಎಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಹೇಳಿಲ್ಲ. ಸ್ವಂತ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಹೋಗಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಅದು ಬಹಳ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು.

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—Sir, is it not a fact that wherever party system of Government exist in a democratic set-up they do the party work during election time ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—It is a practice everywhere and the same is followed in our State as well as in other States.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ವಿ. ಆಂಜನಪ್ಪ.—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಶ್ರೀ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿಗಳು ಹೇಳಿದ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿ ನಾನು ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ, ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡ್ ಕಾಮನ್‌ವೆಲ್ತ್ ಪಾರ್ಲಿಮೆಂಟಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಪಕ್ಷದವರು ಉಪಚುನಾವಣೆ ನಡೆಸುವಾಗ ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ಪದ್ಧತಿ ಏನಿದೆಯೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಇವರು ತಿಳಿಯಬೇಕು. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾರ್ವತ್ರಿಕ ಚುನಾವಣೆ ಬಂದಾಗ್ಗೆ ಒಂದು ತಿಂಗಳ ಮುಂಚೆಯೇ ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ರಾಜೀನಾಮೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದಿದೆ. ಅದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದೆಯೇ ?

(ಉತ್ತರವಿಲ್ಲ)

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Has it come to the notice of the Government that in a recent case the Supreme Court has made observations that just prior to elections or round about during the elections, no expenditure should be incurred on the constituency as that would mean trying to influence the voters in a particular way ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—It does not involve any expenditure of the Government.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—So far a Tiptur bye-election is concerned, was there any expenditure incurred prior to the election or even during the election on the constituency by the departments of Government ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—If departmental works are to be taken up they are continuously being done. They are not stopped during election or bye-election time.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ.—ಮಂಡ್ಯಾ ಲೋಕಸಭಾ ಉಪಚುನಾವಣೆಗೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರದಿಂದ ಒಬ್ಬ ಉಪಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಖಾಸಗಿಯಾಗಿ ಬಂದಿದ್ದರೋ ಅಥವಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪರವಾಗಿ ಬಂದಿದ್ದರೋ ?

Mr. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.—That need not be replied.

Sainik School in Bidar District

9. Sri S. G. KHELGI (Local Authorities' Constituency).—

Will the Minister for Education be pleased to state :—

(*a*) whether Government have received any representation to open Sainik School in Bidar District ;

(*b*) if so, whether Government assure to open the School at Bidar District.

A.—Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA (Minister for Education).—

(*a*) No.

(*b*) No.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಜಿ. ಖೆಲ್ಗಿ.—(ಅ) ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ ಉತ್ತರವಾಗಿ ಮನವಿಗಳು ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದೆ. ನಾನೇ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಕಾಗದ ಬರೆದಿದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಈಗ ಆ ಉತ್ತರ ಸರಿಯೋ ಅಥವಾ ಈ ಉತ್ತರ ಸರಿಯೋ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಅದೇನು ಇರಬಹುದೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ವಿಚಾರಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಜಿ. ಖಲ್ಗಿ.—ನನಗೆ ಉತ್ತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಕೆಲವು ಜನರ ನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗ ನಿವಾರಣೆಗಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಒಂದು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಸೈನಿಕಶಾಲೆ ಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಜನರು ಪದೇ ಪದೇ ಕೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಂಬುದು ತಮ್ಮ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲವೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಬಿಜಾಪುರದಲ್ಲಿ ಟ್ರೈನಿಂಗ್ ಸ್ಕೂಲ್ ಒಂದಿದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ 500 ಜನ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರವೇಶ ಅವಕಾಶವಿದೆ. ಆದರೂ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಅಷ್ಟು ಬರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಮುನ್ನೂರು ಹತ್ತಿರತ್ತಿರದವರೆಗೂ ಬಾರದಿದ್ದರೆ ಏನು ಪ್ರಯೋಜನ ? ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೇ ಎಷ್ಟು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಬೇಕೋ ಅಷ್ಟು ಜನ ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಕೊಡಗಿನ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಕುಶಾಲನಗರದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಸೈನಿಕ ಶಾಲೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮುಂದೆ ಬಿದರೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗೂ ಸೈನಿಕ ಶಾಲೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ.

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—Is there any idea of having the Sainik Schools in old Mysore area at all Sir ? Has the Government considered this very seriously ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—I do not make any difference between the new Mysore and old Mysore State, Wherever facilities are available and good response is forthcoming, it will be done.

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—Wherever no facilities are available, they are not considered. Does it mean to say that they should not have any Sainik Schools ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—I do not mean to say that there are no facilities in old Mysore area. We have already started one at Bijapur which has a stren th of 500 students. We are not having sufficent number to start new schools. I think these schools will be sufficient and there will be no necessity to open further schools.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಪ್ರವೇಶಾವಕಾಶಗಳ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಸೈನಿಕಶಾಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ತೆರೆಯುತ್ತೀರಾ ? ಬಿಜಾಪುರದಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಸೈನಿಕ ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 500 ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿದ್ದರೂ ಕೊಡಗಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇರೆ ಏತಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಒಂದು ಸೈನಿಕಶಾಲೆಯನ್ನು ತೆರೆಯಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಕೊಡಗಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಧಾರಣವಾಗಿ ಸೈನಿಕಶಾಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೇರುವ ಜನಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ಅಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಒಂದು ಸೈನಿಕಶಾಲೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಪಿ. ಎಲ್. ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿ.—ಕೊಡಗಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಜನ ಈ ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಸೇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಈ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಅವರ ಪೈಕಿ ಬಹಳ ಜನ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಸೇವೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ರಿಕಾರ್ಡ್‌ನಿಂದ ತಿಳಿಯಬಹುದು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಕೊಡಗಿನಿಂದಲೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಜನ ಸೈನಿಕಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಸೇರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ಕೇವಲ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಒಂದು ಅನುಭವದ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಪ್ರವೇಶಾವಕಾಶದ ಒಂದು ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ಈ ಶಾಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ತೆರೆಯುತ್ತೀರಾ? ಜಿಲ್ಲಾವಾರು ಇವನ್ನು ತೆರೆಯುವುದರಿಂದ ಈ ಸೈನಿಕಶಾಲೆಗಳ ಮಹತ್ತರವಾದ ಉದ್ದೇಶವಾದರೂ ಏನು ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಜಿಲ್ಲಾವಾರು ಅವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆಯುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಪ್ರವೇಶಾವಕಾಶ ನೋಡಿಕೊಂಡು ತೆರೆಯುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಅವನ್ನು ತೆರೆದರೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳನ್ನು ಆಕರ್ಷಿಸಬಹುದೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆಮಾಡಿ ನೋಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—To attract large number of students and young men for this kind of disciplined training available at Sainik School of the Maidan area in the old Mysore, and to facilitate the people, would Government consider the desirability and possibility of starting new Sinik Schools in this area ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—This is a very costly affair. The cost involved will have to be taken into consideration. We have already opened two Sainik Schools. If some more schools are necessary then only the question of allocating them in a particular area will arise. That question will be considered when necessity arises for opening more schools.

Sri M. R. LAKSHAMMA.—Has the Government examined that there is a very poor response for the Sainik School at Bijapur and what are the measures they propose to take in the coming year to remedy this ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—The reason is obvious. Many of the young boys are not willing to go to the Sainik School at Bijapur.

Smt. M. R. LAKSHAMMA.—What steps Government propose to take to increase the number ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—It has been recently opened. It takes some more time to get the required additional strength.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಈಗ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಕೋಟ್ಯಾಂತರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡಿ ಎನ್.ಸಿ.ಸಿ. ಯನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದರು. ಹತ್ತಾರು ವರ್ಷಗಳಾದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅವರಿಂದ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿದಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಯೋಜನ ಲಭ್ಯವಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಐಚ್ಛಿಕವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಿರ್ಧಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿರುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಇದೆ. ಆಂಧ್ರ ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿಯವರು ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅದೇ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ನಿರ್ಧಾರ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಸೈನಿಕ ಶಾಲೆಗಳ ನಿರ್ಧಾರ ಧೋರಣೆ ಏನು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಪ್ರಚಾರ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಎಷ್ಟು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಒಂದು ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಅರ್ಧ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಮೈಸೂರು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಅರ್ಧ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಒಂದು ಸೈನಿಕಶಾಲೆಗೆ ವರ್ಷೇ ವರ್ಷೇ ಎಷ್ಟು ದುಡ್ಡು ಖರ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—That information is not available with me.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಸಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹನ್.—ಇದನ್ನು ಪ್ರೈವೇಟ್ ಸೆಕ್ಟರ್‌ಗೆ ಬಿಡುವ ಯೋಚನೆ ಏನಾದರೂ ಇದೆಯೇ ?

(ಉತ್ತರವಿಲ್ಲ)

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—Has the Government considered the desirability in view of the fact, that we have a very great part in history that women also should get trained in this disciplined training. Is Government having any idea of opening a Sainik School in Mysore for Girls ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—Time is not yet ripe for that Sir.

ಶ್ರೀ ವೈ. ಎಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಬಿಜಾಪುರ ಸೈನಿಕ ಶಾಲೆ ವಿಫಲವಾದರೆ ಕಂಪಲ್ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಮಿಲಿಟರಿ ಟ್ರೈನಿಂಗ್ ಸ್ಕೂಲ್ ಕೊಡುವ ಯೋಚನೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕಿದೆಯೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಕಂಪಲ್ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಮಿಲಿಟರಿ ಟ್ರೈನಿಂಗ್ ಸ್ಕೂಲ್ ಕೊಡುವ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗೆ ನಾವು ಇನ್ನೂ ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ.

Smt. M. R. LAKSHAMMA.—Is it a residential one ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—Yes, Sir.

Smt. M. R. LAKSHAMMA.—If it is so, why not the Physical Instructors try to propogate ? I feel the proposition of the Sainik School has not been properly propogated. Why not the Physical Instructors be asked to find out which are the best boys who could be sent to Sainik Schools ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—That is a good suggestion and it will be examined.

Members' Representations

ಶ್ರೀ ವಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ (ವಿಧಾನಸಭಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ).—ಈಚೆಗೆ ಈ ಅಧಿವೇಶನದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಲ್ಕೈದು ದಿವಸಗಳಿಂದ ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೋತ್ತರಗಳು 15-20 ನಿಮಿಷಗಳಲ್ಲೇ ಮುಗಿದುಹೋಗುತ್ತವೆ. ನಾನು ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿ 15 ದಿವಸಗಳಾದುವು. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಉತ್ತರ ಬರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಅಧಿವೇಶನ ಮುಗಿಯುವ ಕೊನೆಯ ದಿವಸಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ದಿವಸಕ್ಕೆ 10-15 ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳು ಬರುವುದರಿಂದ ನಾವು ನಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಸಪ್ಲಿಮೆಂಟರಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿ ಆದಷ್ಟು ಜಾಗ್ರತೆ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಗಳನ್ನು ತರಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾನು ಸಭಾಪತಿಯವರನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಏತಕ್ಕೆಂದರೆ ವಿಷಯಗಳು ಬಿಸಿ ಬಿಸಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದಾಗ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದರೆ ಬಿಸಿ ಬಿಸಿಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈಗ ಭಾಷಾ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಇದೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯನ್ನು ಈ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಳಿದರೆ ಬಿಸಿ ಬಿಸಿಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಬಿಸಿ ಬೇಳೆ ಬಾತನ್ನು ಬಿಸಿಯಾಗಿರುವಾಗ ತಿಂದರೆ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆಯೇ ವಿನಾ ಅದನ್ನು ಆರಿದಮೇಲೆ ತಿಂದರೆ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆದಷ್ಟು ಬೇಗನೆ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಗಳನ್ನು ತರಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾನು ಸಭಾಪತಿಯವರನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ (ವಿಧಾನಸಭಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾಗಿರುವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷಾ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಲೀಡರ್ ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಮಾನ್ಯ ವಿದ್ಯಾಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪರವಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ನಿರ್ಣಯವನ್ನು ಉಭಯ ಸದನಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಮಂಡನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು. ಎಷ್ಟು ದಿವಸಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಮಂಡಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಉದ್ದೇಶವಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕು. ಮತ್ತು ಆಂಧ್ರ ಶಾಸನ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆಂಧ್ರದ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಶ್ರದ್ಧೆ ವಹಿಸಿ ಈ ಭಾಷಾ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ನಿರ್ಣಯವನ್ನು ಮಂಡಿಸಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಉಭಯ ಸದನಗಳೂ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡಿವೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಭಾಷಾ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಂದು ಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸುತ್ತೀರಾ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ (ವಿದ್ಯಾಶಾಖೆಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು).—ಈಗ ಅಂಥಾದ್ದು ಒಂದು ನಿರ್ಣಯವನ್ನು ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ತರಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವ ವಿಷಯ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪರವಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ನಿರ್ಣಯವನ್ನು ತರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾಲಾವಕಾಶವಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಒಂದು ನಾನ್ ಆಫಿಷಿಯಲ್ ರೆಸಲ್ಯೂಷನ್ ತರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿದೆಯೇ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ನಿರ್ಣಯ ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆಂದು ನನಗೆ ಅನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ವೈ. ಎಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಕಚ್ ಅವಾರ್ಡನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಾರದು ಎನ್ನುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ನಿರ್ಣಯವನ್ನು ತರಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾನು ತಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Mr. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.—It will not come within the competence of this House.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN (Legislative Assembly Constituency).—Sir, I have given notice of a Motion.

2-45 P.M.

Mr. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.—It will be examined. The Legislature Secretariat has received 198 questions, but we have not received replies from the Government.

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY (Nominated).—Should we wait for the replies or should the Chairman or the Presiding Officer insist upon the Government to send the replies ?

Mr. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.—We have already taken steps.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ (ಪದವೀಧರರ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ).—ಆದಷ್ಟು ಬೇಗ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಗಳನ್ನು ತರಿಸಬೇಕು. ನನ್ನ ಕೆಲವು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೆಕ್ರೆಟೇರಿಯಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಅರ್ಧ ಗಂಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತರಗಳನ್ನು ತರಿಸಬಹುದು. ಆದರೂ ಸಹ ಉತ್ತರಗಳು ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ.

Mr. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.—Steps will be taken to move the Government to send the replies early.

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಎಂ. ಆರ್. ಲಕ್ಷಮ್ಮ (ಪದವೀಧರರ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ).—ಕೆಳ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ದಿವಸಕ್ಕೆ 8-10 ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಒಂದೆರಡು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಉತ್ತರ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವೇನು ? ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕೂಡ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಬರುವ ಹಾಗೆ ತಾವು ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ಏರ್ಪಾಡು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ವಿ. ಆಂಜನಪ್ಪ (ಪದವೀಧರರ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ).—ತಾವು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಿಗೆ ಮೌಖಿಕ್ ಆಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಛೀಮಾರಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಆಗ ಅವರು ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಹೋದರೆ ಅಂಗಡಿಯನ್ನು ಬಂದ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಬಿಡಿ ಎಂದರೆ ಈ ಸಭೆಯನ್ನು ಬಂದ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಬಿಡಿ. ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳದಿದ್ದರೆ ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಇದು ಬಹಳ ವಿಷಾದಕರವಾದ ಸಂಗತಿ. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳದಿದ್ದರೆ ಮುಂದೆ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಬೇರೆ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಸಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹನ್.—ಈಗ 3 ದಿವಸಗಳಿಂದ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯರ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯೇ ಬರುತ್ತಿದೆ. ನನ್ನದು ಯಾಕೆ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ವಿ. ಆಂಜನಪ್ಪ.—ಈಗ ಮೂರು ದಿವಸಗಳಿಂದ ವಿದ್ಯಾ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಹೊರತು ಬೇರೆ ಯಾವ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳೂ ಈ ಸಭೆಗೆ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರ ಮುಖಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಲೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ನಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಬಂದರೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ದರ್ಶನವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುವ ಲಾಭವಾದರೂ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ.

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—I wish to submit to the Chair that some of the questions have been answered. There are allied questions relating to the very same matter sent by the other members. All those questions could have been usefully taken up, at least one per day, and the time of the House could have been saved. Would the Chair kindly see that those questions are grouped together if they are inter-related and are taken together ?

Mr. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.—I request the hon'ble the Leader of the House to take a note of these suggestions and see that they are expedited.

MOTION OF THANKS TO THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS

Debate Contined

Mr. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.—Hon'ble member, Sri Narasimhan has already taken one hour and forty minutes. He may kindly conclude in ten minutes.

†Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Mr. Chairman, Sir, Yesterday, while rising in the evening, I was referring to the phenomenan of rising corruption. I do not wish to go into it at length because the time at my disposal is short, but one must concede that the quantum has been definitely on the increase. Whether one agrees with my hon'ble friend Sri V. Srinivasa Shetty or not that there is a sea of corruption, the fact remains that it is very wide. What indeed really causing anxiety is that we hear that it is at the highest of levels. After all, corruption is an ancient institution. It cannot be wiped off in a day or two.

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—It is not an institution!

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—The one thing I would like to draw the attention particularly of the Ministers is this. There has been talk on this question, criticisms have been levelled against Ministers also both in this House and in the other House, and the Administrative Reforms Committee has recently made a recommedation that bodies on the lines of *Lok Ayukt* or whatever it is, the Vigilance Commissions to go into complaints of corruption. The neighbouring State has already put some bodies on the anvil, legislative sanction has been given to the creation of such bodies to investigate into complaints against high officials. I do not wish to point out any particular Minister on this occasion or anybody. Unless we see that the people at the top are above board, I am afraid, any appointment of Vigilance Commission or any extra powers given to the Vigilance Commission will not mend matters. Some methods that are being adopted are very old methods. Unless some modern methods are applied there, the position will not be improved.

Sir, I wonder how the Government are not concerned and how they do not show any anxiety in relation to a vexed question that is before the Courts. Before the High Court, there are a large number of writ petitions pending. The Law Commission has made a recommendation that within a period of six months, the writ petitions should be disposed of. Summary trial is the nature of the enquiry with regard to some of the writ petitions. But the points of law are involved. Writ petitions could be disposed of within one or two days. Quick disposal is very necessary. But by experience we find a writ petition takes not less than 2 to 3 years. Even the Judges feel the writ petitions should be given priority and disposed of early. I do not think, even the normal writ petitions will take earlier than 2 years. Unless they are of extreme nature and unless they are complicated, they should not take long time.

† Indicates that the remarks or speeches have not been revised by the member concerned

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and they should be given early hearing. Economy measures should be observed. In Mysore there is a peculiarity, that is, the writ petitions are disposed of in a bench of two judges. Whereas in other States, the writ petitions will be admitted and disposed of by a single judge. Disposing of the writ petitions by a bench of two judges is the peculiarity of the Mysore State. But normally there should be only one Judge. If one single judge is to dispose of the writ petition, there will be much economy, and quick disposal. In a week of five days, at least 1½ days will be taken away for passing orde s on matters like getting the connected records, impleading the additional parties, etc. These are all very small in nature. Also time will be wasted in considering whether a stay should be granted and whether early hearing on the petition should be granted. With all these procedures involved they are unable to get sufficient time. This is what is happening in the Mysore High Court. The writ petitions should be heard immediately. The petitions should not be delayed on account of these small matters. Because of these procedures and rules that have to be attended to, the writ petitions cannot be disposed of. In the neighbouring States it is not like this. A single judge will be there and the petitions will be heard and disposed of early. There is a provision for appeal to the Division Bench. We must see that litigents get early justice in the interests of litigants themselves. The remedy given by the Constitution to the litigents is virtually rendered ineffective. This is a matter to which some attention should be given by the Government and now there is a separate Minister for law alone. This is time to see that something is done in the matter.

I would like to say something about the sale of electric power. We were told sometime back that all the power that is produced by the Sharavathi would be utilised by the State. The late Industries Minister Mr. Mallappa assured on the flour of the House that the applications for power from outside would not be accepted and all the power produced would be utilised in the State itself. What has happened now? Everything is going on in reverse gear. You want to sell the power to Madras. In the Madras deal we lost a good deal of amount. The original rate proposed was 12 paise per unit. Later on it came down to 8 to 9 paise. I do not know who is responsible for this and why it has come down. The Sharavathi power costs us more than the power of Shivasamudram. But our deal with Madras is a very bad deal. I do not know whether it is due to the pressure by a member of the Planning Commission. I believe Sri R. Venkataraman, member of the Planning Commission, was Particularly interested in this matter. It is a matter between Mysore and Madras. I do not know why a member of the Planning Commission was interested in this. When the member of the Planning Commission was very anxious to see that Madras should get power at a very low rate, I am afraid anything could be done by these men. There must be some relationship between the States. Nobody denies that. But the power deal should not have been effected in this manner.

I would like to touch upon the sharing of Krishna waters. The dispute about the sharing of waters of Krishna remains status quo. It was discussed at length. But nothing substantial has come out. I think, our Hon'ble friend Mr. Mallaradhya will agree with me if I say that strong action must be taken. The Mysore should definitely and clearly say in no uncertain terms that no further negotiations are possible. Because under the River Water Disputes, Sir, the machinery for arbitration can be appointed only in the event of the Central Government being satisfied that negotiations have failed. Negotiations can fail only if somebody indicates that negotiations have failed. Both of them are anxious to negotiate. In such a case, there is no question of Central Government being satisfied about the failure of negotiation. This is an elementary proposition. I cannot understand how it does not strike the Government? Still they are toying with the idea of writ petitions before the Supreme Court or writ petitions before one of the High Courts and trying to find out whether the Central Government's hands cannot be forced for the appointment of a Tribunal. How can the tribunal come in when you are still negotiating? What justification is there for you to say that the negotiations have failed? Why don't you say in clear and certain terms that the State Government representatives are not prepared to discuss this matter any more? Somehow or other, the Government of Mysore is very hesitant to take that step. It is afraid of the Minister at the Centre. In that case, we shall never get our due share of Krishna Water. What we will have is only *fait accompli*. We can only get the portion of the water that is left over by non-utilisation. It passes my comprehension that such an attitude should be taken. On the other hand it is being still suggested that settlement satisfactory to all parties could be reached by negotiations more expeditiously than through a reference to arbitration under the Inter-State Water Disputes Act. That is the thin end of the wedge. Hitherto what was said before the House was that the P.W.D. Minister was prepared to get the matter referred to the Tribunal in the event of the failure of the negotiation. Now he comes round saying that the method of going before the Tribunal takes a lot of time and so let us negotiate. It is sheer inconsistency and nothing but opportunism. You take a clear stand. Either you say that you take the matter to the court. Or, if you do not want to go to the court because it will embarrass the Government of India say you do not want to take firm measures.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—We cannot out of our own free will go to the court. The matter must be referred to by the Government of India to a tribunal. What Mr. Narasimhan will agree is they could go to the Supreme Court to compel the Government of India to refer the matter to a Tribunal.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—In order to arrive at that position, there must be one pre-condition, that the negotiations must have failed. If negotiations have not failed, no writ petition will lie before the Supreme

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Court. If you do not say that negotiations have already failed and we have brought it to the notice of the Government of India and still the Government of India does not act, and failure to act itself is a negation of the right to get the matter referred to the Tribunal, how can you file writ petition? That is the way how it can be worked out and that is the way which the Law Department also has suggested.

Sri K. R. ACHAR.—The P.W.D. Minister himself has stated that whether we can file a petition before the Supreme Court is being considered by the legal advisers of the Mysore Government, and when that is so, I am not able to understand how the other question comes in.

Sri J. B. MALLARADYA.—At that meeting, we went to the extent of saying that if the Prime Minister of India wants to meet Chief Ministers again on this issue, it must be made abundantly clear on behalf of the Mysore Government that no useful purpose would be served by again our meeting and so it is better that the Government of India refer this matter to the Tribunal. This is the step that we suggested being taken by the Government of India.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Anyway, it looks to me that we are in the same state of affairs. What is surprising is the Government also considering such other steps including legal remedies that are necessary to safeguard the interests of the State. Suppose you say whatever we get from Mr. Brahmananda Reddy, let us have, and let there be no quarrel; if 800 T.M Cft. is already utilised and if 400 or 500 T.M.C. ft. is available and if he prepared to give, let us take it; if that is the approach, I can understand. But you cannot have this type of thing. You want to create the impression that you are going to fight for your right because the neighbouring State of Andhra have taken the lion's share. You want to adopt a bold posture. But when you come to concrete action, you are not prepared to take it. That is dog in the manger's policy. Let us be done away with it and we will have peace on this question. Then we can concentrate our energy on more concrete issues.

The other issue I wanted to refer to incidentally is, our police are very vigilant in regard to various matters; particularly law and order, they show their activity by lathi charges, fings and all sorts of things. Two things are actually going on and I want to draw the attention of the House to them. I do not know how it has not attracted their attention. One is chit fund menace. I think the Senior official of the Intelligence Bureau at the Centre made a report some time ago after investigating into this matter. He has said that majority of the chit funds are bogus institutions. I do not remember the exact designation of that officer who made this report and that report is already there. The Police and the Vigilance Machinery that is there at the command of the State has hardly anything to do with this matter. In the litigations that I am handling in one or two cases, I am finding there is

something terribly wrong. I may be wrong in characterising the entire lot of them as bad. There may be one or two good institutions. Since the Government agency is not effectively delivering the goods, these institutions have crept up here and there and they are not subject to sufficient vigilance of the law. A large number of people particularly middle income and lower income groups who invest money in these institutions are definitely suffering a great deal on this account.

Then, Sir, I refer to raffles. We had earlier the RMDC Raffles. It had also political reverberations. Raffles which were conducted amounted to gambling and we had the Prize Competitions Act. Similarly the Barabathi Raffle is in the nature of a gamble. But the Ministers are distributing prizes in respect of these raffles. The other day I saw the photograph of one of our important Ministers distributing prize of Rs. 800. Really if strict enforcement of the law is there, they do amount to gambling and nothing more. With due respect to my friend Mr. Mallaradhya who is associated with Races, the principle involved is one man s gain is another man's loss.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಒರಿಸ್ಸಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರ ಅನುಮತಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ರ್‍ಯಾಫಲ್ ನಡೆಸಿ ಕೋಟಿಗಟ್ಟಲೆ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಸಂಪಾದನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. The entire amount is earmarked for the encouragement of physical education by the Orissa Government. It has the sanction of law and the sanction of the Government. ಎಲೆಕ್ಷನ್ನಿಗೆ ನಿಂತುಕೊಂಡರೆ ನಿಮಗೆ ಓಟು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ; ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಹೀಗೆ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—The points is, some people are involved and they are duped. The other point is, it is loss of revenue to the State. The State can officially conduct such Rafile if they want.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I have written to the Government in this matter and I have said that if a rafile is conducted by the State Government we can have all the money required for the development of Sports. Kerala Government has done it and various other State Governments have thought of this. One rupee after all does not do much damage to one's economy, however poor he is.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—One other topic is labour and Industries and I will conclude, Sir.

Sir, considerable portion of the Address deals with the labour and training. It is indeed surprising because generally the Governor's this Address does not deal with is particular topic. Perhaps they could not find any other topic. I would like to submit that the basic issues are not tackled. It is unfortunate that the Labour Minister who was also in charge of the portfolio of labour till recently, was very reticent and was reluctant for any discussion to arrive at an understanding in respect of various issues.

We have in the State for some time, on the suggestion of the Government of India, what is called an Industrial Relations Committee, of which Smt. M. R. Lakshamma also is a member. An opportunity is

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given to discuss the problems of common interest. Employers' representatives used to be there; employee's representatives used to be there, it was a sort of parliament of labour relations, where all issues would be discussed, even legislative issues would be discussed. Many issues used to be discussed. Mr. V. V. Giri was so much interested in this and he inaugurated the industrial relations committee and took very close interest in its functioning. But ever since the previous Home Minister took charge of this portfolio, that is more than 1½ years ago, that committee never met. Sir, I am also on other committees and they have also not met. But it does not matter. But this committee is an important committee and if it does not function, it has got serious repercussion. It will lead to strikes, it will lead to loss of production, it will lead to law and order problem because on the one side are involved a large number of organised labour force who are pulsating with energy and they are feeling that they are contributing to the economy of the country. In dealing with a matter of this type, I feel greater sense of responsibility should have been displayed by the Government. This Committee has never met. The dangerous trend has been noticed of a pro-employer bias which is eating the vitals of the Labour Ministry and labour Secretariat. One thing is this. I will explain in a few minutes.

3-15 P.M.

Whenever labour disputes occur, whether it is dismissal, or claims by labour against the management, or claim of management againt labour, these disputes are referred to tribunals or labour courts. These institutions are there in order to see that disputes do not develop into major incidents and lead to unnecessary straining of relationships. This is a legal remedy. But unfortunately, there is no right conferred on the labour or the management. If mutual rights are affected, they cannot straight away go to a court. The industrial disputes Act confer discretion on the Government not to refer the matter to tribunals for adjudication and get justice at the hands of an impartial authority. Sir, all along, almost right from 1948, the general trend used to be that Government used to refer all matters of disputes to tribunals or courts, for adjudication. They did not take upon themselves the responsibility of deciding the issue by rejecting the requests for reference, because that was considered as a normal constitutional machinery for parties to resolve their disputes. Now-a-days even if the heads of Departments make a recommendation for reference, for the past one year, there is a disturbing trend. In almost all matters, rejection is the order of the day They do not refer to arbitration even *prima facie* cases and when the rights involved are of a very serious nature affecting a large number of people and even when questions of law are involved, even instances of illegality, impropriety or inequity are cited. It is on these valid grounds recommendations have been made for reference by the Commissioner of Labour or

by the officer handling the conciliation proceedings. I do not know where is the need for the heads or the highest officers in the Secretariat to worry themselves in a matter like this. No question of policy is involved in this. If the matter is referred, the Judge is there to take care of the interests. But unfortunately, after Mr. Rama Rao took over, he delegated all responsibility in regard to these matters to the officer under him and these officers have been acting, if I may say so, completely on an irrational basis. Because in all cases where rejections have been made, there have been writ petitions filed challenging the order of Government. True it is not a satisfactory remedy, because the writ petitions take two years for disposal and before a direction is given to Government. It is no solution at all. Let me also say that in all those cases where rejections have been made, the High Court has held that there is a *prima facie* case and Government was not justified in rejecting the cases for reference to tribunals. I am only saying the way in which the Secretariat is functioning in the matters of labour disputes, which shows that there is lack of *bona fides* and that there are some extraneous considerations brought into these matters. At times references are made on inconsequential matters and on very vital matters, they do not make references. One explanation could be that managements are powerful. Whenever there was a rejection, there was a strike and thereafter, immediately the order is cancelled and reference is made It creates an impression that the Secretariat is instigating people to go on strike. These evidences are there. I can give concrete examples but I do not want to take up the time of the House. I am saying that there is a shift in policy in favour of the employer initiated at the instance of the Secretariat in most of the cases and in a few cases by the Department. Unfortunately, when you point out these things to the Minister, he hardly exercises any discretionary power or supervisory power. It is really unfortunate. What is more and what is really tragic is that before the National Commission on Labour, the State Government made a representation saying that their power to make reference or their discretion to make reference should be taken away and the parties should be allowed to make reference direct. The State Government have submitted a written memorandum that they should not be burdened with this discretion. After all, it is a question of reference. When Government have taken this policy, I do not know the cause for such a shift in policy. Recently, we find in the newspaper that the Government have taken decision to entrust the work of the Special Tribunals, particularly, the Industrial Tribunal and the Labour Court, to the District Judges. This is the brain wave of the Ex. Home Minister and Labour Minister. I wonder what merit it had because for the past 20 years, we had always Special Judges to deal with these matters because it required solid experience. Secondly, if various District Judges are there, there is no right to appeal provided. It would mean different Judges in different areas. The only way open is under Article 226 of the Constitution to move the High court by way of write of *habeas corpus* or *mandamus*. This won't be a satisfactory

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solution because of the delay involved in such questions. Besides, entrusting this work to the District Judges would mean virtually conflicting decisions and the expert knowledge acquired by some persons would be totally lost. Instead of a satisfactory decision, it may be an unsatisfactory decision, paving way for further litigation which should be avoided, as far as possible both by the labour and employee. That is the policy of the Government of India also. They want that litigation should be avoided and matters should be tried to be settled across the table. Without sufficient thinking, a unilateral decision is taken even without reference to the Industrial Relations Committee. The Labour Minister wants to have something of his own.

Lastly, I would like to touch upon another important aspect. That is, the closure of some of the sick textile mills. It is true that an attempt is being made to revive the sick mills, that is, both the Gulbarga Mills as well as the Mysore and Minerva Mills in Bangalore City. In this connection, I want to refer to Madras State; my Congress friends need not be touchy about what is happening in Madras. This is what happened there in the case of sick textile mills. The textile mills is a very big industry so far as Tamilnad is concerned. For dealing with the sick mills, they appointed an expert committee presided over by Dr. Loganatnan of NCAER. The experts who were there, went into the financial working of the sick mills and suggested certain measures in relation to the working of those mills. Thereafter, the Government stated that they would take over a few mills and that if anybody came forward they would assist on the lines suggested by the Expert Committee and not otherwise. The South Indian Mill Owners' Association and the Textile Research Centres of South Indian were the agents to make recommendations. All those sick mills are today working there. Some mills taken over by the Government may be handed over back to the previous proprietors or new companies coming up. During the period of crisis and stress, certain measures were taken by the Government because of the experts. What is the position in respect of our State? We have the knowledge of, experience of the neighbouring State. The position here is different. Some Clerical examination of the assets of the mills working, particularly Mysore Mills was made. Government were keen on knowing what the total assets of the Mills were with a view to assessing the property of the mills for sanctioning the aid or loan. That is all, nothing else. Government have looked from the point of view of purely financial stability or propriety and no more than that. They must have suggested various measures to put these mills on a proper footing and to find out the real reasons for the crisis they are facing. There are two mills—(1) the Mysore and Minerva Mills in the private sector, and (2) the Gulbarga Mills. The problems in each are different. In one case, it may be mismanagement. In the other, the Directors are pulling helter-skelter. The most important reason common to all these mills is lack of

investment in highly modernised machinery. Today the textile machinery has specialised improvements. Unless you are able to invest on a very big scale in modern machinery, you will not be able to meet the competition. In Bangalore, within about 20 miles, a mill is coming up. About 25,000 spindles require normally thousand persons in Mysore State. In Madras 600 employees are enough. In this new mill, only 80 persons are being employed. This illustration immediatly shows the extent of modernisation and the extent of development in this direction. Unless these new machineries are brought in and certain measures are adopted, I do not think the assistance we give will be of much use. We have made an annuoncement that we are giving guarantees to two mills. We have begun financing. But they are unable to manage when you finance. I wonder they will eat away all the assistance that is given and throw up their hands in despair and resort to other methods. That is the real danger. Instead of this assistance that we have given to these textile units, I feel that the matter should be looked at from a responsible way; something serious must be done; and a technical body must be appointed to go into this question and find out whether or not this assistance given, is proper.

Lastly, one word about the Dearness Allowance to the State Government employees. I do not know why there should be reluctance on the part of the State Government in respect of a matter like this when the neighbouring States with the same financial crisis found in our State, have already adopted the Central rates. Is there any special reason for the delay is a thing which I cannot understand. I urge upon the Government to consider expeditiously this matter and give a favourable decision.

Sri S. P. RAJANNA (Teachers' Constituency).—Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have stood here to support hon'ble member Sri Adiga's Motion of Thanks to the Governor for his Address on the 19th February. The Address contains very good things and hon'ble members have already expressed their compliments on them.

Srimathi Lakshamma was saying that Government has to give better encouragement to girls' education. I do not know what type of better encouragement to ladies she had in mind. She wanted compulsory education to girls. There is an Act for that and every year census is taken and children who are aged 5 years 10 months and above will be compelled to be admitted to schools. As such, whether it is a boy or girl of that age must be admitted to school. So, nothing more can be done for bettering the education of ladies. I feel that Government is giving more encouragement to girls than boys. In fact, in high schools, girls are given uniform scholarship just to encourage them to attend classes, uniforms are provided, slates and books are also given to them. Though there is the impediment that grant shall not be given for three years for a newly started school, in the case of girls' schools, it is given from the first year itself.

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Sri M. C. Narasimhan was telling that increasing the number of schools has acted upon the standard of education. It may be true to some extent. Of course, Government has come to know about it and there is some reduction in the number of primary schools. Though the primary schools have been reduced, middle schools and high schools have to be increased to provide accommodation to all those that come out from there. In 1961, 4889 middle schools were there and in 1966 there were 7,368. About high schools, in 1961 there were 875 and in 1966 there were 1,491. So, literacy in the State has improved from the previous years.

Then, Sir, there is the question of selection of professors in the Universities. Sri Anjanappa was telling that communal feeling played a major part in the selection of professors. I do not agree with him to the fullest extent. But, there is some lacuna there. Sri M. P. L. Sastry referred to section 28 which says that that the Vice-Chancellor would be the Chairman and two persons unconnected with the University experts would be in the panel. If there should be one expert in the panel, only one expert cannot do selection. They have selected very recently one person and as I know, there were candidates who were better qualified for the post of professors. As I know, there was one person from the Mysore University who has put in 19 years of service in research work and he has been neglected. There was another contestant from Tumkur with a Ph. D., etc., qualification and he was also left. They have selected a person from Delhi who does not possess so much of teaching experience.

SMT. M. R. LAKSHAMMA (Graduates' Constituency).—With the permission of the Chair, it is not a fact that there is a convention recommended by the Inter-University Board that matters of University administration, that is, internal administration, be better avoided on the floor of the legislature. The person would not be present in the House and therefore it is held that the internal administration of any University should not be discussed on the floor of the legislature.

SRI G. V. ANJANAPPA (Graduates' Constituency).—If the hon'ble member means to say an University is a statutory body and anything pertaining to its administration should not be discussed here, then Khadi and Village Industries Board is also statutory and are we not referring to it here? Legislature being supreme and it provides finances for the Universities, I think, we are at liberty to discuss the affairs of the University also.

SMT. M. R. LAKSHAMMA.—In support of what I said, I would like to quote from the Kothari Commission report wherein they have recommended that legislatures may no doubt discuss matters of education policy and not the day to day function which should be within the jurisdiction of the university. Therefore, is it not better

that the day to day working and appointments which we cannot judge should be avoided ?

Mr. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.—I fully agree with the hon'ble member that the day to day matters need not be referred to here. Only policy matters may be discussed.

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY (Nominated).—Sir, the comparison of Taluk Board or the Tahsildar's work, does not hold good because the university is enjoined certain autonomy. In fact it is stated by the Inter-University Board that statutorily established Universities are practically in the same position as statutorily established political government. The mere fact that the legislature has certain powers to make certain legislation, should not be used to lower the reputation of universities. It is a recommendation, no doubt. Still in the interest of laying down healthy conventions is it not better to refrain from making observations on the appointment of individuals ?

Mr. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.—Yes, it is better.

Sri S. P. RAJANNA.—It is not an allegation against anybody. I do not want any person to come here and defend. When a Committee is appointed with the Vice-Chancellor as Chairman and two persons from outside, if a person is selected when only one member is present, it is wrong.

Sri GANJI VEERAPPA (Teachers' Constituency).—In the matter of appointments it is the Board of Appointments that makes the recommendation and the Syndicate approves it and ultimately in the name of the Chancellor orders of appointment will be issued. The Government has no powers under the Act to interfere in the matter of appointments. I think we have to function within the framework of the Act. I do not say that nothing should be discussed. The matters concerning appointments cannot be discussed because under the Act the Government has no powers.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಟಿ. ಶಾಮಣ್ಣ ಗೌಡ.—ಒಂದು ಕ್ಲಾರಿಫಿಕೇಷನ್ ಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ಮಾತನಾಡಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಈ ಸಭೆಯಿಂದ ಸದಸ್ಯರನ್ನೇಕೆ ನಾವು ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಸಮಿತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಆರಿಸಿ ಕಳಿಸಬೇಕು ?

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—In fact the proposition put forward that administration of the University, whether it is the Bangalore University or any other University, should not be made the subject matter of discussion on the floor of the legislature is a grossly misleading statement. So long as the funds of the university are voted upon by the legislature, I think we have every reasonable right to comment on the administration. I quite agree we cannot discuss day to day administration and reference to individuals is not proper. Subject to that limitation, this House and every individual member here have every right to make a comment on the administration.

3-45 P.M.

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—It was I that quoted section 28 which speaks of power of appointment under the Bangalore University Act and said that it is considered to be an expert body to make recommendations to the syndicate. I am told that my hon'ble friend Sri Rajanna is speaking on that and he says the absence of one member on the experts committee would invalidate the Board. The Experts Committee consists of three people, one Vice-Chancellor, two other members who are considered to be the specialists in the branch of knowledge as recommended by the syndicate on the basis of recommendation of Board of Studies. Supposing there is a Board on which two members were not nominated, then it cannot become fullfledged board. Supposing two members have been nominated and one member absents himself, the Board does not become invalidated. The Board is completely at liberty to make recommendation. In regard to the affairs of the Mysore University and the constitution of Board of Studies, the High Court of Mysore has already given decision that absence of a member does not invalidate the proceedings and it has to be taken as fullfledged board if it is already constituted. That is the decision of the High Court.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—I would like to draw the attention of the Chair to the subject under discussion and request for a ruling on the scope of discussion in regard to this matter. Conflicting views are expressed and it is a little difficult for a layman like me to understand. At times it is suggested that university being an autonomous body we should not discuss about certain points. Then it is counterposed by saying that since grants are voted by the House, we are entitled to discuss. Instead of this conflicting opinion, it is better that there is a considered ruling on this matter about the scope of discussion. It is natural that we will be exercised about the various activities of autonomous board, may be Electricity Board or Khadi Board. To the extent they are autonomous to what extent we can discuss. I remember sometime back in one of the legislatures, there was discussion about it and there was a ruling in this regard. I think it is better we have a ruling.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Whether the appointment of a particular individual is one of the matters which can be commented upon. Sri Ganji Veerappa went so far as to suggest that this House has no right to talk about it. When appointment made is irregular and when out of two expert members one was present and whether it is open to the Vice-Chancellor to exercise his vote and make recommendation, is a matter to consider. How can we exclude it?

Sri K. R. ACHAR (Legislative Assembly Constituency).—No doubt it is an independent body like corporation. But we have to remember one thing. The Government have the visitorial powers and this is a matter on which this House can discuss. Supposing there is some irregularity. It is not a question of illegality. If it is a question of

irregularity, the Government has visitorial power. When that power is there, when it is to be utilised is the point that has to be considered by the House. Probably the member may say that visitorial powers should be exercised.

Sri G. V. ANJANAPPA.—Hon'ble Member Sri Sastry quoted section 28 of the Bangalore University Act. So far as I can remember, the intention of the legislature was quite clear and it was to provide for two specialists. The Vice-Chancellor is the ex-officio Chairman and he is there just like the head of the department to find out whether a particular candidate is qualified in a particular branch of science. If they recommend any irregular appointment, he is there just to look after such things.

Sri GANJI VEERAPPA.—One thing I want to clarify. My friend compared the functioning of the Khadi Board and Electricity Board with the functioning of the University. We are aware that the accounts of the University are not subject to the audit of the Accountant General whereas it is the Accountant General that audits the accounts of the Khadi Board as well as the Electricity Board. In fact, even the Public Accounts Committee does not go into the affairs of the University regading financial matters. We cannot say that the Khadi Board or the Electricty Board enjoy the same amount of autonomy in the matter of financial administration. If the Government is the final authority in the matter of approving or disapproving the appointments made by the University, then the Government not having exercised discretion is a matter of comment. But in this case it is not the Government which has anything to do with appointments and the comment should be restricted to the acts of commission and omission of the Government. In that way I wanted to make a difference between the autonomy enjoyed by the University and other bodies like the Electricity Board and the Khadi Board.

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—Sir, I just want to point out this much in regard to the making of appointments in the University. The sections are very clear as to how the appointments are to be made. Section 28 gives the final power to the Syndicate to approve the appointments as recommended by the Expert Committee and if they differ, the entire file is to be sent to the Chancellor who happens to be the highest appellate authority as far as the University is concerned. The details in regard to the procedure of making appointments are incorporated in the various sections of the University Act. I entirely agree with Sri Ganji Veerappa that it is a matter entirely left to the University but nothing prevents the legislature from speaking on the educational policy, on higher learning and all that but that should come under what they call the visitorial powers. For invoking these powers there is a very big section. Rightly or wrongly—I would consider it rightly—this was not called visitorial power but inspection and control in the Bangalore University Act. The words 'visitorial power' occurs in the Karnataka

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University Act, the Mysore Univesity Act, the Bombay University Act and the Madras University Act but in modern universitites where autonomy prevails they have used the words 'inspection and control'. Section 8 of the Banaglore University speaks of inspection and control. Whereas nothing prevents the legislature from discussing higher matters of education, the established convention is not to meddle with the day to day administration of the University. It has been upheld under the Bangalore University Act and the legislature will have no right to go into the matter of appointments and other things that have been made in the University. If the visitorial power or the inspection and control power is to be invoked, it is only in extraordinary cases. Therefore, I would suggest that an absence of a member from the Board does not invalidate the appointments made under the Act, if they are according to law.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Sir, he cannot stifle discussion on a matter which relates to the administration of the University. If a series of injustices are brought to the notice of the Government or are sought to be brought to the notice of the Government, I do not know whether the Government can sleep over it. If a case is made out for exercising Government jurisdiction under section 8 of the University Act, what prevents a member from making a reference to it? I have conceded the point that it is unfair and improper for anybody to make a personal reference to anybody, but when it is a matter of policy, when a person not qualified is being recruited or when a person who is comparatively less qualified being preferred to a more qualified man, it is a matter of principle which affects the very administration of the University, which cuts at the very root of merit being recognised. Under such circumstances, I do not know how we can divest ourselves of the privilege of initiating a discussion. My friend Sri Sastry cannot say that the legislature has no right to discuss that matter.

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—On a point of personal explanation, Sir. I have never said that the legislature has no right to discuss. The hon'ble Member has misunderstood me. The legislature has every right to discuss.

Mr. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.—I have sufficiently heard the hon'ble Members giving divergent views on this particular aspect. Let me study and give a ruling. The ruling is reserved.

Sri K. R. ACHAR.—My hon'ble Friend Sri Sastry was quite clear on the point. If it amounts to the necessity of utilising visitorial powers, certainly we have a right to discuse. The point is whether in the matter of appointments and things like that pertaining to the day to day administration, the legislature has got any power. If an act amounts to

an abuse of power and is absolutely improper, we are certainly entitled to discuss such matters. Otherwise not.

Mr. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.—The House will now adjourn for tea.

The House rose at Four of the Clock to re-assemble at Thirty Minutes past Four of the Clock.

The House re-assembled at Thirty Minutes past Four of the Clock.

[Mr. VICE CHAIRMAN (SRI GANJI VEERAPPA) in the Chair]

Sri S. P. RAJANNA.—Sir, the point that I was making was itself mistaken by the hon'ble Members. I did not touch about the appointments. I was just dealing with the provisions of the Act, which says that the Board shall consist of an expert and an ex-officio member. I was saying that if one member is absent, only one expert is there, and is he eligible to select persons ? I felt that there is a defect in the Act. There is already a sub-committee formed to rectify the provisions of the Act. It has met once or twice and they have not gone through the Act completely and rectified the defect. I did not touch upon any appointment made as to whether it is legal or illegal. Sub-section 4 of the same Section deals with the selection and recognition of teachers of a Constituent College. There is also a sub-committee here consisting of a Chairman of the governing body of the College, the Principal of the College and the head of the Department concerned. The Constituent Colleges have now been taken over by the Bangalore University. There are people who have served for more than 15 years and they have also been confirmed. Should these people come under the purview of this Act and submit themselves for the selection ? If the Board decides that they are not suited for the post, what is their position ? Section 71-sub-section (2) says :

> "Where any teacher of a College is not approved by the University under sub-section (2), such teacher shall be retired from service or employment in their capacity by the governing body of the College........."

In a private College, they do not provide for pension, gratuity or anything as it stands, now what will be the fate of that lecturer if he is asked to go back ? Is there any provision made for this ? These are some of the lacunae in the Act. So, I wanted these things to be gone into by the sub-committee, of which Sri J. B. Mallaradhya and Sri M. P. L. Sastry are members. I only wanted to know what has been done in this regard. I never wanted to say anything about the appointments made, which are considered to be illegal and many have been disappointed though they have got better qualifications. I am not discussing that either.

(SRI S. P. RAJANNA

A mention has been made in the Governor's Address about the Bangalore Dairy. It is said that the first stage target of 50,000 litres of milk per day has already been reached. Is it being properly distributed ? As we all know all the 50,000 litres are not being supplied to the people. Many litres have been thrown out in the gutter. Can it not be made use of better ? It can as well be given to children for mid-day meal. I do not know why it should be thrown into the gutter. They are preparing butter and keeping it in cold-storage, wherein iron racks are used. I heard somebody saying that it becomes poisonous if it is kept like that. It has also come to our notice that the butter consists of worms and so it cannot be consumed after some time. As I understand they are preserving it for the last five months. I feel it is not being properly distributed. Though a number of booths have been opened, butter is not supplid to the booths for sale. For butter, people have to go to the Dairy and get it- Though there is an officer to see that this is put into market, it has not been thought of to sell it through the booths. I feel that it should be sent to the booths at least from now onwards. When 'Joy Ice Cream' can come from Bombay to Bangalore, why not butter be distributed within the State ?

I have a few words to say regarding the appointments and other things. We are sending many people to foreign countries to get themselves better qualified. But, are we utilising their services after their training ? A friend of mine, who was working as a lecturer in Geology was sent to States to get himself trained in Ceramics. He returned to the States after two years. At that time, there was a vacancy in the Porcelain Factory, which should have been given to him. But, he was posted again as lecturer. He stayed for two years, got disgusted and went back to States. For the last six years, he has been in the States enjoying better life. I can quote one other instance. A person trained in Cinematography, of M.Sc., B.E., of Michigan University, was working here as Gramsevak Instructor—Audio-visual Education. Later he went on deputation to the Government of India for three years in connection with the Orientation and Study Centre at Mysore and Bhavanisagar. On his return he worked in the Orientation and Study centre hardly for four months and he was reverted back to his parent Department and by that time his own post had been changed as Artist's post and he was asked to work as Artist in the Community Development Centre, a different type of work altogether. I understand that his services would be more useful in the Information and Tourism Department. I do not know whether there are any vacancies there. This is the Tourist Year and he could have been absorbed if there was a vacancy. This has not been done. I feel such things should not be repeated. There is an Audio-visual Education Seetion in the Department. A trained Officer is not there. Some Head-master is posted there. A trainel person in the subject may be posted so that his services may be best utilised. These are the

important things which had come to my notice. The Government will kindly look into all these things and do the needful in the matter. I do not want to take any more time in dealing with these subjects which may give scops for controversy. I thank the Chairman for having permitted me to speak.

†ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಟಿ. ಶಾಮಯ್ಯಗೌಡ (ಸ್ಥಾನೀಯ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರೀ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ).—ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದಿರುವ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಭಾಷಣದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೃತಜ್ಞತಾ ಪೂರ್ವಕವಾದ ಅಭಿನಂದನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅರ್ಪಿಸುತ್ತಾ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರು ಭಾಷಣಮಾಡುವ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ದಿವಸ ನಮ್ಮ ವಿರೋಧಪಕ್ಷದವರು ಸಭಾತ್ಯಾಗಮಾಡಿದ್ದು ಸರಿಯಾದುದಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ವಿ. ಅಂಜನಪ್ಪ.—ಪಾಯಿಂಟ್ ಆಫ್ ಇನ್‌ಫರ್‌ಮೇಷನ್ ಆ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡಬಾರದು ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದೆ !

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.— ನೀವು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತನಾಡುವುದೆಲ್ಲಾ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲಿದೆ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ವಿ. ಅಂಜನಪ್ಪ.—ಹಿಂದೆಯೇ ಸಭಾಪತಿಗಳು ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಂದುಸಾರಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ರೂಲಿಂಗ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಏನು ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೋ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿ. ಅದನ್ನೂ ಮುಂದೆ ವಿಚಾರಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಇವರು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಮಾತನಾಡುವಾಗ ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇದುವರೆಗೆ ಯಾರೂ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಭಾಷಣದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಂದು ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಯನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಏತಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಕಳುಹಿಸಲಿಲ್ಲ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಟಿ. ಶಾಮಯ್ಯಗೌಡ.—ನಾನು ಆ ದಿವಸ ನಡೆದ ಘಟನೆಯ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಮೊದಲನೆಯ ಅಂತಸ್ತಿನ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಪಡೆದ ಮುಖಂಡರು ಅಂದರೆ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರು ಭಾಷಣ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ವಿರೋಧಪಕ್ಷದವರು ಸಭಾತ್ಯಾಗ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾರತದ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಗೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ನೀತಿಗೆ ವಿರೋಧವಾದುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆ ವಿರೋಧಪಕ್ಷದವರು ಆರೀತಿ ಮಾಡಕೂಡದು ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ನಾನು ಅವರನ್ನು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಅವರು ದಾರಿ ಹೇಳಿಕೊಡುವುದು ಆಡಳಿತಪಕ್ಷದವರಾದ ನಾವು ಕಲಿಯುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಇರಬೇಕು. ಅದಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಅವರೇ ಅಡ್ಡದಾರಿ ಹೋದಾಗ ಮುಂದೆ ಅಕಸ್ಮಾತ್ ಅವರದೇ ಆಡಳಿತ ಬಂದಾಗ್ಗೆ ಅವರ ಗತಿ ಏನಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನಾವು ಈಗ ಯೋಚನೆಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ವಿ.. ಅಂಜನಪ್ಪ.—ನಾವೇನೂ ಅಡ್ಡದಾರಿ ಹೋಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಸರಿಯಾದ ದಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಹೋಗುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಟಿ. ಶಾಮಯ್ಯಗೌಡ.—ಅದನ್ನು ದೇಶದ ಜನತೆ ಮುಂದೆ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರು ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗಿಹೋಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನೂ ಮತ್ತು ಮುಂದೆ ಆಗತಕ್ಕ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನೂ ಬಹಳ ಸವಿಸ್ತಾರವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಆಡಳಿತ ನಡೆಸುವಾಗ ಅನೇಕ ಲೋಪದೋಷಗಳು ಇರಬಹುದು. ಅಂತಹುಗಳನ್ನು ವಿರೋಧಪಕ್ಷದವರು ತೋರಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟು ಸರಿಪಡಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕ ಮಾರ್ಗಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರೆ ಬಹಳ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಆದರೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಏನಾದರೂ ಮಾಡಿ ಉರುಳಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದೇ ನಮ್ಮ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವೆಂದು ವಿರೋಧಪಕ್ಷದವರು ಮಾಡುವುದಾದರೆ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಹೇಗೆ ಮುಂದೆ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆಂಬುದು ನನಗೆ ಸಂಶಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಏತಕ್ಕೆಂದರೆ ಪ್ರಜಾಭುತ್ವ ನೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು ಪಕ್ಷಗಳು ಇರಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದು ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ. ಭಾರತ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂರು ನಾಲ್ಕು ಪ್ರಾಂತಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದವರ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಯಾವ ಮಟ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ನಮಗೆ ಹೆದರಿಕೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ವಿರೋಧಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹುಮತವನ್ನು ಜನತೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟರೂ ಅದನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲವಲ್ಲಾ ಎಂದು ಮುಂದೆ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಜನತೆ ಬಹಳವಾಗಿ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದವರಿಗೆ ಆ ಶಕ್ತಿಯೇ ಇಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ನಮ್ಮ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಮೈಸೂರು ದೇಶದ ವಿರೋಧಪಕ್ಷದವರು ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡಿ ಮುಂದುವರಿಯಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾನು ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದವರನ್ನು ಸವಿನಯದಿಂದ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

(ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಟಿ. ಶಾಮಯ್ಯ ಗೌಡ)

4-45 P.M.

ಇನ್ನು ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಘಟನೆಗಳು ನಡೆದು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಅಶಾಂತಿ ಉಂಟಾಯಿತು. ತ್ರಿಭಾಷಾ ಸೂತ್ರದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಮುಷ್ಕರವಾಯಿತು. ಹೀಗೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಅನೇಕ ತರಹ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಘಟನೆಗಳೆಲ್ಲ ಸೇರಿ ಈ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಗಲಭೆಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಾಯಿತು. ಲಾ ಅಂಡ್ ಆರ್ಡರ್ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಪಾಲನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದೇ ಕಷ್ಟವಾಯಿತು. ಆದರೂ ವಿರೋಧಪಕ್ಷದವರು ಪೋಲೀಸಿನವರ ಕ್ರಮ ಬಹಳ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಯಿತು, ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಅವರ ಪ್ರಚೋದನೆಯೂ ಸಹ ಆಯಿತು ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದರು. ನಾನು ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ ಈ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಷ್ಟರಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಲಾ ಅಂಡ್ ಆರ್ಡರ್ ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದರೆ, ಮತ್ತು ನಮ್ಮ ಪೋಲೀಸಿನವರು ಇಂತಹ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೈಹಾಕದೇ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದರೆ, ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಲಾ ಅಂಡ್ ಆರ್ಡರ್ ಯಾವ ಮಟ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುತ್ತಿತ್ತೋ ಎಂದು ನಾವು ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಏನಾದರೂ ಪೋಲೀಸರು ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡರೆ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಗೂಂಡಾಯಿಜಂ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ವಿ. ಆಂಜನಪ್ಪ.—ಅದನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದು ನಾವಲ್ಲ. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿ ವೈಸ್ ಛಾನ್ಸಲರ್ ಅವರೇ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಟಿ. ಶಾಮಯ್ಯಗೌಡ.—ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿ ವೈಸ್ ಛಾನ್ಸಲರ್ ಅವರು ಆ ರೀತಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರೆ, ಅದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ನಾವು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಆ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಚ್ಚರಿಕೆ ಕೊಡುವುದು ಬೇಕಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರು ಯಾವ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿದರೋ ಏತಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದರೋ ಆ ವಿಚಾರ ನಮಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಂತಹ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆದರಲ್ಲೂ ಈ ದೇಶದ ಆಸ್ತಿಗೆ ಹಾನಿಯಾಗುವಾಗ, ವಿರೋಧಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿರುವವರೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಜನತೆಯ ಕ್ಷೇಮ, ದೇಶದ ಕ್ಷೇಮ ಹಾಗೂ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಐಕ್ಯತೆಗೆ ನಿಜವಾಗಿ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಇಂಥಾದ್ದನ್ನು ಮಾಡದೆ ವಿರೋಧಪಕ್ಷದವರು ಯಾವುದೋ ಒಂದು ಆಧಾರವಾಗಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಹೋದರೆ ಈ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಅಶಾಂತಿ ನೆಲೆಸೀತೆಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಆ ಗಲಾಟೆಯನ್ನು ಅಡಗಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೇ ಹೊರತು ಅದನ್ನೇ ದೊಡ್ಡದು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಉತ್ಪ್ರೇಕ್ಷೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಮಾತನಾಡುವುದು ಬೇಡ. ತ್ರಿಭಾಷಾ ಸೂತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಮುಂದುವರಿಯುವುದು ನಿಜ. ಕೇಂದ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಂದು ನಿರ್ಣಯ ಆದನಂತರ ಅದರಿಂದ ಇಂಬ್ಯಾಲೆನ್ಸ್ ಉಂಟಾಗಿ ಸ್ಟ್ರೈಕ್ ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡರು. ಆದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಹೊರಗಡೆಯಿಂದ ಬಂದಂಥ ಕೆಲವರು ಉತ್ಪ್ರೇಕ್ಷೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಶಾಂತಿಯನ್ನುಂಟುಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ. ಮದ್ರಾಸಿನಿಂದ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಕಾರು ಬಂದಿದ್ದವು, ಕಾರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದವರು ನಮ್ಮ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಚೋದನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆ ಕಾರುಗಳ ನಂಬರುಗಳನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ನೋಟ್ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹೊರಗಿನವರ ಸಹಾಯವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಇಷ್ಟು ಆಗಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಇನು ಮುಂದೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ನಿಗಾ ಇಟ್ಟು ಅಂಥಾ ಮುಷ್ಕರಗಳು ಬಾರದಂತೆ, ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಆಸ್ತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಾನಿ ಆಗದಂತೆ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನು 1967-68ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಪಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ 60 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಒಂದು ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರು. ಆ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳ ಫಲತಾಂಶ ಉಪಯುಕ್ತವಾಗದೇ ಇರಬಹುದು. ಅಂಥವುಗಳನ್ನು ನಾವು ಕೈಬಿಟ್ಟು ದೇಶದ ಏಳಿಗೆಗೆ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಯಾವುದು ಮುಖ್ಯವೋ ಅದನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು. ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಈ ವರ್ಷದ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನೂ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹಣದ ಮುಗ್ಗಟ್ಟು ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ಬರಬಹುದು, ಆದರೆ ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ತರಹ ತೆರಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿದರೂ ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕ ಸಂದರ್ಭ ಬಹಳ ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡದೆ ಈಗ ಏನು ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಖೋತಾ ಮಾಡಿ ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಯಾವು ಯಾವುದು ಉಪಯುಕ್ತ ಇಲ್ಲವೋ ಅಂಥಾದ್ದನ್ನು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿ ಖರ್ಚನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವೇ ಹೊರತು, ಹೆಚ್ಚು ತರಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಮುಂದುವರಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದು ಉಪಯುಕ್ತವಲ್ಲ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಆದರಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಗಮನ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅಮೆರಿಕಾದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಹಾಕಿ

ಅದನ್ನು ಸೆನೆಟ್ ಮುಂದೆ ಇಟ್ಟಾಗ ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿದರು, ಈ ತೆರಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಎಷ್ಟು ಖೋತಾ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಿದರೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಇದನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪತಕ್ಕ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ತೆರಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿದರೆ ನಾವೂ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಹಾಗೆ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಈಗಲೇ ತೆರಿಗೆ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಎಚ್ಚರಿಕೆ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಯಾವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಖೋತಾ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಟಿ. ಶಾಮಯ್ಯಗೌಡ.—ನಾನಾ ಕಡೆ ಖೋತಾ ಮಾಡುವ ವಿಚಾರ ಇದೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಆಹಾರದ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಮಾತು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಹಾರದ ಕೊರತೆ ಇದೆ. ಆದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಇಂಟರ್ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ಕಂಟ್ರೋಲ್ ಅಲ್ಲದೇ ಇದ್ದರೂ, ಸ್ಟೇಟಿನೊಳಗೆ ಕಂಟ್ರೋಲ್ ತೆಗೆದಿದ್ದರೆ ಆಹಾರದ ಅಭಾವವಾಗಲಿ ಇಷ್ಟರಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಬ್ಲಾಕ್ ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟಿಯರ್ಸ್‌ಗಾಗಲೀ, ಸ್ಮಗ್ಲರ್ಸ್‌ಗಾಗಲೀ ಅವಕಾಶವಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ನಮ್ಮ ಮೈಸೂರು ದೇಶದೊಳಗೇ ಕಂಟ್ರೋಲ್ ತೆಗೆಯದೇ ಹೋದರೆ ಬ್ಲಾಕ್ ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟಿಯರುಗಳಿಗೆ, ಸ್ಮಗ್ಲರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಹಳ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅವರು ಸಂಪಾದನೆಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆಯೇ ಹೊರತು ಕಷ್ಟದಿಂದ ಬೆಳೆದಂಥ ರೈತ ಮಾಲನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಬೆಲೆಗೆ ಮಾರುವ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಯೋಚನೆಮಾಡಿ ಮೈಸೂರು ದೇಶದೊಳಗೇ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕಂಟ್ರೋಲನ್ನು ಆದಷ್ಟು ಜಾಗ್ರತೆ ತೆಗೆಯುವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಸಲಹೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ತೀವ್ರವಾಗಿ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗ ಬೆಲೆ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಬತ್ತದ ಬೆಲೆ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ಕೋಲಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಬತ್ತದ ಬೆಲೆ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಕೆಲವು ವರ್ತಕರು ಒಂದು ಪರ್ಮಿಟ್ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಲಂಚ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅದನ್ನೆ ಹತ್ತಾರು ಸಾರಿ ಉಪಯೋಗ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಅದರಿಂದ ಲಾಭವನ್ನು ಸಂಪಾದನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಒಳಗೇ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಕಂಟ್ರೋಲನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದರೆ ಇಷ್ಟು ಬೆಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅಭಾವ ಉಂಟಾಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ನನಗೆ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿದಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಿ ಆದಷ್ಟು ಜಾಗ್ರತೆ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದೊಳಗೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯೊಳಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಕಂಟ್ರೋಲನ್ನು ತೆಗೆಯಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈಗ ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಿಂದ ಬತ್ತ ಹೊರಗೆ ಹೋಗಕೂಡದು ಎಂದು ಇದೆ. ಈಚೆಗೆ ನಾನು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದರಲ್ಲಿ, ನೋಡಿದ್ದರಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಅನುಭವಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿರುವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಘಾಟ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 30-40 ಲಾರಿ ಬತ್ತ ನಮ್ಮ ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗದಿಂದ ಸೌತ್ ಕೆನರಾಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಒಂದು ಲಾರಿ ಹೋದರೆ 2-3 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಲಾಭ ಇದೆ. ಯಾವ ಕಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ರಿಜರ್ವ್ ಪೋಲೀಸ್‌ನವರನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತಾರೆಯೋ ಅಂಥಾ ಕಡೆ ಅವರು ಒಂದು ಆಸೆಗೆ ಒಳಗಾಗಿ ಲಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಬಿಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿ ಬ್ಲಾಕ್ ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟಿಯರ್ಸ್‌ಗೆ, ಸ್ಮಗ್ಲರ್ಸಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಬೆಳೆದ ರೈತ ಮಾಲನ್ನು ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಅದರಿಂದ ಅವನಿಗೆ ಲಾಭ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಂಥವನಿಗೆ ಅನ್ನದ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಕಂಟ್ರೋಲ್ ಇಟ್ಟು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಿಂದ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗೆ ಹೋಗಕೂಡದು ಎಂದು ಮಾಡಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅವನಿಗೆ ಯಾವ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವೂ ಆಗುತ್ತಾ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗಾದಿಂದ ಒಂದು ದಿವಸಕ್ಕೆ 30-40 ಲಾರಿ ಬತ್ತ ಹೊರಗಡೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಲಹೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಹಾಗೆ ಹೋಗುವ ಲಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿದರೂ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಪರ್ಮಿಟ್ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಒಂದೇ ಪರ್ಮಿಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ 10-12 ಸಾರಿ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಲಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋಗುವಂತಹ ಬತ್ತ ಯಾವ ಸ್ಥಳವನ್ನು ಮುಟ್ಟುತ್ತದೆಯೋ ಅವರಿಂದ ಒಂದು ರಸೀತಿಯನ್ನು ತರುವಂತೆ ಕಟ್ಟುನಿಟ್ಟಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ಆಜ್ಞೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಲಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋಗುವಂತಹ ಆಹಾರ ಪದಾರ್ಥ ಯಾವ ಡೆಸ್ಟಿನೇಷನ್ ಮುಟ್ಟುತ್ತದೆ, ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ವಿನಿಯೋಗವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಲಾರಿಯವರು ರುಜುವಾತು ತಂದು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಆ ರೀತಿ ಅವರು ತಂದು ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಅದನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಹೋದರೆ ಯಾವ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವೂ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈಗ ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗಾದಿಂದ ಬತ್ತ ಸೌತ್ ಕೆನರಾ ಮತ್ತು ಕೇರಳಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಹೊರಗಡೆ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಕಡೆಗಳಿಗೂ ಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆಯೆಂದು ಅನೇಕರು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅಂತೂ ಮೈಸೂರು ದೇಶದ ಒಳಗಡೆ, ಒಂದು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಿಂದ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗೆ ಸಾಗಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಕಂಟ್ರೋಲ್ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದರೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಆಮೇಲೆ ಮೂವ್‌ಮೆಂಟಿನ ಕಂಟ್ರೋಲ್ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಆಹಾರ ಧಾನ್ಯವನ್ನು ನಿಯಮಿತ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಟಿ. ಶಾಮಯ್ಯ ಗೌಡ)

1967ನೆಯ ಇಸವಿಯ ಆದೇಶವನ್ನು ಹೊರಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಆದೇಶದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಆಹಾರ ಧಾನ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ನಿಯಮಿತ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಗಳಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧಿಕೃತ ಏಜೆಂಟರುಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುವುದು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈಗ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಲೆವಿ ಸಿಸ್ಟಮ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಆಹಾರ ಧಾನ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ರೆಗ್ಯುಲೇಟೆಟ್ ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ನಿಯಮಿತ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಗಳಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧಿಕೃತ ಏಜೆಂಟರುಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಫುಡ್ ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಷನ್‌ನವರು ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಲೆವಿ ಸಿಸ್ಟಂ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಮಾತ್ರ ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದನ್ನು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡುವಾಗ ವಿವರಣೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಆಮೇಲೆ ಅತ್ಯವಶ್ಯ ಸರಕುಗಳ ಮತ್ತು ಬೇರೆ ಆಹಾರ ವಸ್ತುಗಳ ಬೆಲೆಗಳ ಏರಿಳಿತಗಳನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸುವ ನಿಮಿತ್ತವಾಗಿಯೂ, ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಿಗಳ, ಲಾಭಕೋರರ ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವ ಸಲುವಾಗಿಯೂ ಹತ್ತಿ ಬಟ್ಟೆ, ಶಿಶುಗಳ ಆಹಾರ, ಖಾದ್ಯ ತೈಲ, ವನಸ್ಪತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಬೇರೆ ಕೆಲವಾರು ಅತ್ಯವಶ್ಯ ಸರಕುಗಳನ್ನು ನ್ಯಾಯವಾದ ಬೆಲೆಗೆ ಮಾರುವಂತೆ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಆದೇಶ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ, ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಗಾರರು ಕೂತಿರುವುದು ಲಾಭಕ್ಕಾಗಿ. ಇಂಥಾ ಆದೇಶದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಅವರು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಮಾಡುವುದಾದರೆ ಅವರು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರವನ್ನು ಏತಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ? ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಇಂಥಾ ಆದೇಶಗಳು ಸರಿಹೋಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈಗ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳ ಬೆಲೆಗಳು ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಿವೆ. ಒಂದೊಂದೂ ಇಳಿಯುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಇನ್ನು ಎರಡು ಮೂರು ತಿಂಗಳುಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಏರಲೂ ಬಹುದು. ಆದರೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಏನು ಬಫರ್ ಸ್ಟಾಕ್ ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಅದನ್ನು ಅವರು ಕ್ರಮಪ್ರಕಾರವಾಗಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ನಮ್ಮ ಮಲೆನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಲೇವಿ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ವರ್ಷ ಬೆಳೆ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಶ್ಯಾನುಭೋಗರಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಪಟೇಲರಿಲ್ಲದೆ, ಪಹಣಿ ಬರೆಯಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ನೋಡಿ ಆ ಪ್ರಕಾರವಾಗಿ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಬಲಾತ್ಕಾರವಾಗಿ ವಸೂಲು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಉದ್ಯಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ವಿಚಾರ. ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಟೆಕ್ನಿಕಲ್ ಸ್ಕೂಲುಗಳು ಅನೇಕ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇವೆ. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಇನ್ನೂ ಸೇರುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಒಂದು ಸಲ ನಾನು, ಹಿಂದೆ ಪಾಸ್ ಆದವರಿಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ಕೆಲಸ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿದೆಯೋ ಎಂದು ವಿಚಾರಿಸಿದರೆ, ಸುಮಾರು ಮೂರು ಸಾವಿರದಿಂದ, ನಾಲ್ಕು ಸಾವಿರದ ವರೆಗೆ ಡಿಪ್ಲೊಮಾ ಮತ್ತು ಸರ್ಟಿಫಿಕೇಟ್ ಕೋರ್ಸು ಮಾಡಿದವರು ನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗಸ್ಥರಾಗಿ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದು ಬಂತು. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಏನಾದರೂ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ ? ಇನ್ನೂ ಇಂಥ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸ್ಕಾಲರ್‌ಶಿಪ್ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಏನು ಪ್ರಯೋಜನ ? ಹೋಗಲಿ, ಇಂಥ ಟೆಕ್ನಿಕಲ್ ಸ್ಕೂಲುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಸಾಗಿ ಬಂದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳನ್ನು ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿಸೋಣ ಎಂದರೆ, ಅವರು ಯಾವುದಕ್ಕೂ ಲಾಯಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ. ಅನೇಕರಿಗೆ ಆಟೋಮೊಬಾಯಿಲ್ ಡಿಪ್ಲೋಮಾ ಕೋರ್ಸ್ ಪಾಸ್ ಆದವರಿಗೆ ಕಾರ್ಬರೇಟರ್ ಬಿಚ್ಚುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಂಜಿನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಬರೇಟರ್ ಸಿಸ್ಟಮ್ಮೋ, ಡೀಸಿಲ್ ಸಿಸ್ಟಮ್ಮೋ ಎಂಬುದು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರು ಹೇಗೆ ಪಾಸಾಗಿ ಬಂದರೋ, ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯ ತರಬೇತಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೋ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ, ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಅವರನ್ನು ಉದ್ಯೋಗಗಳಿಗೆ ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡಿದಂತಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ಕಮ್ಯೂನಿಸ್ಟ್ ಟೆಂಡೆನ್ಸಿ ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಉಂಟು ಮಾಡಿದ ಹಾಗೆ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಇನ್ನು ಮೇಲಾದರೂ ಅವರಿಂದ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನ ಪಡೆಯುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡದೆ ಹೋದರೆ, ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಮಾಡಿದ ಖರ್ಚು ವ್ಯರ್ಥವಾದಂತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇವತ್ತು ಡಿಪ್ಲೋಮಾ ಕೋರ್ಸು, ಸಿವಿಲ್ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರಿಂಗ್ ಕೋರ್ಸು, ಮೆಕ್ಯಾನಿಕಲ್ ಕೋರ್ಸು ಮಾಡಿದವರು ಕೆಲಸ ಕೊಡಿ ಎಂದು ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಲೇತ್ ಹ್ಯಾಂಡ್ಲ್ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆಯೋ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದರೆ, ನನಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಒಂದು ಟ್ರ್ಯಾಕ್ಟರ್ ರಿಪೇರಿ, ಒಂದು ಮೇಶೀನ್ ರಿಪೇರಿ ಮಾಡಲೂ ಯಾರೂ ಸಿಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಪಂಪ್ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಹಾಳಾದರೆ, ಅದನ್ನು ನಾವು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿಗೆ ತರಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಇವತ್ತು ಅವರು ಯಾವ ಕೋರ್ಸುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಸಾದುದು ? ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಇದನ್ನು ತೀವ್ರವಾಗಿ ಗಮನಿಸಬೇಕು. ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಇದ್ದರೆ, ಅದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಮುಚ್ಚುವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದೆಂದು ನಾನು ಭಾವಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ, ಒಬ್ಬ ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಕಲ್ ಕೋರ್ಸು ಆದವನನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಪೆಟ್ರೋಲ್ ಬಂಕಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ಕ್ಲಾರ್ಕ್ ಕೆಲಸವಾದರೂ ಕೊಡಿ ಎಂದು

ಕೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಂದರೆ ಅವರ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಏನು ಬೇಕು ಅಂಥದನ್ನು ಕಲಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಮತ್ತು ಇಂಥ ಟೆಕ್ನಿಕಲ್ ಸ್ಕೂಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು.

ಇನ್ನು ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸದ ವಿಚಾರ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಚರ್ಚೆಯಾಯಿತು. ಆದರೆ ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿಗೆ ನಾವು ನಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳಿಸಿ, ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಹಣ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾ ಇರುವಾಗ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಏನು ಅನೀತಿ ನಡೆದರೂ ನಾವು ಅದನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಕೂಡದು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ, ಅದು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದ ವಿಚಾರ. ಅದನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಮತ್ತು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರಲಿಕ್ಕೂ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದರೆ ಅದು ಬಹಳ ಕಷ್ಟ. ಮತ್ತೆ ಕೆಲವರಿಂದ ನಾನು ಕೇಳಿದೆ ನೇಮಕದ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಆಫ್ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಪರ್ಟ್ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟು ಕೊಡುವುದು. ಸಿಂಡಿಕೇಟ್, ಸೆನೇಟಿಗೆ ಚರ್ಚೆಗೆ ಆಸ್ಪದವಿಲ್ಲ, ಅದು ಕಾನ್‌ಫಿಡೆನ್‌ಶಿಯಲ್ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟು ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದು ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಅದು ಎಷ್ಟು ಕಾನ್‌ಫಿಡೆನ್‌ಶಿಯಲ್ ಆಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಕೇವಲ ವೈಸ್ ಚಾನ್ಸಲರ್ ತಮ್ಮ ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಬಂದಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಏನಾದರೂ ಇರೆಗ್ಯುಲಾರಿಟಿ ಆದರೆ ಅದು ಚರ್ಚೆಗೆ ಬಾರದೆ ಇದ್ದರೆ, ಬಹಳ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಏನಾದರೂ ರೂಲ್ಸ್ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಮಾಡುವುದಾಗಲಿ, ಮುಂದೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರದೆ ಹೋದರೆ ಅದು ತಪ್ಪಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಮತ್ತು ನಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳಿಸುವುದೂ ತಪ್ಪಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ವಿ. ಆಂಜನಪ್ಪ.—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಅವರಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಅದು ಸೀಕ್ರೆಟ್ ಅಷ್ಟೆ. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ಮೊನ್ನೆ ಯಾವುದೋ ಒಂದು ನೇಮಕ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಅದರ ಫಲಿತಾಂಶ ಬೀದಿ ಬೀದಿಯಲ್ಲೂ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ನನಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಟಿ. ರಾಮಯ್ಯಗೌಡ.—ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದು ಅಟಾನಮಸ್ ಆಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಇರೆಗ್ಯುಲರ್ ಏನಾದರೂ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಹೇಳಲೇಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರು ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರೀಡಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗಾಗಿ ಮೈಸೂರು ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹಣ ಒದಗಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯರು ಅದರ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. 19 ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಈಗ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವುದು ಏನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದನ್ನು ಒಂದೊಂದು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗೆ ಇಷ್ಟೊಂದು ಹಂಚಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡರೆ ಅದು ಏನೂ ಸಾಲದು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬೇಕು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಸಹಾಯ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಕುಟುಂಬ ಯೋಜನೆ. ಇದು ಬರಬರುತ್ತಾ ಎಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡಿದರೂ ಭಾಷಣ, ಎಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡಿದರೂ ಸಪ್ತಾಹ. ಇದನ್ನು ಡಾಕ್ಟರುಗಳ, ಮುಖಂಡರಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕೇಳಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಹೊರತು, ಇದು ಬೋರ್ಡುಗಳ ಮುಖಾಂತರ, ಮೆರವಣಿಗೆಯ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ಮಾಡುವುದು ನನಗೆ ಅಷ್ಟು ಸೂಕ್ತವಾಗಿ ಕಾಣಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ಈ ಲೂಪ್ ಯಾರೋ ಒಬ್ಬರು ಹಾಕಿಸಿಕೊಂಡರು. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಅಡ್ವೈಸ್ ಯಾರೂ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರು ಗರ್ಭಿಣಿಯಾದರು. ಸರಿ, ಈಗ ಅವರೇ, ಪ್ರಚಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊರಟು, ಇದರಿಂದ ಏನೂ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ನಾವು ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾವಿರಾರು ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ತಪ್ಪಾಗಲಾರದು.

ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಇಲ್ಲಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಂದೆರಡು ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುವಾಗ ಹೈ ಯೀಲ್ಡಿಂಗ್ ವೆರೈಟಿಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಬೆಳೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಸುಧಾರಿಸಿದ ಬೀಜಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವಾಗ ಅವನ್ನು ಮೊದಲಿಗೆ ಟೆಸ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡಿಸಿ ಆ ನಂತರ ಅದನ್ನು ಪ್ರಯೋಗ ಮಾಡಲು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಬಹಳ ತೊಂದರೆಗಳಾಗುತ್ತವೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಮಲೆನಾಡು ಸೀಮೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಉತ್ತಮವಾದ ಭತ್ತದ ಬೆಳೆ ಬರುವ ಜಾಗಗಳು ಎಂದು ಇದ್ದರೂ ಈ ಸಾರಿ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿ ಫಸಲು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಕೇವಲ ಶೇಕಡಾ ಮೂವತ್ತರಷ್ಟು ಕೂಡ ಕೆಲವು ಕಡೆ ಪೈರು ಬರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದರಿಂದ ದೇಶದ ರೈತ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಬಹಳ ನಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆ. ಹೋದವರ್ಷ ನಾವು ಬೇಸಿಗೆ ಬೆಳೆ ಮಾಡಿದೆವು. ಅದು ಬಹಳ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಬಂತು. ಆದರೆ ಅದರಂತೆ ಈ ಸಾರಿ ಕೂಡ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ಕಡೆ ಅನೇಕ ಭಾಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಬೆಳೆ ಬರದೇ ಜನಗಳು ಬಹು ತೊಂದರೆ ಪಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮಲೆನಾಡು ಭಾಗಗಳಾದ ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ, ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಗಳೂರು ಇನ್ನಿತರ ಭಾಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ನಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವೇನು ಎಂದು ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದರೆ ಅವರು ಜುಲೈ ತಿಂಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಮೊದಲು ನಾಟಿ ಹಾಕಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು ಎಂದು ಈಗ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಮಾಡದೇ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಒಂದು ಕಡೆ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರು ಬೆಳೆ ಬಹು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಟಿ. ಶಾಮಯ್ಯ ಗೌಡ)

ಎಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡದಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಚಾರ ಭಾಷಣ ಮಾಡುವುದನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಕಡೆಯಲ್ಲೂ ಜನರು ಇಂತಹ ಒಳ್ಳೇ ಸುಧಾರಿತ ಬೀಜಗಳನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಮಾಡಿದರು ಆದರೆ ಅವರು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಡೈರೆಕ್ಷನ್ ಕೊಡದೇ ಇದ್ದುದರಿಂದ ಅನೇಕ ಕಡೆ ಬೆಳೆಗಳು ನಾಶವಾಗಿ ನಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆ. ನಾವೂ ಕೂಡ ಇವರ ಭಾಷಣಗಳನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿ ಸುಮಾರು ಒಂದು ಎಕರೆಗೆ 40 ಪಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಬಂದರೂ 50 ಎಕರೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎಂದರೆ ಸುಮಾರು 1500 ರಿಂದ 2000 ಪಲ್ಲದಷ್ಟು ಭತ್ತ ಬರಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ಭಾವಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ನಾವು ಬೀಜಗಳನ್ನುಪಯೋಗಿಸಿದೆವು. ಆದರೆ ಶೇಕಡಾ 20ರಿಂದ 30ರಷ್ಟು ಫಸಲೂ ಬರದೇ ನಮಗೆ ಬಹಳ ನಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರು ಮೊದಲು ಅವರ ಫಾರಂನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಯೋಗ ಮಾಡಿ ಅದರ ಅನುಭವದ ಮೇಲೆ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಬೀಜಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಸರಿಯಾದ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶನ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಸಣ್ಣಪುಟ್ಟ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರು ಸರಿಯಾದ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶನ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ನನಗೂ ಕೂಡ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಚರ್ಚೆ ಮಾಡಿದಾಗ ಜೂನು ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬೀಜಗಳನ್ನುಪಯೋಗಿಸಿ ನಾಟಿ ಹಾಕಿಸಿದ್ದರೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಬೆಳೆ ಬರುತ್ತಿತ್ತು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ನಾನು ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರಿಗೆ ಸಲಹೆ ಕೊಡುವುದು, ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ಸುಧಾರಿತವಾದ ಬೀಜಗಳನ್ನು ತರುವಾಗ ಅದನ್ನು ಪ್ರಯೋಗ ಮಾಡಿ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ರೈತನಿಗೂ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುವಂತೆ ತೀವ್ರ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಅವರು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಈ ಸಾರಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ನಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆ. ಹೊಸ ನಮೂನೆ ಬೀಜಗಳು ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಬರುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಇವನ್ನೂ ಕೂಡ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಲು ಅನುಕೂಲ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡುವುದು ಅಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಸಾರಿ ಮೇಜ್ ಬಹಳ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಇದು ಪರವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಭತ್ತದ ಬೆಳೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಬರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಅಸಹಾಯಕತೆಯೇ ಕಾರಣ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಬೀಜಗಳನ್ನು ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ಟೆಸ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡಿಸಿ ಅನಂತರ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಹಂಚುವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಆದರೆ ಈಗ ಇದನ್ನು ಟೆಸ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡಲು ಗ್ರಾಮ ಸೇವಕರನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲಲ್ಲಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಅನುಭವ ಸಾಲದು. ಇದರಿಂದ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಹಿಂದೆ ಇದೇ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಾಜುಯೇಟ್ ಆದ ಆಗ್ರಿಕಲ್‌ಚರಲ್ ಡೆಮಾನ್‌ಸ್ಟ್ರೇಟರುಗಳು ಎಂದು ಇದ್ದರು. ಅವರುಗಳು ಅಲ್ಲಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋಗಿ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಬೀಜಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಉತ್ತಮವಾದ ಬೆಳೆ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಈಗ ಅವರ ಬದಲಿಗೆ ಗ್ರಾಮಸೇವಕರನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಜನತೆಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪ್ರಯೋಜನ ದೊರಕುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದೇನಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದರೆ, ಹೊಸ ವೈದ್ಯರಿಗಿಂತ ಹಳೇ ರೋಗಿಯೇವಾಸಿ ಎಂಬಂತಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರು ಹಿಂದೆ ಇದ್ದಂತಹ ಡೆಮಾನ್‌ಸ್ಟ್ರೇಟರುಗಳನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲಲ್ಲಿ ನೇಮಿಸುವುದು ಉಚಿತ ಎಂದು ಸಲಹೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇವರಿಗೆ ಒಂದೊಂದು ಪ್ಲಾಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು 50) ಎಕರೆಗಳಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಎಂದು ಹಿಂದೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಎಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಿ ನೀರಿನ ಸೌಕರ್ಯ ಸಿಗುತ್ತದೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಡೆಮಾನ್‌ಸ್ಟ್ರೇಟರುಗಳು ಹೋಗಿ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ದಾರಿ ತೋರಿಸಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಬೆಳೆ ಬೆಳೆಯಲು ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ಈಗಲೂ ಮಾಡಲು ಸರಕಾರ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಇದ್ದರೆ ರೈತರು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಬೆಳೆ ಬೆಳೆಯಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಬೆಳೆ ಬೆಳೆಯಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಈಗ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವಾಗ ತಾವು ಈಗ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಸೇವಕರುಗಳನ್ನು ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಇದರಿಂದ ಆ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

5-15 P.M.

ಸರಕಾರದವರು ಹೆಬ್ಬಾಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಧಾರವಾಡಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಗ್ರಿಕಲ್ಚರ್ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳು ಎಂದು ತೆರೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಇದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಆದರೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರು ಹಳ್ಳಿಯೊಳಗೆ ಇದ್ದು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿ ಬೆಳೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಆಸೆಯಿಂದ ಇರುತ್ತಾರೋ ಅಂತಹವರಿಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಸೀಟುಗಳು ಸಿಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಕೇವಲ ಉದ್ಯೋಗದ ಆಸೆ ಇರುವವರಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಸೀಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಈಚೆಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಬಳಗಳನ್ನೂ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಿಂದ ಬರುವ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ಸಿಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಇಂಜಿನೀಯರಿಂಗು ಹಾಗು ಇತರ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳನ್ನು ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಮಾಡುವಂತೆ ಅಗ್ರಿಕಲ್‌ಚರು ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳನ್ನೂ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ

ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಲೇ ಇದ್ದೇವೆ. ಈಗ ಧಾರವಾಡ ಹಾಗೂ ಹೆಬ್ಬಾಳದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಡುಗರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಇರುವಾಗ ಮಲೆನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಅಗ್ರಿಕಲ್ಚರು ಕಾಲೇಜನ್ನು ತೆರೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಕಾರ ಏಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ? ನಮ್ಮ ಮಲೆನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಭತ್ತ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ, ತೆಂಗು ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ ಅಡಕೆ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ ಸಾರಿ ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಅಗ್ರಿಕಲ್ಚರು ಕಾಲೇಜು ತೆರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಇತ್ತು. ಅದು ಇನ್ನೂ ಆಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರಕಾರ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಸರ್ ಮಿರ್ಜಾರವರು ದಿವಾನರಾಗಿದ್ದ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ Shimoga is the granary of the State ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರು. ಇಂತಹ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಅಗ್ರಿಕಲ್ಚರು ಕಾಲೇಜನ್ನು ಇನ್ನೂ ತೆರೆಯಲು ಸರಕಾರ ಹಿಂದು ಮುಂದು ನೋಡುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕಾಫಿ ಪ್ಲಾಂಟರುಗಳ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕಾಫಿ ಪ್ಲಾಂಟರುಗಳ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ವ್ಯವಸಾಯವನ್ನು ಸುಧಾರಿತ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳಸಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಆಸೆಯಿಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅಡಕೆ ಬೆಳೆ ಬೆಳೆಯುವವರೂ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವರೆಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ವಿಧ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸ ಮಾಡಲು ಒಂದು ಅಗ್ರಿಕಲ್ಚರಲ್ ಕಾಲೇಜನ್ನು ಈ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಕಾಲೇಜು ನಮ್ಮ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತೆ ಎಂದು ಇದ್ದದ್ದನ್ನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಗಾಂಜೀ ವೀರಪ್ಪನವರು ದಾವಣಗೆರೆಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬಿಟ್ಟರು. ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಕಾಲೇಜು ಒಂದನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗೆ ಕೊಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಮನಸ್ಸು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಇದುವರೆಗೆ ಕೊಡದಿರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಏನು ತೊಂದರೆ ಬಂದಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಕೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಯಾವ ಪ್ರದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಮೊದಲು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇಕಡ 80 ರಷ್ಟು ರೈತರಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿರುವಾಗ, ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಕಾಲೇಜಿಗೆ ರೈತರ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಂತಹವರನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಕಾಲೇಜಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹೆಬ್ಬಾಳ ಮತ್ತು ಧಾರವಾಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದೊಂದು ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಿವೆ. ಇವು ಸಾಲದು. ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಕಾಲೇಜನ್ನು ಬರುವ ವರ್ಷದಿಂದ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ದೇಶದ ಹಿತದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದಾಗುತ್ತದೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ವಿ. ಆಂಜನಪ್ಪ.—ನಾನು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗೂ ಒಂದೊಂದು ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಕಾಲೇಜನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ತಾವೇನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೀರಿ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಟಿ. ಶಾಮಯ್ಯಗೌಡ.—ಕೊಡಲಿ, ಸಂತೋಷ. ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗಾಕ್ಕೆ ಏತಕ್ಕೆ ಮೊದಲ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನಂದರೆ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ರೀತಿಯ ಬೆಳೆಗಳನ್ನೂ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಮೊದಲು ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಕಾಲೇಜನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆವು, ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಭದ್ರಾವತಿ ಎರಡು ನಗರಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಜನರಲ್ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳಿವೆ. ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ ಜನರಲ್ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 600 ಬೆಡ್‌ಗಳಿವೆ. ಆದರೆ ನಮಗೆ ಸಿಗಬೇಕಾದ ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಕಾಲೇಜು ದಾವಣಗೆರೆಗೆ ಹೋಯಿತು. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಈಗ ಒಂದು ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಕಾಲೇಜನ್ನಾದರೂ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಿರುವುದು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ಬಿ. ಪಾಟೀಲ್ (ನಾಮನಿರ್ದೇಶ ಹೊಂದಿದವರು).—ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗಕ್ಕೆ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಕಾಲೇಜನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ರೈತರ ಮಕ್ಕಳೇ ಬಂದು ಸೇರುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎನ್ನುವ ಗ್ಯಾರಂಟಿಯಾದರೂ ಏನಿದೆ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಟಿ. ಶಾಮಯ್ಯ ಗೌಡ.—ನಮ್ಮ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇಕಡ 75 ರಷ್ಟು ಜನ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರತರಾದವರು ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ತರಹದ ಬೆಳೆಗಳೂ ಸಹ ನಮ್ಮ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ರೀಸರ್ಚ್ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ, ಪರಿಶೋಧನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಕ್ಕ ಅವಕಾಶವಿದೆ. ನಮ್ಮದು ಮಲೆನಾಡು. ನಮ್ಮ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಪಕ್ಕದಲ್ಲೇ ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಗಳೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಿದೆ. ಅದೂ ಸಹ ಮಲೆನಾಡು ಪ್ರದೇಶ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಫಿ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ತೆಂಗಿನಕಾಯಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅಡಿಕೆ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇಕಡ 75 ರಷ್ಟು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜಾತಿಯ ಅಡಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಕಾಲೇಜನ್ನು ತೆರೆದರೆ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲಿತ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ನೌಕರಿಗೆ ಹೋಗದೆ ತಮ್ಮ ತಮ್ಮ ಜಮೀನುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆಧುನಿಕ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಗಮನ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ರಾಯಚೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗೆ ಒಂದು ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಕಾಲೇಜನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಸಂತೋಷ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಇರಿಗೇಷನ್ ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟ್ ಇದೆ. ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಎರಡು ಬೆಳೆ ತೆಗೆಯಲು ಅನುಕೂಲವಿದೆ. ನಾನು ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗೆ ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಕಾಲೇಜನ್ನು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ, ಟೆಕ್ನಿಕಲ್ ಕಾಲೇ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಟಿ. ಶಾಮಯ್ಯ ಗೌಡ)

ಜನ್ನು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ, ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಅಂತಹ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳು ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟಿವೆ. ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಕಾಲೇಜು ಬಹಳ ಉಪಯುಕ್ತವಾದುದು, ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗೆ ಒಂದು ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಕಾಲೇಜನ್ನು ಕೊಡಿ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಿರುವುದು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಸೂರ್ಯನಾರಾಯಣ ಅಡಿಗ (ಸ್ಥಾನೀಯ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರೀ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ)—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗೆ ಒಂದು ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಕಾಲೇಜನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು, ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಬತ್ತ, ಅಡಿಕೆ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಅದೇ ನಮ್ಮ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕನ್ನಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡರೆ ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಎರಡರಷ್ಟು ಅಡಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಬತ್ತವನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕನ್ನಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗೂ ಒಂದು ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಕಾಲೇಜನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಟಿ. ಶಾಮಯ್ಯ ಗೌಡ.—ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಬತ್ತ ಮತ್ತು ಅಡಿಕೆ ಎರಡನ್ನೇ ಬೆಳೆಯುವುದು. ಬೇರೆ ಬೆಳೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಯುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದೇ ಜಾತಿಯ ಅಡಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದೇ ನಮ್ಮ ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ರೀತಿಯ ಬೆಳೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅಂದರೆ ಬತ್ತ, ಅಡಿಕೆ, ನೆಲಗಡಲೆ ಹತ್ತಿ ಮುಂತಾದವನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಮತ್ತು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜಾತಿಯ ಅಡಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕನ್ನಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದೊಂದು ಸಲ 200 ಇಂಚು ಮಳೆಯಾಗುವುದರಿಂದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ರೀತಿಯ ಬೆಳೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ನಮ್ಮ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಸುತ್ತಮುತ್ತಲ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಾದ ತರೀಕೆರೆ, ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ, ಸಾಗರ, ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಅಡಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಧಾರವಾಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಕಾಲೇಜನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಅದು ಸೆಮಿ ಮಲೆನಾಡು ಪ್ರದೇಶ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ರೀತಿಯ ಅನುಕೂಲಗಳೂ ಇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಸಿ. ಕುಬಸದ್ (ವಿಧಾನಸಭಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ).—ಧಾರವಾಡದಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಕಾಲೇಜು ಇದೆ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ರೀತಿಯ ಅನುಕೂಲಗಳೂ ಇವೆಯೆಂದು ತಾವು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೀರಿ. ಆದರೆ ಈಗ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನ ರೀಸರ್ಚ್ ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಟಿಟ್ಯೂಟನ್ನು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿಗೆ ಷಿಫ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿಯವರು ರೀಸರ್ಚ್ ಇನ್ಸ್ಟಿಟ್ಯೂಟನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹಣವಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಧಾರವಾಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಯಿತೋ ಅಥವಾ ಅನಾನುಕೂಲವಾಯಿತೋ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಾವೇ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ವೈ. ಎಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ್ (ಪದವೀಧರರ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ).—ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರತಕ್ಕವರು ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಕಾಲೇಜಿಗೆ ಸೇರಲು ಬಂದರೆ ಅಂತಹವರಿಗೆ ಮೊದಲ ಪ್ರಿಫರೆನ್ಸ್ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ತಾವು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೀರಿ. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಯೋಗ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಭೂಮಿ ಇರುವವರು ಕಾಲೇಜಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ, ಅಂತಹವರ ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಸ್ವಾಧೀನ ಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರಲ್ಲಾ, ಆಗ ಏನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು !

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಟಿ. ಶಾಮಯ್ಯಗೌಡ.—ಒಬ್ಬ ತಂದೆಗೆ ನಾಲ್ಕಾರು ಮಕ್ಕಳಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಒಬ್ಬ ಮಗ ಕಾಲೇಜಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದರೆ ಉಳಿದವರು ಜಮೀನನ್ನು ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ.

Sri JIVARAJ HIRACHAND SHAW (Legislative Assembly Constituency).—Sugarcane research is transferred from Dharwar to Mandya.

Sri VENKANAGOWDA SIDDANAGOWDA (Local Authorities' Constituency). I wish that agriculture is one and research is another. We are already having two agricultural colleges. As things stand today, graduates coming out are finding it very difficult to get employment and all of them are not inclined to go back to the land. There are 17 Farmers' Training Schools and one tarining school is started in Gangavadi. In addition to this, if there is a problem of any crop research, the university is specially created to enhance the research efficiency and any research on any crop can be taken up by the university as a

special case according to the requirement of the farmers. There may be farmers' training schools which may be under the Taluk Development Boards. If Sri Shamaiah Gowda feels that there should be another Agricultural College at this moment, I respectfully say that sufficient provision has been made and schemes have been evolved to train sons of farmers and there is not much need for another Agricultural College.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಟಿ. ಶಾಮಯ್ಯ ಗೌಡ.— ನಾನು ಅಡಿಕೆ ರೀಸರ್ಚ್ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆನು. ರೀಸರ್ಚ್ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ನಡೆಸಿದರೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಉಂಟಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ಇರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಅಗ್ರಿಕಲ್ಚರಲ್ ಕಾಲೇಜಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ ಮಾಡಿ ಆ ನಂತರ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರತರಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ನನ್ನ ಮಗನನ್ನು ಅಗ್ರಿಕಲ್ಚರಲ್ ಕಾಲೇಜಿಗೆ ಕಳಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಅವನಿಗೆ ಸೀಟು ಸಿಕ್ಕಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವನನ್ನು ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಕಾಲೇಜಿಗೆ ಹಾಕಬೇಕಾಯಿತು. ಇವನಿಗೆ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ಇದೆ. ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಸ್ಟೂಡೆಂಟ್ ಆದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಫೈನಲ್ ಇಯರ್ ಎಗ್ಜಾಮಿನೇಷನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ವಹಿಸಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಸ್ವತಃ ಟ್ರ್ಯಾಕ್ಟರ್ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಯಾರಿಗೆ ಇಷ್ಟ ಇದೆ ಅಂಥವರು ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರತರಾದರೆ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ರೀಸರ್ಚ್ ಸೆಂಟರ್ ಮಾಡಲು ಎಲ್ಲ ಅನುಕೂಲವಿದೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಈ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಬೇರೆ ಕಡೆ ಇದನ್ನು ಮಾಡಕೂಡದು ಎಂದು ಇದರ ಅರ್ಥವಲ್ಲ.

ಇನ್ನು ಅರಣ್ಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಈಗ ಹೇಳದೆ ಮುಂದೆ ಬಜೆಟ್ಟಿನ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಂಪತ್ತು ಅರಣ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಾನು ಅನೇಕ ಸಲ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ. 'ಘರ್ ತೋಡಕೇ ಮಂಟಪ್ ಬನಾವ್' ಎಂದು ಒಂದು ಗಾದೆ ಮಾತು ಇದೆ. ಮನೆ ಒಡೆದು ಮಂಟಪ ಮಾಡಿದನು ಎಂದು ಇದರ ಅರ್ಥ. ಮಲೆನಾಡು ಫಾರೆಸ್ಟ್ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಅಣೆಕಟ್ಟು ಕಟ್ಟುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ, ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ ಲೈನ್ಸ್ ಎಳೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಕಾಡು ಕಡಿಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಫಾರೆಸ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಂದಿ, ಮತ್ತಿ ಹೊನ್ನೆ ಮುಂತಾದ ಒಳ್ಳೇ ಮರಗಳನ್ನು ಕಡಿದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕಾಡು ಬೆಳೆಸುವುದನ್ನು ಅರಣ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳೆಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಒಂದು ಮಾತು ಒತ್ತಾಯ ಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಲು ಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಕಾಡು ಕಡಿಯುವುದರಿಂದ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ನೀರು ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಕಾಡು ಕಡಿದು ಯುಕಲಿಪ್ಟಿಸ್ ಮರಗಳನ್ನು ನೆಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮರಗಳು ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತವೆ. ಆದರೆ ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಡು ಇಲ್ಲವೋ ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಮರಗಳನ್ನು ಹಚ್ಚುವುದು ಅಗತ್ಯವಿದೆಯೋ ಅಂಥ ಮೈದಾನ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಮರಗಳನ್ನು ನೆಡಬೇಕು. ದೇವರು ಕೊಟ್ಟಂಥ ಕಾಡನ್ನು ಕಡಿದು ಮರಗಳನ್ನು ನೆಡುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಮೈದಾನ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಮರ ಕಡಿದು ನಾಟಾ ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಇಷ್ಟು ಹಣ ಬಂತು, ಇಷ್ಟು ಮರಗಳನ್ನು ನೆಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಬರಿ ಅಂಕಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವುದರಿಂದ ಏನೂ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಫಾರೆಸ್ಟ್ ಹಾಳು ಮಾಡುವುದನ್ನು ಕೂಡಲೇ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಬೇಕು. ಹಾಗೂ ಮಲೆನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಕಾಡು ಮಾಡುವುದೂ ಬೇಡ ಎಂದು ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಸಾಧನ ರಸ್ತೆಯ ವಿಚಾರ ಒಂದು ಮಾತು ಹೇಳಲು ಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಪಿ.ಡಬ್ಲ್ಯೂ.ಡಿ. ಯಿಂದ ಮಾಡಿದ ರಸ್ತೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಚೆಕ್ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ರಸ್ತೆ ಹಾಳಾಗಿ ದೇಶದ ಹಣ ವ್ಯರ್ಥವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಕಂಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟರರು ತಪ್ಪು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಕ್ರಿಮಿನಲ್ ಪ್ರಾಸಿಕ್ಯೂಷನ್ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಕಾನೂನು ಪಾರ್ಲಿಮೆಂಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದು ಬಂದಿದೆ. ರಸ್ತೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಹಣ ಖರ್ಚು ಆಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತೀರಿ ಮತ್ತು ದೇಶದ ಅಸೆಟ್ಸ್ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೀರಿ. ಆದರೆ ರಸ್ತೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಮೂರು ತಿಂಗಳು ಕೂಡ ಅದು ನಿಲ್ಲುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಹಿಂದೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ರಸ್ತೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಉಳಿಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ರಸ್ತೆ ರಚನೆ ಆ ನಂತರ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಗಮನ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ವ್ಯರ್ಥವಾಗಿ ಹಣ ವ್ಯಯ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಬೇಡ. ಹಿಂದೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡ ರಸ್ತೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಉಪೇಕ್ಷೆ ಮಾಡದೆ ಅದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರಕಾರ ಗಮನ ಕೊಡುವುದು ಅಗತ್ಯ.

ಇನ್ನು ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಹೇಳಿದರೂ ಸಾಲದು. ಈ ವರ್ಷದ ಬಜೆಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ಯಾಲನ್ಸ್ ಷೀಟ್ ನೋಡಿ ಬಜೆಟ್ ಚರ್ಚೆಯ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈ ರೀತಿ ರಸ್ತೆ ನ್ಯಾಷನಲೈಜೇಷನ್ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಬೇಡ. ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಕರಣ ಮಾಡುವುದಾದರೆ ಮದ್ರಾಸ್ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಿರುವಂತೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ದೂರವಿರುವ ಮಾರ್ಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಿ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಟಿ. ಶಾಮಯ್ಯಗೌಡ)

ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿರುವ ಬಸ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿ. ಸರಿಯಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆಡಳಿತವನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಿ ಲಾಭವನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಿ. 18 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಹಾಕಿರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನಮಗೆ ಏನು ಲಾಭ ಬರುತ್ತಿದೆ, ಎಷ್ಟು ಹಣ ವ್ಯಯವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂದು ನೋಡಬೇಕು. ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಕರಣ ಮಾಡಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನ ಏನಾದರೂ ಆಗಿದೆಯೇ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನೂ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

ರೀಜನಲ್ ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಅಥಾರಿಟಿ ಮತ್ತು ಆಫೀಸುಗಳಿವೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಮೊದಲು ರದ್ದು ಮಾಡುವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುವ ಅನ್ಯಾಯ ಮತ್ತು ಕರಪ್ಷನ್ ನೋಡಿ ನಾನು ಅನೇಕ ಸಾರಿ ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ, ಬಸ್ ಮಾರ್ಗಗಳನ್ನು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಕರಣ ಮಾಡಿ ಈ ಆಫೀಸುಗಳನ್ನು ರದ್ದು ಮಾಡಿ ಎಂದು. ಇದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡ ಹಾಗೆ ಕಾಣುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸದಸ್ಯರೆಂದರೆ ಡೆಪ್ಯುಟಿ ಕಮಿಷನರ್, ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರ್, ಡಿ. ಎಸ್. ಪಿ. ಮತ್ತು ಕೆಲವು ಖಾಸಗಿಯವರು. ಇಂಥ ರಸ್ತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಚಾರ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಡಿ. ಎಸ್. ಪಿ. ಅವರು ರಿಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕಮಿಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ಮಾರ್ಗಕ್ಕೆ ಬಸ್ ಪರ್ಮಿಟ್ ರೀಜನಲ್ ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಅಥಾರಿಟಿಯವರು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆಂದು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಸೆಕ್ರೆಟರಿಯ ವಿಷಯ ಹೇಳುವ ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಆದಷ್ಟು ಜಾಗ್ರತೆ ಎಲ್ಲ ಮಾರ್ಗಗಳನ್ನೂ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಕರಣ ಮಾಡಿ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಅಥವಾ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಉದ್ದವಾದ ಮಾರ್ಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಕರಣ ಮಾಡಿ, ಇಷ್ಟು ಮೈಲಿಗಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಕರಣ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಒಂದು ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಉಳಿದ ಮಾರ್ಗಗಳನ್ನು ಖಾಸಗಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಬಿಡಿ. ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ರಾಜ್ಯಕ್ಕೂ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಸಹಕಾರದ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಈಚೆಗೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ತನಿಖೆ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ, ಅಲ್ಲಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಎಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಿ ಮೋಸ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆಯೋ ಅಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ತೀವ್ರವಾದ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡರೆ, ತಪ್ಪಿತಸ್ಥರಿಗೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು. ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಹೋದರೆ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಟ್ಟ ಹೆಸರು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ, ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೂ ಕೂಡ ಕೆಟ್ಟ ಹೆಸರು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನೂ ಕೂಡ ಅನೇಕ ವರ್ಷಗಳು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಕೆಲವು ಸೊಸೈಟಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸೂಪರ್‌ಸೀಡ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ, ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಸಹಕಾರ ತತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ವಿರೋಧ, ಅಂಥ ಸೊಸೈಟಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಿಪಡಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಸರಿಪಡಿಸುವುದರೊಳಗಾಗಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ದುಡ್ಡು ತಿಂದು ಹಾಕಿರುವವರು ತಪ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅಕ್ರಮಗಳು ನಡೆಯುವಂಥ ಸೊಸೈಟಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸೂಪರ್‌ಸೀಡ್ ಮಾಡಿದರೂ ಚಿಂತೆ ಇಲ್ಲ, ನೂರಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲು ಹತ್ತು ಸೊಸೈಟಿಗಳು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ನಡೆದರೂ ಅದರಿಂದ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದಾಗುತ್ತದೆ; ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೂ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಹೆಸರು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಸೊಸೈಟಿಗಳು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ನಡೆದು, ಅವು ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಬರತಕ್ಕ ಅನುಕೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪೈಪೋಟಿಯಿಂದ ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ಮಾಡಲಿ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ತಪ್ಪಿಲ್ಲ. ಆಗ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಸ್ಥರೂ ಕೂಡ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆ ಹೊಂದಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಲಾಭಕ್ಕೆ ಆಸೆ ಪಡದೆ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಂತೆಯೇ ನಡೆದು ಅವರೂ ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

5-45 P.M.

ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಸೊಸೈಟಿಗಳ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ತೀವ್ರ ತನಿಖೆ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳುವಂತೆ ಸೂಚನೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ನಾನು ಅನೇಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರೂ ಅವರು ಗಮನ ಕೊಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಏನಾದರೂ ದೂರುಗಳು ಬಂದಾಗ ತಕ್ಷಣ ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವಂತೆ ಆಗಿಂದಾಗ್ಗೆ ಎಚ್ಚರಿಕೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿರಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಆಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಟ್ಟದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಿಗೆ ನನ್ನ ವಂದನೆಗಳನ್ನರ್ಪಿಸಿ, ನನ್ನ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

SRI JIVRAJ HIRACHAND SHAH.—Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Motion of Thanks moved by my hon. Friend Sri Adiga *in toto* because there is nothing in the Governor's Address which can be criticised.

In the matter of planning, the same ratio is being maintained.

In the case of Transport, 2,272 passenger vehicles are running and our Government has invested a capital of Rs. 18.65 crores and have earned a gross revenue of Rs. 14.56 crores. I think this is eommendable progress.

Coming to Education, there is commendable progress in this field also because whereas formerly there were only few primary schools, now there are thousands of primary schools. Several middle schools and colleges have also been started. Government has also made arrangements for giving mid-day meals to ehildren. This is indeed a commendable thing for which I compliment the Education Minister.

Coming to Rural Water Supply, out of 215 towns in the State, 118 towns have been provided with drinking water facilities. Nearly half the number of towns have been covered and I think this progress is commendable and our Government deserves to be complimented for it.

Again, in the field of Agriculture, there is vast progress. The area covered under high yielding varieties in 1967–68 was about 2.4 lakh acres and there is a programme to distribute 1.25 lakh tonnes of nitrogen in the form of artificial fertilizers and besides this there is production of 4.5 lakh tonnes of urban compost and 48 lakh tonnes of rural compost. This progress is also praiseworthy.

Our Government is trying its level best to intensify land reclamation and development work.

The State Agro-Industries Corporation has been established and the distribution of pumpsets and tractors has been entrusted to it. This scheme is also very essential.

Forests are a source of income. It is stated in the Address that afforestation is being done intensively and this programme has been intensified to cover an area of 4,40,000 acres with teak, soft-wood, cashew, rubber, linaloe, fuel and other species. Our Government is trying its level best to improve the source of income in this behalf and therefore there is nothing to be criticised.

In regard to Irrigation, 2.83 lakhs of acres have been covered. Our progress is much better when compared to other States. Of course there may be a lacuna, but it is very negligible.

Coming to the subject of Power, it is stated that during 1967–68, 800 villages will be electrified and about 12,000 pumpsets energised. It is further stated that the Electricity Board hopes to spend Rs. 9 crores on these works, and by the year 1968–69 it is expected that 7,689 villages would have been electrified and 78,612 irrigation pumpsets energised. Out of 25,000 villages, nearly one-third of the villages have been electrified. Therefore, the progress is very praiseworthy. We should support the Government instead of criticising it unnecessarily.

(SRI JIVRAJ HIRACHAND SHAH)

In regard to Communications, as against 13,783 miles of road in 1956 during the last three Plan periods, the road mileage has been doubled. If we look at the present map, 52,252 K.M. have been covered, which shows that we have made progress. They also intend to spend another Rs. 280 lakhs during 1968–69 on the construction of 80 miles of new roads and improvement of 200 miles of the roads in use, and 117 miles of roads will be asphalted. They have also programmed to construct 500 miles of rural roads and to complete 20 major bridges. Therefore the development is very praiseworthy.

In the case of Mines, our Government intend to exploit about 4 million tonnes of iron ore from Donimale range for export every year. Government is trying its level best to exploit all the economic sources. In spite of all these developments, the Opposition party always criticise the Government; let them do it, that is their look out.

The Governor, in his speech, has touched upon the achievements and also future planning. Therefore, there is nothing to be criticised.

I wish to say a few words in regard to the Mahajan Commission Report. When the Central Government is ready to accept Kutch award why not this award should be accepted as it is? Maharashtrians are playing tactics and are bringing pressure upon Central Ministers to have consensus about it, which creates doubt in our mind. They should not play such a game, because it is at the instance of Maharashtra that this Commission was appointed. Therefore, it should be accepted in t)to by both the Governments. I request the Government to bring pressure on the Central Government that once it has been accepted, it has to be accepted for ever as an award, and that there should be no room to reopen this matter. If it is reopened, other difficulties will be created. The Governor in his speech has stated that it should be accepted.

I feel that we should send a Resolution again that the Commission Report should be accepted as it is.

With these few words, I wholeheartedly support the Motion moved by my friend Sri K. Suryanarayana Adiga, and I thank the Chair for having given me an opportunity to express my views.

† ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಸಿ. ಕುಬಸದ.—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭಾಪತಿಗಳೇ; ಮಾನ್ಯ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರು ಮಾಡಿದ ಭಾಷಣಕ್ಕೆ ವಂದನೆಯನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಲು ಶ್ರೀ ಅಡಿಗರವರು ಒಂದು ಸೂಚನೆಯನ್ನು ಮಂಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಹೃತ್ಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ಸ್ವಾಗತಿಸಿ ಆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಲು ಇಷ್ಟಪಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಸುಮಾರು 20 ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಕಾರದವರು ಜನತೆಯ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷೆಗೆ ಮೀರಿ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ವಿಧಾನ ಸಭೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಧಾನ ಪರಿಷತ್ತಿನ ಸದಸ್ಯರು, ಸಹಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಜನರ ಪರವಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವವರು ಸರಕಾರದವರೇನು ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಜನತೆಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿ ಅದರ

ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಆಗಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಕಾರದಿಂದ ಮಾಡಿಸಿಕೊಡಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು.

ವೈಸ್ ಚೇರ್‌ಮನ್ (ಶ್ರೀ ಗಾಂಜಿ ವೀರಪ್ಪ).—ಈಗ ಸಭೆ ಮುಕ್ತಾಯವಾಗಿ ನಾಳೆಯದಿನ 9 ಗಂಟೆಗೆ ಸೇರುವುದು.

The House adjourned at Six of the Clock to meet again at Nine of the Clock on Saturday the 24th February 1968.

V-32 N68
N68.34-1.15
(B) 5081

WD 19205—GPB—600—6-6-68

MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Saturday, 24th February 1968.

The House met in the Council Chamber, Vidhana Soudha, Bangalore, at Nine of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN (SRI S. D. GAONKAR, LL.B.) in the Chair.]

STARRED QUESTIONS

(to which oral answers were given)

Enhancement of the Scales of Pay for the Teachers in the Colleges.

10. **Sri Y. S. PATIL** (Graduates' Constituency).—

Will the Minister for Education be pleased to state :—

(*a*) when was the first offer of the Government of India under the U.G.C. Scheme regarding the monetary assistance for enhancing the scale of pay for the teachers in the colleges and the Universities in the IV Plan Period made ;

(*b*) whether there is any proposal to enhance the scales of pay during the IV Plan Period, if so, when revision could be given effect to ?

A.—**Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA** (Minister for Education).—

(*a*) 7th April 1966.

(*b*) (1) Yes.

(2) Revision will be given effect to from 1st April 1966. The details regarding its implementation are being finalised in consultation with the Government of India.

ಶ್ರೀ ವೈ. ಎಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ತಾವು ಭಾರತ ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಯು.ಜಿ.ಸಿ.ಯವರು ಗೊತ್ತು ಮಾಡಿರುವ 300—600, 400—800, 600-1,000 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು ಮುಂತಾದ ಸ್ಕೇಲುಗಳೇನಿವೆ ಅವನ್ನೇ ಪ್ರಪೋಸ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರೋ ಅಥವಾ ಬೇರೆ ಪ್ರಪೋಸ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರೋ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರೊಫೆಸರ್ ಗ್ರೇಡ್ ಇದೆ, ಯು.ಜಿ.ಸಿ.ನವರು ಜೂನಿಯರ್ ಲೆಕ್ಚರರ್, ಸೀನಿಯರ್ ಲೆಕ್ಚರರ್ ಮುಂತಾದ ಮೂರು ದರ್ಜೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಅವರು ಪ್ರೊಫೆಸರ್ ಸ್ಕೇಲನ್ನು ವಜಾ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಪ್ರೊಫೆಸರ್ ಸ್ಕೇಲು ಇರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅದನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ನಾವು ಪ್ರಪೋಸ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ವೈ. ಎಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆ ದೊರೆತಿದೆಯೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಇನ್ನೂ ಇಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ವೈ. ಎಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಮತ್ತೆ ಆ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆದಿದ್ದೀರಾ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ರಿಮೈಂಡರ್ ಕಳಿಸಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ವೈ. ಎಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಮೈಸೂರು ಯುವರಾಜ ಕಾಲೇಜು ಮತ್ತು ಮಹಾರಾಜ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಗ್ರೇಡನ್ನೇ ಇಲ್ಲೂ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಏಕೆ ಕೇಳಲಿಲ್ಲ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಆ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳೇ ಬೇರೆ, ಅಂಡರ್ ಗ್ರ್ಯಾಜುಯೇಟ್ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳೇ ಬೇರೆ.

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—Does this implementation of the new scales of pay refer to all the Colleges—that is, the private managed colleges and Government Colleges and Colleges maintained by the Universities as well ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—Yes, Sir.

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—Now has it come to the notice of the Government that there is already variation between the scales of pay of the two Colleges under the Mysore University and these scales of pay do not apply to teachers of the other two colleges which are now in the other University in the State ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—Yes.

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—In what way is the Government going to solve the problem of having uniform scales of pay for those teachers with uniform qualifications and doing the work of a particular standard ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—We will give effect to the University scales of pay. We cannot take into consideration the scales of pay of Maharaja and Yuvaraja Colleges.

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—Is it the scales of pay as recommended by the Kothari Commission that are going to be implemented or is it the scales of pay that was formerly recommended by the University Commission that is going to be recommended ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—Those recommended by the University Commission.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—What is the speciality of the Maharaja's and Yuvaraja's colleges that they should get exceptional treatment whereas the Colleges of the other University should get lower scales of salary ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—With respect to the Maharaja's and Yuvaraja's Colleges, we have made it clear that we do not share any responsibility for putting their teaching staff on a higher cadre and that they have to implement the scales of pay out of their own resources.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Even granting that the Mysore University chooses a higher scale of salary, is not the educational set up at the higher levels going to be adversely affected by this element of discrimination, one University having higher scale of pay and the other University a lower scale of pay for whatever reasons ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—There is no discrimination. So far as the Teachers of Maharaja's and Yuvaraja's Colleges are concerned, some of them will take post-graduate classes also. Therefore, they will have to be treated on a different footing altogether.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Has it come to the notice of the Government that even those who are not handling the post-graduate classes in the Maharaja's and Yuvaraja's Colleges in the Mysore University, are being given the U.G.C. Scales of pay ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—Yes. Although some of them are not taking post-graduate classes, still they are given.

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—Have the Government brought to the notice of the University of Mysore that this kind of gesture on their part, whatever the reasons, has created discontent among the teaching staff of the other colleges on account of this variation in the scales of pay ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—We have, of course, pointed that out of the University but that cannot be a ground for agitation for the other teachers. What is given to the Maharaja's and Yuvaraja's Colleges may not be taken as standard for other colleges.

ಶ್ರೀ ವೈ. ಎಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಪ್ರೊಫೆಸರ್ ಗ್ರೇಡು ಯು. ಜಿ. ಸಿ.ನಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲದಿರುವಾಗ ಅದರ ಆವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಇತ್ತೇ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ಸ್ಕೇಲಿತ್ತು. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಅದನ್ನಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಆವಶ್ಯಕವೆಂದು ಕಂಡುಬಂತು.

Sri GANJI VEERAPPA.—When Government takes time to enhance the scales of pay to the level of the U. G. C., if the Maharaja's and Yuvaraja's Colleges have been given higher scales by the lead taken by the Mysore University in the matter, is it not a matter for appreciation that it has taken a lead ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—It is a matter of opinion. But I must say that it was a sort of hasty action on the part of the Mysore University..

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Are the Government aware that the Mysore University which raised funds for the celebration of its Golden Jubilee has diverted the collection earmarked for other purposes, for enhancing the scales of the salaries of Professors even without reference to the Government and against the wishes of the Government, when every pie is met by the Government, of course, out of fee income ? Is such a kind of thing contemplated at all ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—Of course, they ought not to have utilised that amount for this purpose.

Sri GANJI VEERAPPA.—Are Government aware that there are no conditions attached to the utilisation of the fund collected for celebration of Golden Jubilee ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—No conditions are attached. But it is not advisable to utilise the amount raised in connection with the Golden Jubilee.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Has this fact been brought to the notice of the donors at all, that this Fund is going to be utilised for giving higher scales of salary to the members of the University ? Are the Government aware that the University have declared their intention to divert the Golden Jubilee funds after its collection.

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—There is no specific condition that it should not be utilised for giving higher salaries to the teachers. But propriety required that they ought not have utilised that amount for this purpose.

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—Has it come to the notice of the Government that the donors and people who had paid towards the Golden Jubilee Funds of the Mysore University, specially in South Kanara, are terribly disappointed at these funds being used for day-to-day administration and not for permanent developments like extension work of the University, etc.?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—There may be some disappointment.

Sri GANJI VEERAPPA.—May I know whether the Government have received any protest from any one who has contributed for the fund that the funds are not utilised for a purpose other than for which collection was made ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—There might not have been protest. But the monies collected are in connection with the Golden Jubilee celebration and are meant for some permanent development work. There is no point in utilising that money for enhancing the scales of pay of the teaching staff.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Is the Government aware that at the meeting of the Senate, the members of the Senate have raised their protest in regard to this kind of thing ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—We are aware of that.

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—Is it not a fact that when an appeal was issued for subscriptions and donations to the Mysore University Golden Jubilee Fund, that this did not form part of the appeal and the Appeal was for the utilisation of funds only for establishing Chairs, scholarships and extension of faculties and all those things and not for enhancing the scales of pay ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—It is true.

ಶ್ರೀ ವೈ. ಎಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಭಾರತಸರಕಾರದವರು ನೀವು ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಪ್ರಪೋಸಲ್ ರಿಜೆಕ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಮುಂದೆ ನೀವು ಕೈಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಮಾರ್ಗವು ಯಾವುದು ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಯಾವರೀತಿ ಅವರು ಫೈನಲೈಜ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೋ ಆ ರೀತಿ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

Sri K. R. ACHAR.—In view of the fact that the hon'ble Minister himself has stated that the Mysore University have not properly utilised the money which was collected for the Golden Jubilee Funds.........

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—I have not stated so. I said, properiety required.

ಶ್ರೀ ವೈ. ಎಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಡಿಗ್ರಿ ಕಾಲೇಜು ಮತ್ತು ಇಂಟರ್‌ಮೀಡಿಯಟ್ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದೇ ತರಹ ಸ್ಕೇಲ್ ಅಪ್ಲೈ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಾ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಅಂಡರ್ ಗ್ರಾಜ್ಯುಯೇಟ್ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಿಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ಒಂದೇ ಸ್ಕೇಲು.

Sri K. R. ACHAR.—Will the Government take steps to see that such undesirable acts are not done ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—I have clearly stated that it was not appropriate that it should have been utilised. I do not say it was wrong.

ಶ್ರೀ ವೈ. ಎಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ 7ರಂದು ತಾವು ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮೈಸೂರು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯದ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಯು. ಜಿ. ಸಿ. ಗ್ರಾಂಟ್ ಬಂದಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಬಂದಿತ್ತು, ಕೆಲವು ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮೈಸೂರು ದೇಶದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಿಗೂ ಎಂದು ಬಂದಿತ್ತು, ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಮೈಸೂರು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಎಲ್ಲೂ ಹೇಳಿಲ್ಲ, ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಿಗೂ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದೆ.

Sri K. R. ACHAR.—At least the propriety can be questioned. That seems to be the opinion of the Government. If that is so, may I know whether the Goverment will take any steps to stop such things ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—This is not a matter which calls for serious steps.

Handing over money transaction from District and Taluk Treasuries to the State Bank

12. **Sri K. T. SHAMAIAH GOWDA** (Local Authorities' Constituency).—

Will the Minister for Finance, Planning and Industries be pleased to state:—

(*a*) whether there is any savings to the Government after the handing over of money transactions of District and Taluk Treasuries to the State Bank ;

(*b*) the percentage charges allowed to State Banks to handle the money transactions of the Government ;

(*c*) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that in view of the money transactions transferred to the State Banks much inconvenience and hardship is being experienced by the Public ;

(*d*) if so, the action taken by Government to minimise the inconvenience ?

A.—Sri B. D. JATTI (Minister for Food and Civil Supplies) [On behalf of SRI RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE (Minister for Finance, Planning and Industries)].—

(*a*) There is savings to Government after the cash transactions of District and Taluk Treasuries are transferred to Agency Banks. Consequent on the conversion of non-banking treasuries into banking ones the surplus staff found in such treasuries is retrenched. The risk in handling cash is also avoided.

(*b*) the State Banks conduct Government cash transactions free of cost and they do not charge any commission to Government on this account except for management of Public Debt.

(*c*) No such cases of inconvenience and hardship felt by the Public as a result of transfer of Government money transactions to State Banks, have come to the notice of Government and to ensure that there is no loss of public funds, necessary minimum procedure only has been prescribed.

(*d*) In veiw of above reply this does not arise. However the feasibility of reducing inconvenience consistent with the safety of Government funds is under the examination of Administrative Reforms Commission and Mysore Pay Commission.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಟಿ. ಶಾಮಯ್ಯಗೌಡ.—ತಾವು (ಎ) ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಹಾಗಾದರೆ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ ಟ್ರೆಜರಿ ಮತ್ತು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಟ್ರೆಜರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಸೇವಿಂಗ್ಸ್ ಆಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೀರಾ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ.—ಅದನ್ನು ಲೆಕ್ಕಾಚಾರ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಎಷ್ಟು ಸ್ಟ್ಯಾಫ್ ಇತ್ತೋ ಅದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಿದೆ, ಅದೆಲ್ಲಾ ಸೇವಿಂಗ್ಸ್ ಆಗಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಟಿ. ಶಾಮಯ್ಯಗೌಡ.—ಈಗ ಪರಾಫಗಳನ್ನೂ ಕೂಡ ಸ್ಟ್ಯಾಫ್ ಕೊಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ನಿಯಮಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಟ್ರೆಜರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ಯಾಷ್ ಹ್ಯಾಂಡಲ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಮುಂಚೆ ಯಾವ ರಿಸ್ಕ್ ಇತ್ತು ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ.—ಏನಾದರೂ ಅವರು ಸಣ್ಣ ಆಫೀಸರು, ಹೆಚ್ಚುಕಮ್ಮಿ ಆದರೆ ಬಹಳ ರಿಸ್ಕ್ ಇರುತ್ತಿತ್ತು, ಅದೇ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್‌ನಲ್ಲಾದರೆ ರಿಸ್ಕ್ ಯಾವುದೂ ಇಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ.—ಮೈಸೂರು ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಶಾಖೆ ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಇರುವ ಕಡೆ ಈ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಯಾರಿಗೆ ವಹಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಿ ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—They are working as agents of Reserve Bank and State Bank. One is the Baroda Bank the other is the State Bank of Mysore and the third is the State Bank of Hyderabad.

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—Is it the idea of the Government that ultimately all money transactions are made through State Banks and not through Treasuries ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—That is the policy of the Government of India and the State Government.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಟಿ. ಶಾಮಯ್ಯಗೌಡ.—ತಾವು 'ಬಿ' ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿರುವ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಆ ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ಡೆಟ್ ಮ್ಯಾನೇಜ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಮಾಡುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಖರ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಅಂತ ಗೊತ್ತೆ ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—I will give.

The rates are as prescribed (1) Half-yearly commission at the rate of Rs. 2,000 per crore per annum on the amount of public debt outstanding at the close of half year; (2) In addition to the charge of Rs. 2,000 per crore per annum, the banks shall charge the Government a fixed sum of Rs. 2, 000 a year on account of stock certificate (3) In addition to the above charges the banks shall charge to Government remuneration for the issue of new loans at the following rates: (2) a fee at the rate of Rs. 1,000 per crore of new issues with a minimum of Rs. 1,000 in respect of each loan (b) other incidental charges like postage, etc.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ.—ಖಜಾನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದ ಕೆಲಸಗಾರರನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದು ಹಾಕಿದ್ದೀರಲ್ಲಾ ಅವರನ್ನು ಬೇರೆ ಕಡೆ ಸೇರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಏರ್ಪಾಡು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಾ! ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ನೌಕರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವಾಗ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಮೊದಲನೆಯ ಪ್ರಾಶಸ್ತ್ಯ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೀರಾ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ.—ಅವರು ಟೆಂಪೂರರಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ತೆಗೆದುಹಾಕಬಹುದು, ಪರ್ಮನೆಂಟ್ ಆಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಕಡೆ ಆಬ್‌ಸಾರ್ಬ್ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇವೆ, ಅವರನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಹಾಕುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—Is it not a fact that commission and other remuneration paid to the bank are less than the total establishment expenditure that was incurred on the maintenance of treasuries?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—That is why we have accepted this new change.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಟಿ. ಶಾಮಯ್ಯಗೌಡ.—Necessary minimum procedure has been precribed ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೀರಿ, ಚಲನ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟು, ಪಾಸ್ ಆಗಿ, ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ಹಣ ಸಂದಾಯವಾಗಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಎರಡು ದಿವಸ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್‌ಗೆ ಅನಾನುಕೂಲ ಆಗುತ್ತಾ ಇರುವುದು ತಮ್ಮ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದೆಯೇ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—No case of hardship to the public has come to the notice of the Government. To what extent we have been able to remove any inconvenience, we have done. If there are any inconveniences which can be removed, we will take necessary action.

Sri K. R. ACHAR.—May I know whether the recommendation of the Administrative Reforms Commission has been considered?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—It is being examined. We are going to take necessary action.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಟಿ. ಶಾಮಯ್ಯಗೌಡ.—However the feasibility of reducing inconvenience etc. ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೀರಿ, ಆ ಇನ್‌ಕನ್ವೀನಿಯನ್ಸ್ ಯಾವುದು ತಮ್ಮ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದೆ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ.—ಇದುವರೆಗೂ ಇದ್ದದ್ದನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಹಾಕಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಏನು ಇನ್‌ಕನ್ವೀನಿಯನ್ಸ್ ಆಗಿದೆ ಅದನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಹಾಕಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ.—ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೈಸೂರು ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿನ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಕಚೇರಿ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಉತ್ತರ ಮತ್ತು ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಟ್ರೆಜೆರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಣ ಕಟ್ಟುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಏರ್ಪಾಡು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಲ್ಲಾ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವೇನು?

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ.—ಅದು ನನಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ.

Sri K. R. ACHAR.—Is it not because the Administrative Reforms Commission came to the conclusion that it has caused some inconvenience to the public and they have suggested certain remedies and whether the Government has considered it?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—The Government is examining. If there is any inconvenience that will be removed.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಟಿ. ಶಾಮಯ್ಯ ಗೌಡ.—ಸೇವಿಂಗ್ಸ್ ಆಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೀರಿ. ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ ಟ್ರೆಜರಿ ಮತ್ತು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಟ್ರೆಜರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಏನೇನೂ ಸೇವಿಂಗ್ಸ್ ಆಗಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಾ ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—It may be the opinion of the Hon'ble member. However, since the Hon'ble member suggested that it should be re-examined I am prepared to re-examine.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—After hundred years of District and Taluk Treasuries, they came to the conclusion that a change was necessary and it is for the better. Is it not ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—That is why we have implemented and we are going to lessen the procedure further.

Sri JEEVARAJ HIRACHAND SHAH.—In the Hyderabad area, the Hyderabad Bank is working. May I know whether it will be transferred to the State Bank ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—I have already replied that these State Banke have been accepted as agents. There is no difference between ths Hyderabad Bank or the Mysore Bank.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ.—ವಿಧಾನಸೌಧದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಹುಜೂರ್ ಟ್ರೆಜರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ಎಂ. ಎಲ್. ಎ. ಮತ್ತು ಎಂ. ಎಲ್. ಸಿ. ಗಳ ಪೇ ಬಿಲ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಪಾಸ್ ಮಾಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ 4-5 ದಿವಸ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ನಮಗೇ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಆಗಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಆರ್ಡಿನರಿ ಆಫೀಸರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಆಗಬೇಕು ? ಬಹಳ ಕಷ್ಟ ಇದೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೇ ಬೆಳಿಗ್ಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಸಂಜೆಗೆ ಚೆಕ್ ಬರುವ ಹಾಗೆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಾ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ.—ಆಗಬಹುದು ಬೇಗನೆ ಸುವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದರೆ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು. ಅಸೆಂಬ್ಲಿ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಮಾಡದೆ ಮತ್ಯಾರಿಗೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಟಿ. ಶಾಮಯ್ಯ ಗೌಡ.—ಬೇರೆ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕುಗಳವರಿಂದ ಈ ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸ್ಯಾಕ್ಷನ್ಸ್ ಹ್ಯಾಂಡಲ್ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಲ್ಲಾ ಆ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಪೆನ್ಸಸ್ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಿಗೆ ಬೀಳುತ್ತದೆಯೇ ಅಥವಾ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿನವರೇ ಆ ಖರ್ಚನ್ನು ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—For the transactions between the Government and the State agent banks they do not charge. I have explained all the items where they charge.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION AND ANSWER

Smuggling of levy Jowar from Hadagali

1 Sri K. CHANNABASAVANA GOWDA (Local Authorities' Constituency).—

Will the Minister for Food and Civil Supplies be pleased to State :—

(*a*) whether they have received complaints and a telegram by Shri G. Adirajappa, T.D.B. Member, Hirehadagali, to the effect that P.C.M.S., Hirehadagali has smuggled about 200 bags of levy Jowar to Davanagere without permits ;

(*b*) the action taken by Government ?

A.— Sri B. D. JATTI (Minister for Food and Civil Supplies).—

(*a*) No.
(*b*) Does not arise in view of reply to clause (*a*).

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಚನ್ನಬಸವನಗೌಡ.—ಹಡಗಲಿ ಎ.ಪಿ.ಎಂ.ಸಿ. ಯಿಂದ ಲೆವಿ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಸೂಲ್ಮಾಡಿದ 200 ಚೀಲ ಜೋಳವನ್ನು ಕದ್ದು ದಾವಣಗೆರೆಗೆ ಒಯ್ದು ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಮಗೆ ದೂರನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರೂ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಧಾನ ಸಭೆಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾದ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಕೊಟ್ರಬಸಯ್ಯನವರು ತಮಗೆ ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಟೆಲಿಗ್ರಾಂ ಮತ್ತು ಪತ್ರಗಳೆರಡನ್ನೂ ಬರೆದಿದ್ದು ಆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಪತ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ಟೆಲಿಗ್ರಾಂ ಮುಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತದೆಂದು ತಮ್ಮಿಂದ ಉತ್ತರ ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾಗ್ಯೂ ತಾವು ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಏಕೆ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೀರಿ ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—The reply to the question put by the hon'ble member is as representative of the Government. The complaint was sent to the Deputy Commissioner by Adirajiah. I have received a complaint from the person about whom you have mentioned and I have replied. The reply is that the complaint of Adirajiah is not received. He has not given to the Government but given to the Deputy Commissioner.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಚನ್ನಬಸವನಗೌಡ.—ಆದಿರಾಜಪ್ಪನವರು ತಾ|| 31-1-1968 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಬರೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದರ ಕಾಪಿಯೊಂದನ್ನು ನನ್ನ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ನಾನು ತಮ್ಮ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ ಈ ಪತ್ರ ತಮಗೆ ಮುಟ್ಟಿದೆಯೇ !

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Yes. I have got all the information the hon'ble member wants. The complaint was received by the Deputy Commissioner. Enquiry is being held. If the hon'ble member is interested in putting the supplementaries I am prepared to answer.

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—Has the Department of Co-operation taken any action in regard to this ? If so, what exactly is the report made by them ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—This question has been enquired by the Revenue Department and Food Department and also the Co-operation Department. The Deputy Registrar has sent a detailed report and he has informed me that he is going to take departmental action. Regarding the Tahsildar and Assistant Commissioner and the Superintendent of Police they have also enquired in this matter in detail and submitted a report. Proper action will be taken in due course.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಚನ್ನಬಸವನಗೌಡ.—ಅದಿರಾಜಪ್ಪನವರು ಅವರು ನನ್ನ ಒಬ್ಬನನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡಬಲ್ಲರು. ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಅಸ್ಪೃಶ್ಯನಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಬರೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಗೋಡೌನಿನಿಂದ ಮಾಲು ಕಳವಿನಿಂದ ಹೋದಮೇಲೆ ಆ ಗೋಡೌನನ್ನು ಸೀಲು ಮಾಡಿ ಆ ಮಾಲನ್ನು ಒಯ್ದ ಲಾರಿಯ ನಂಬರನ್ನು ಏಕೆ ನೋಟ್ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಲ್ಲ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ.—ಡೆಪ್ಯುಟಿಕಮಿಷನರಿಗೆ ವರದಿ ಮುಟ್ಟಿದ ಕೂಡಲೆ ಅವರು ತಾಶೀಲ್ದಾರರಿಗೆ ತಾಕೀತ್‌ಮಾಡಿ, ಅವರು ಕೂಡಲೆ ಸ್ಥಳಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಮಾಲನ್ನು ಜಪ್ತಿಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವಂತೆ ಅಜ್ಞೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ವೈ. ಎಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಯಳಮಲಿಯವರಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಟಾಕ್ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದ್ದ 400 ಚೀಲ ಅಕ್ಕಿ ಕೆಟ್ಟು ಹುಳಬಿದ್ದಿದೆ ಅನ್ನುವುದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಿಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆಯೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ.—ಅದು ಈ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಚನ್ನಬಸವನಗೌಡ.—ದಾವಣಗೆರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕದ್ದು ಮಾರಾಟಕ್ಕೆ ಒಯ್ದಿದ್ದ ಜೋಳದ ಚೀಲಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಎ.ಪಿ.ಎಂ.ಸಿ. ಎಂದು ವಿಳಾಸ ಹಾಕಿದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ತಮ್ಮ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದೆಯೆ!

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ.—ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಕಳವಿನಿಂದ ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದ 217 ಚೀಲ ಧಾನ್ಯವನ್ನು ಟ್ರೇಸ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಹಿಡಿದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮಾಲನ್ನು ಜಫ್ತಿಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. Action is also taken against the officers who are working in the A.P.M.C.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ.—ಕಳವಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಆಹಾರಧಾನ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಪೋಲೀಸಿನವರು ಪತ್ತೆಹಚ್ಚಿ ಹಿಡಿದನಂತರ, ಆ ಧಾನ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ವಿಲೇವಾರಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—I want to know from the Chair whether this supplementary arises out of this short notice question.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಚನ್ನಬಸವನಗೌಡ.—ಕೋ-ಆಪರೇಟಿವ್ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಸ್ಥಳಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಖೋತಾ ಬದ್ದಿರತಕ್ಕ ಮಾಲನ್ನು ಭರ್ತಿಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅಕ್ಕಪಕ್ಕದಲ್ಲೇ ಮಾಲನ್ನು ಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಂಥ ಅಕ್ರಮ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಏನೂ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಕೊಂಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಏಕೆ ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—This society has not been permitted to deal in open market purchase of foodgrains. In spite of this, they have purchased in the open market. They have purchased from farmers who did not pay levy and who did not give declaration. They have committed offences under Food orders. All those persons who are found out will be prosecuted.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಚನ್ನಬಸವನಗೌಡ.—ಇಲ್ಲಿಯುವರೆಗೂ ಅವರು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಖೋತಾ ಬದ್ದಿರತಕ್ಕ ಮಾಲು ಎಷ್ಟೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಆ ಖೋತಾ ಭರ್ತಿಮಾಡಲು ಬಜಾರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಲನ್ನು ಖರೀದಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಮುಂದೆ ಈ ಕೇಸು ಕೆಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ.—ಈ ಕೇಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇದು ಕೆಡುತ್ತದೆ ಅನ್ನುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಸ್ಪದವೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ತಿಂದುಹಾಕಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಕೋ-ಆಪರೇಟೀವ್ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈ ಕೇಸ್ ಕೆಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವೇ ಇಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಚನ್ನಬಸವನಗೌಡ.—ಗೋಡೌನನ್ನು ಲಾಕ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಏಕೆ ಮಾಡಲಿಲ್ಲ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ.—ಆ ವಿಚಾರ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಮೊದಲು ಗೊತ್ತಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಗೊತ್ತಾದ ತಕ್ಷಣ ಅದನ್ನು ಸೀಲ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಟಿ. ಶಾಮಯ್ಯಗೌಡ.—ನಾನು ನೆನ್ನೆ ಕೂಡ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಭಾಷಣದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇದೇ ವಿಚಾರ ಹೇಳಿದೆ. ಆಹಾರಧಾನ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಗಿಸತಕ್ಕ ಲಾರಿಗಳ ನಂಬರು ಮತ್ತು ಅವು ಆ ಸಾಮಾನನ್ನು ಯಾವ ಸ್ಥಳಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಗಿಸುತ್ತವೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಚೆಕ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಂದು ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ತರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೆ. ಆ ರೀತಿ ಒಂದು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ.—ನಾನೇ ಸ್ವತಃ ಒಂದೆರಡಾವರ್ತಿ ಅಲ್ಲಲ್ಲೇ ಚೆಕ್ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಅವರು ನಂಬರ್ ಮತ್ತು ಡ್ರೈವರನ ಹೆಸರು ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಬರೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಟಿ. ಶಾಮಯ್ಯಗೌಡ.—ಅದು ತಲುಪಬೇಕಾಗಿದ್ದ ಸ್ಥಳಕ್ಕೆ ತಲುಪಿತೇ ಅಥವಾ ಬೇರಾವ ಸ್ಥಳಕ್ಕಾದರೂ ಹೋಯಿತೇ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತನಿಖೆ ಮಾಡಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಕೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ.—ಜನರು ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕರಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ನಾವೇನು ಮಾಡಿದರೂ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—In this particular case, will the Hon'ble Minister assure that there is no serious attempt being made to destroy the evidence against the accused ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—On the contrary, all serious attempts have been made to investigate the case in detail and proper action will be taken.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಚನ್ನಬಸವನಗೌಡ.—ಆದಿರಾಜಯ್ಯನವರ ಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೀಗೆ ಬರೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ........ Unfortunately, the Deputy Commissioner and the Assistant Registrar, Bellary......

Mr. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.—That need not be referred to here.

Sri K. CHENNABASAVANA GOWDA.—The only thing I want to bring to the notice of the Hon'ble Minister is that that is not taken into the stock.

Sri B. D. JATTI.— That is not at all true. I am prepared to read the statements of different persons about whom statements are recorded. I have got every detail. If the hon. Member wants he can go through it.

9-30 A.M.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಟಿ. ಶಾಮಯ್ಯಗೌಡ.—ಗೊಡೌನ್ ಚೆಕ್ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ತಮ್ಮ ಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಕಿ ಉಳಿದ ಸ್ಟಾಕ್ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾ ಇನ್ನೆಷ್ಟು ಉಳಿದಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಪತ್ತೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ !

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ.— ಗೋಡೌನಿನಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಂಥ ಮಾಲು ಎಷ್ಟು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ವೆರಿಫಿಕೇಷನ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಹೋದುದು ವೆರಿಫಿಕೇಷನ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಉಳಿದಿದ್ದು ವೆರಿಫಿಕೇಷನ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ ದಾವಣಗೆರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿದ್ದನ್ನೂ ಸಹ ವೆರಿಫಿಕೇಶನ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಯಾರ್‍ಯಾರು ಮಾರಾಟಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೋ ಅದನ್ನೂ ವೆರಿಫಿಕೇಷನ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಏನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸಲಹೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಅದನ್ನೂ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಪತ್ರ ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಪೂರ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ಓದಿ ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ನಾನು ಇನ್ನೇನು ಮಾಡಲಿ ?

Member's Repsesentation

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY (Nomineted).—Sir. the other day, the Hon'ble the Leader of the House was kind enough to tell us, that in regard to the language question there is likelihood of a Non-official Resolution being taken up here. Now that the Hon'ble Minister for Parliamentary Affairs is here, I request him to enlighten us in what manner it would come and when it would come.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಆರ್. ಕಂಠಿ (ನ್ಯಾಯಾಂಗ ಶಾಖೆಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು).— ನಾನ್ ಅಫಿಷಿಯಲ್ ಮೆಂಬರು ಒಬ್ಬರು ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಂದು ನಿರ್ಣಯವನ್ನು ತರುತ್ತಾರೆ ಆಗ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಅದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಚರ್ಚೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

Sri K. LAKKAPPA (Local Authorities' Constituency).—I have already tabled a Resolution in that regard.

Mr. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.—A Non-official Resolution has been received.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE.

Sri S.R. KANTHI (Minister for Law and Parliamentary Affairs).— Sir, I beg to lay :

"The Mysore Legislature (Members' Medical Attendance) Rules, 1968 (Notification No. LAW 119 LGR 67 dated 2nd February, 1968) issued under sub-section (2) of section 15 of the Mysore Legislature Salaries Act, 1956."

Mr. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.—The notification is laid.

SRI S. R. KANTHI.—Sir, on behalf of the Minister for Finance, I beg to lay:

"The Mysore Manufacture of Wine from Grapes (Amendment) Rules, 1967 (Notification No. HD 39 EDC (7) dated 11th September 1967 under sub-section (4) of section 71 of the Mysore Excise Act, 1956."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.—The Notificetions are laid.

CHAIR'S RULING *re*: SCOPE OF DEBATE ON THE QUESTION OF THE UNIVERSITY

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.—Yesterday, a question was raised regarding the scope of discussion in this House about the affairs of the University. I have given some thought to the question raised by hon'ble Members yesterday, on the scope of the discussion in this House about the affairs of the University. I have looked into the precedents and also some exchange of thoughts that took place in the various conferences of presiding officers. I find that while there is no bar for the Legislature in discussing matters of general policy concerning the University, we would do well not to go into individual cases of appointments or particular happenings. The State has no doubt allotted large sums of money to the University and as the custodian of public funds, the Legislature has a right to scrutinise the working of the University. But such scrutiny has necessarily to be restricted to broad principles and it should not extend to minutest details which would impinge on the University which is a statutory body created by the Legislature itself. Individual cases like appointments are governed by rules made by appropriate bodies and persons aggrieved are at liberty to approach courts of law if the rules have been violated in a given instance. But it is advisable that we refrain ourselves from discussing individual matters. As to whether a particular matter relating to the University can or cannot be discussed, discrection lies with the Chair.

MOTION OF THANKS TO THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS

(Debate Continued)

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಸಿ. ಕುಬಸದ್ (ವಿಧಾನಸಭಾಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ).—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭಾಪತಿಗಳೇ, ನಿನ್ನೆಯ ದಿನ ನಾನು ನನ್ನ ಭಾಷಣವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಈಗ ಪುನಃ ಮುಂದುವರಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಈಗ ಸುಮಾರು 20 ವರ್ಷಗಳವರೆಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ಕಾರ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಹಾರಧಾನ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಾಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಾಧಾನ್ಯತೆ ಕೆಲವಾರು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಂಡು ಬಹಳ ಜೋರಿನಿಂದ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಿ ಆಹಾರಧಾನ್ಯಗಳ ಕೊರತೆಯನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇನ್ನೂ ಬಹಳಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ದೇಶದ ಹಿತದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಆಗಬೇಕಾದುದು ಇದೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಆಹಾರಧಾನ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಬೆಳೆಯುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಬೀಜಗಳ ರಿಸರ್ಚ್ ಆಗಿ ಹೊಸ ಬೀಜಗಳನ್ನು ಪೂರೈಸುವಂಥ ಮಾತು ಇದೆ. ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ

ಇಲಾಖೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿಯವರು ಆ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದು ಇದೆ, ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಮತ್ತು ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿಗಳ ವತಿಯಿಂದ ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಕೋ-ಆರ್ಡಿನೇಷನ್ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಕಂಡು ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದನ್ನು ಮಾಡದಿದ್ದರೆ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ವೈಷಮ್ಯ ಉಂಟಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಜನತೆಗೆ ವಿಪರೀತವಾಗಿ ಅನಾನುಕೂಲಗಳು ಉಂಟಾಗುತ್ತವೆ. ತೊಂದರೆಗಳೂ ಸಹ ಆಗುತ್ತವೆಂದು ನಾವು ತಿಳಿಯಬೇಕು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಬೀಜಗಳ ರಿಸರ್ಚ್‌ಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಮಹತ್ವ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು.

ಇನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಚಳುವಳಿ ನಡೆದಿದೆ. ಈಗ ಸದ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಶಾಂತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದು ಸಂತೋಷದ ಸಂಗತಿ. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಾದವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಗಮನದಲ್ಲಿಡಬೇಕು. ಇಂಥಹ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ವಿವಾದಗಳು ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದರೆ ಅವನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಹಿರಿಯರಿಗೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರಿಗೆ ಬಿಡಬೇಕು. ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅರ್ಥವಾಗದ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ತಲೆಗೆ ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ದೆಸೆಯನ್ನು ಹಾಳುಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಅಂಥಾದ್ದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ತಮ್ಮ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರಿಗೆ ಬಿಡಬೇಕು. ಇದನ್ನು ಅವರು ನಿಶ್ಚಯವಾಗಿ ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಯಾರದೋ ಮಾತು ಕೇಳಿ ಭಾವೀ ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಆಧಾರಸ್ತಂಭಗಳಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಭವಿಷ್ಯವನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸಿ ಸರಿಪಡಿಸುವಂತಹವರು ಹೀಗಾಗಬಾರದು. ಬುದ್ಧಿವಂತರಾಗುವಂಥವರು ಹಾಗೂ ಮುಂದೆ ಮುಖಂಡರಾಗತಕ್ಕಂಥವರು ಹಾಳಾಗಬಾರದು. ಆದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬಾರದೆಂದು ನಾನು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಈ ಮೂಲಕ ಮನವಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಮುಷ್ಕರ ಇದೇ ಕೊನೆಯದಾಗಬೇಕು. ನ್ಯಾಯವಾದ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅವರು ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಯಾರೂ ಬೇಡ ಎನ್ನುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನನಗೆ ಎಂದಿಗೂ ತಿರಸ್ಕಾರ, ಬೇಜಾರು ಇಲ್ಲ. ಅವರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಸಹಾನುಭೂತಿ, ಕನಿಕರವಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ನಾನು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಮಂಡಲಿಗೆ ವಿನಂತಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೂ ಅದೇ ಭಾವನೆ ಇದೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಜನ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ತಿರುಗಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಿಜವಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಅನೇಕ ಜನರು ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕೆಲವು ಗೂಂಡಾ ಜನರು ಈ ಮುಷ್ಕರಗಳು ಆಗುವಂಥ ಸಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಚಳುವಳಿ ಏನಾದರೂ ಮಾಡೋಣವೆನ್ನುವವರೂ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಿಜವಾಗಿ ಕಷ್ಟಪಡುವ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಕೊಡುವುದು ನ್ಯಾಯ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಖಾದಿ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗೆ ನಿಜವಾಗಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಇದರಿಂದ ಹಳ್ಳಿಯ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸಗಳು ದೊರಕುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರೇ ಈ ಖಾದಿ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ಕೊಡದಿದ್ದರೆ ಮತ್ತೆ ಇನ್ನು ಯಾರು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ! ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನೌಕರವರ್ಗದವರೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಮುಂತಾದ ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಖಾದಿ ಬಟ್ಟೆಯನ್ನೇ ಉಪಯೋಗ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆನ್ನುವ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ ಜಾರಿ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚುಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಉದ್ಯೋಗಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು. ಇದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಹಾಗೂ ಖಾದಿ ಮಂಡಲಿಯವರು ಕೂಡಲೇ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಈ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ರೈತರ ಕಷ್ಟ ಸುಖಗಳೇನು ಎಂಬುದು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ. ನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯೂ ಸಹ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಇದಕ್ಕೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ವಿಳಂಬ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಆದಷ್ಟು ಜಾಗ್ರತೆ ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು.

ಇನ್ನು ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಆಚರಣೆಗೆ ತರಬೇಕು. ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡ್, ಅಮೇರಿಕ ಮುಂತಾದ ದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ವೇಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಯಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಕಲಿಯಬಾರದು ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಬಹಳವಾಗಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಜನತೆಯ ಮ್ಯಾನ್ ಪವರ್ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಯಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯವೇನಾದರೂ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೊಟ್ಟೆಗೆ ಹಾಕುವಷ್ಟು ಅನುಕೂಲತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಮ್ಯಾನ್ ಪವರ್ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಇರುವಾಗ, ಯಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಯುಗ ಏತಕ್ಕೆ ! ಅದನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾನು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಇವೊತ್ತಿನ ತನಕವೂ ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಒಂದು ಮನೋವೃತ್ತಿಯನ್ನಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮನೋಭಾವನೆ ಏನಿದೆ ನನಗೆ ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಹುಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿ ಧಾರವಾಡ, ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ ಗದಗ ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಉದ್ಯೋಗವನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟು ನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಬಗೆಹರಿಸಬೇಕು,

(ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಸಿ. ಕುಬಸದ್)

ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಲ್ಲಿ ವಿನಂತಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ದೊರೆತು ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುವ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ವಾಸಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಅಪೇಕ್ಷೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೋ ಏನೋ ನನಗೆ ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕಡೆಗೂ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಅನುಕೂಲತೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನೀರಿನ ಅನುಕೂಲತೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಅದರ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನೂ ಒಂದೇ ಕಡೆ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಲಾಭದಾಯಕವಾಗಿ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಬರೀ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರದ ಸುತ್ತಮುತ್ತಲೂ ಮಾತ್ರ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ ಮಾಡದೇ ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ದೊರಕುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಳಕೆದಾರರ ಸಂಘಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ ಮಾಡಿ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟು, ಬಳಕೆದಾರರ ಸಂಘಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಸಾಮಾನುಗಳು ವಿತರಣೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಣ್ಣ ಸಣ್ಣ ಬಳಕೆದಾರರಸಂಘಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹವನ್ನು ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಒಂದು ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಬಳಕೆದಾರರ ಸಂಘಗಳಿಗೂ ಮತ್ತು ಉಳಿದ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರೀ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೂ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸ ಇದೆ. ಈ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರೀ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಎಂದರೆ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಸ್ಥರು ಒಬ್ಬ ಕ್ಲಾರ್ಕ್‌ನನ್ನು ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡರೆ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ನಡೆಯುವಾಗ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ, ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದರೆ ಕ್ಲಾರ್ಕ್‌ನನ್ನು ಮನೆಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಆದರೆ ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಸಂಘಗಳ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ, ಬಳಕೆದಾರರ ಸಂಘಗಳ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಗಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘಗಳು ಬಳಕೆದಾರರ ಸಂಘಗಳು ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುವ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಅವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಾಲ ಮತ್ತು ಸಬ್ಸಿಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು, ಅವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅವುಗಳು ಜೀವಿಸುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದ್ದು ಅವಶ್ಯಕ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಹಾಲಿನ ಡೈರಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಂದೆರಡು ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ನಾನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಎಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡಿದರೂ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಹಾಲಿನ ಡೈರಿಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ನಮಗೆ ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಜನಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಹಾಲು ಕುಡಿದರೆ ಸಾಕು ಬಾಕಿಯವರೆಲ್ಲಾ ಹಾಲುಕುಡಿದಂತಾಗುತ್ತದೆಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವಿರುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಸೌಕರ್ಯವೂ ಸಹ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿಗೇ ದೊರೆಯುತ್ತದೆ. ದೊರೆಯಲಿ ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನನಗೇನೂ ದ್ವೇಷವಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಇದೇ ಸೌಕರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಿಗೂ ದೊರಕುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಉಳಿದ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯ ಕೊಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನುವ ಮನೋಭಾವನೆ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಉಂಟಾಗಬಾರದು. ಆದಕಾರಣ ಬೇರೆ ಭಾಗಗಳವರಿಗೂ ಹಾಲಿನ ಡೈರಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಅನ್ವಯವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರದ ಸಮೀಪದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದವರಿಗೆ ಹಾಲು ಸಿಕ್ಕುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. 200 ಮೈಲ ದೂರದಲ್ಲಿರುವವರಿಗೆ ಹಾಲು ಸಿಕ್ಕುತ್ತದೆ. ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಲು ಸಿಕ್ಕುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಎಲ್ಲಕ್ಕೂ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನವರೇ ಪ್ರಾಧಾನ್ಯ, ಅವರೇ ಬಾಧ್ಯಸ್ಥರು ಎಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಭಾವಿಸಬಾರದು. ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಕಡೆಗಳಿಗೂ ಈ ಡೈರಿಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಬೇಕು. ಮತ್ತು ಆ ಜನಗಳಿಗೂ ಹಾಲು ಸಿಕ್ಕುವಂತೆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಲ್ಲಿ ವಿನಂತಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಪುನಃ ಪುನಃ ನಾನು ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುವ ಆಗತ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ನಾನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಅನೇಕ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೈಹಾಕುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಫಿಲಂ ಸ್ಟುಡಿಯೋ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಚಲನಚಿತ್ರಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಬ್ಸಿಡಿ ಕೊಡುವ ಸಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಒಂದು ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಅನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಂಥಾದ್ದರಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಏತಕ್ಕೆ ಕೈಹಾಕುತ್ತಾರೋ ನನಗಂತೂ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕಷ್ಟಪಟ್ಟು ತೀಕ್ಷಣವಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವಂತಹ ಖಾಸಗೀ ಜನರು ಅನೇಕರು ಇರುವಾಗ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಇದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ತಮ್ಮ ಮೈಮೇಲೆ ಏತಕ್ಕೆ ಹಾಕಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆಯೋ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಕೈ ಹಾಕಿದರೆ ಆರೋಪಣೆಗಳು

ಬರುತ್ತವೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಸರ್ಕಾರವನ್ನು ಟೀಕೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದರಲ್ಲಿ ತಜ್ಞರಾದವರು, ಅಭಿಮಾನವುಳ್ಳವರು ಅನೇಕರು ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಸಾಕು. ಅವರು ಆ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅದು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ನಾವು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಮತ್ತೆ ಈಗ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಈ ಕನ್ನಡ ಚಲನ ಚಿತ್ರಗಳಿಗೆ 25 ಸಾವಿರ 50 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಸಬ್ಸಿಡಿ ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನೇನು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿ ಯಾರಿಗೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕಬೇಕೊ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಕೇವಲ ಕೆಲವರಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸಿಕ್ಕುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ದೂರು ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಏತಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಆಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ತನಿಖೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಇದು ಬಹಳ ಗಂಭೀರವಾದ ಮಾತು. ಖಂಡಿತವಾಗಿಯೂ ಆ ರೀತಿ ಆಗದ ಹಾಗೆ ಲಕ್ಷಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಅದನ್ನು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ನೋಡಿ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಯಾರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ಸಿಕ್ಕಬೆಕೋ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಅದು ಸಿಕ್ಕುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾನು ವಿನಂತಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಅಗ್ರಿಕಲ್‌ಚರಲ್ ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿ ಧಾರವಾಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಏನಿತ್ತು ಅದು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಯುನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿಗೆ ಅಫಿಲಿಯೇಟ್ ಆಗಿತ್ತು. ಆ ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿಯ ಕೆಲಸ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಅನಂತರ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಅಗ್ರಿಕಲ್‌ಚರಲ್ ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿ ಆಯಿತು. ತರುವಾಯ ಧಾರವಾಡದ ಅಗ್ರಿಕಲ್‌ಚರಲ್ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಕೆಲವು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳು ಏನಿತ್ತು ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಬಂದ್ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಅದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಅಗ್ರಿಕಲ್‌ಚರಲ್ ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ನಡೆಸಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದರ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಎಂದರೆ ಧಾರವಾಡ ಅಗ್ರಿಕಲ್‌ಚರಲ್ ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯಬೇಕಾಗಿದ್ದ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳೆಲ್ಲವೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಬಂದಾಗಿ ಅದು ನಾಶವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಹುಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿ ಧಾರವಾಡ, ಬಿಜಾಪುರ ಮುಂತಾದ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ರಿಸರ್ಚ್ ಸ್ಟೇಷನ್‌ಗಳು ಏನಿವೆ ಅವು ಬೇರೆಕಡೆ ನಡೆಯುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ ರೀಸರ್ಚ್ ಕೆಲಸ ಎಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯಬೆಕೋ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದರೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು, ಬೇರೆ ಕಡೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಅದರ ಲಾಭ ಸಿಕ್ಕುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅವಶ್ಯ ಇರುವ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ರೀಸರ್ಚ್ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾನು ಈ ಮೂಲಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಖಾತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುವುದು. ಆದರೆ ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ರೆಡ್ ರೀಸರ್ಚ್ ಕೆಲಸ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ತಜ್ಞರಿಗೆ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ಕೊಡುವುದು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಬ್ರೆಡ್ ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡುವ ವಿಧಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಅಷ್ಟು ಸರಿಯಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಮತ್ತು ಇದರಿಂದ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಏನು ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ! ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈ ಕಡೆ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ (ಆಹಾರ ಮತ್ತು ನಿತ್ಯೋಪಯೋಗಿ ಸರಬರಾಜು ಶಾಖೆಗಳ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು).—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಅದನ್ನು ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಇಂದು ಬ್ರೆಡ್ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ರೋಗಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಿಗುತ್ತಾ 'ಇಲ್ಲ ಮತ್ತು ಅದು ಆರೋಗ್ಯಕರವಾಗಿಯೂ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಒಬ್ಬರನ್ನು ಕಂಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟರಾಗಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ರೀತಿಯ ಬ್ರೆಡ್ ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಇವರ ಕಷ್ಟವೇನೆಂದರೆ, ಶುದ್ಧಪಡಿಸಿದ ಬ್ರೆಡ್ ಸಿಗುತ್ತಾ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ರೋಗಿಗಳಿಗೂ ಒಳ್ಳೇ ಬ್ರೆಡ್ ಸಿಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ಇದನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಸಿ. ಕುಬ್ಸದ್.—ಈಗ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಯಿತು. ನಾನು ಬೇರೆ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೆ. ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ನಾನು ಹಲವಾರು ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ನಾನು ಹೇಳಿದ ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯವಿಟ್ಟು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದು, ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಿಗೆ ವಂದಿಸಿ ನನ್ನ ಮಾತಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Sri VENKANAGOUDA SIDDANGOUDA (Local Authorities' Constituency).—Sir, I stand to support the motion of thanks moved by the Hon'ble Member Sri K. Suryanarayana Adiga on the Address of the Governor delivered on 19th instant. Sir, I am supporting the motion. I would like to say a few words on some of the important issues spotlighted in the Address of the Governor. In regard to the recent distur-

(SRI VENKANAGOUDA SIDDANGOUDA)

bances, the Governor has done well to observe that we should be able to combat the divisive forces and settle differences, if any, in such a manner as to maintain and strengthen unity and promote national integration at all times. Sir, this is an important observation made in the Governor's Address. We are aware that there is some dissatisfaction, some discontentment among the public, as I have observed, on three main issues in recent years, namely, (1) the rising prices and the consequent hardship caused to the low earning people (2) the so-called language issue and (3) the political motivation by the opposition parties in the country, in such an unfortunate manner that every issue concerning the interest of the public is being made the capital for carrying on agitation and disturbances to the destruction of public and private property. These are the main tendencies in the public prevailing in the country, particularly after the general elections.

Sir, about the students unrest, I am very strong on one point. We take the name of students in all agitations but is it true that the students are really interested ? Is it true that the students are conversant with all these problems and in drawing the attention of the Leaders and to enlighten the public ? Sir, I venture to say everything is said and everything is done in the name of the students. Surely, students are misguided by the intelligentia and political elements in the country. Suppose if the students are motivated they would be able to say so far what purpose they are doing the agitations and what should be the correction on the part of the State. Sir, I had occasion to question the students. They say " It is said like that and we are doing like this and what is the end for this, we do not know ". That is the feeling created in the minds of the students by many interested elements in the public. It is also said of guardian or parents of the students. Fortunately, many students are having their own parents. Suppose, we sent our children to schools and colleges to study, to acquire knowledge, for the betterment of their life. When our sons and daughters are going astray courting arrest and facing firing is it sensible on the part of the guardians, if they are worth the name, to keep silent at home and allow the students to run amuck ? It is not at all sensible. The point is, without hesitation I should say, that the guardians are mostly responsible for the students unrest and to allow them to carry on these agitations and resort to the destruction of Public and private properties. So Sir, through this House, I take this opportunity to appeal to all concerned parents and guardians either in the office or out of office, in the political parties or out of political parties that they should not allow their sons and daughters to involve themselves in these political and public matters, to the deteriment of their own studies. His Excellency the Governor has done well in observing that the divisive forces should be checked up and settlement of differences, whatever they may be, should be taken by discussions and deliberations. That is enough. I am proud to say that the Governor has done well in making these observations.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ (ವಿಧಾನಸಭಾಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ).—ಈಗ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ತಿರ್ಮಾನ ಮಾಡ ಬೇಕೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿ.

SRI VENKANAGOUDA SIDDANGOUDA.—Regarding language issue, let me say one word. The three-language formula which has been decided and accepted by the Parliament is the only golden mean. But the recent language amendment Bill and the following resolution of the Parliament has created some confusion in the minds of some non-Hindi speaking States. I do not say Southern India and Northern India which is illusionary and ridiculous. Even before independence we have taken Hindi as a national language or the link language and we have been persuing the studies in Hindi, not only from the official point of view, but from the general trade and commercial interest and communication interest. At this stage, can we re-think and say that Hindi is not good or that English should be adopted as a national language or official language, it is rediculous. It is anti-national and unpatriotic to have a foreign language as a language of the State and as a language of the Centre and the State Governments. Sir the evil effect of the foreign language and foreign culture can be very well noticed from the way our English educated youths are conducting themselves today. Without any hesitation and without any shame they say that this country is not paying them well and this country is not keeping up standards of administration and their prospects cannot be bright and so they are deserting the Mother country in order to live a better life and enjoy a better life. Our culture and our society is built up on the religious foundation and cultural orientation and not on mere economic interests or individual's livelihood. This, aptitude of youngmen as I have understood, is the result of foreign type of education. We have become more materialistic in outlook than spiritual or cultural. We claim higher salaries and higher benefit. Let us take the case of Harichandra, Purandaradasa or Basaveswara who have deserted their homes. For what? It is for cultural benefit; it is for the pursuit of truth; it is for their own salvation in life. Now the influence of foreign language and foreign education and western culture made our young men desert their motherland for their own selfish benefit. Is it not ridiculous? Is it not a matter of shame? This is the result of foreign education and foreign language. I have no grudge against English. I have learnt English and I am a graduate. But we should not dispise and demean our national language. We have adopted Hindi and accepted Hindi as a link language and national language. Regarding the Language Amending Bill and the Resolution, there is some confusion. It is suffice to say at this moment that the three language formula should be accepted. The study-load should be equally and evenly distributed so that non-Hindi students may not be overburdened by studing more languages. In the light of the resolution, Hindi students may have less load. The Hindi speaking students must be asked to study any of the accepted 14 languages as an our optional in addition to Hindi and English.

10-00 A.M.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—You have given effect to the three-language formula without a single murmur in the South and thousands of students are studying Hindi as a compulsory subject. There is no trouble. But that is not so in the North.

Sri VEKANAGODUA SIDDANGOUDA.—It is a pertinent point. Introduction of Hindi has gone at a snail-speed. As a matter of fact, our young people are not conversant to Hindi to the extent of introducing it as an official language. In the Resolution instead of saying Hindi or English', if they had said 'Hindi and English' that would have been very appropriate. With these words, I want to close this topic of language which is discussed at length in the Press and on the platform at all responsible conferences. In brief, I want to say that three language formula should be adopted, *i.e.*, mother tongue or regional language, Hindi and English in non-Hindi speaking areas and Hindi, English and any other language in Hindi speaking areas should be adopted. I hope responsible people and intelligentsia in the country will prevail upon the students and put a stop to this unnecessary language controversy at a time when the country is passing through defence problem, economic problem and so many other problems of Vital Public interest.

I want to pass on to Planning. Sir, I take this opportunity to be very frank and express myself freely. Regarding planning, we have completed three plan periods and we are ahead with the formation of fourth five year plan. But in essence, is it planning I want to question? As far as agriculture is concerned, I can say this is no planning. Of course, much more enlightened experts are there sitting on the Planning Commission occupying various positions. But as a layman, as a farmer, I have yet to realise the implication of this type of planning. Sir, to be precise, I want to take one or two examples. We plan for production in the agricultural sector mainly to meet the national requirment of industrial raw materials and food commodities. Whatever the requirements in the industrial sector, what is the requirements of food, cannot be the basis for planning? On the contrary, the basis of agricultural planning should be what is the kind of soil, whether it is under dry farming or irrigated farming, and what is the suitable crop that has to be grown; that is the basic natural factor so far as agricultural sector is concerned. Everything is based on that. We are putting the national targets at the national level; then it would be subject to the availability of funds and then it will be tailored to the State level; later on it will be cut off to the district level and subsequently it will be cut down to the taluk level; the in turn cut it to the village level. That is how, Our planning is done. Apart from the defective planning the most ironical part of planning is in its implementation; most deserving may not get the benefit; most undeserving people may get; there may be absolute scarcity and deficiency at a place and there may be surplus at another. There was shortage of nitrogenous fertilisers during the last three years; this year it may not be there. I

have noticed stocks of ammonia fertillsers and chemical fertilisers in godowns in certain taluks; whereas blackmarket was going on in fertilisers in certain other taluks. The point I want to emphasise on the Hon'ble Minister in charge of Agriculture is that Agricultural planning should be based on the nature of the soil, suitability of climate and fitting pattern of the crop, additional input of manure available, plant protection measures proposed to be undertaken and added to this, stabilisation of the price of agricultural products. I am sorry to say they have not taken these steps. Only yesterday morning I happen to read that the Food Minister of the Central Government, Sri Jagajivan Ram has been pleased to express that prices of certain agricultural products are going down and he would do everything to stabilise them and see that remunerative prices are kept up in the interest of farming. That is not the way. This trial and error method is not at all sound. Planned development means that everything should be planned; they must see what will be the nature of production, whether it is suitable to the soil, rainfall and claimatic condition. Next they must also consider what will be the cost of production. If the producer is to be given an adequate premium for all the trouble that he takes in producing the commodities. He should be given an incentive price what would be the optimum price; in comparison to the cost of production; how far that optimum price could be stabilised in the market keeping in view to the world market. That is what we mean by stabilisation. Over and above that in relation to the demand and supply, if there is any profit that can be earned by the agriculturist, that may be allowed but not to the detriment of consmer. These are the lines on which planning should proceed. With these few words, I request the hon'ble Minister for Agriculture to keep these points in mind while formulating the Fourth Five Year Plan which is coming up now. I would also request him to arrange for the survey of the soils in the different regions of the State. Let Mysore be the pioneer in this type of planning. Let us consider the different types of soils, different climatic areas, different methods of cultivation that are in vogue in this State. I wish the experts take up the survey of the soil and keeping in mind other factors they should advise the agriculturists on the croping pattern that may be adopted in each area. I had an opportunity of going to Australia. Everybody knows that Australia was nothing but a desert when the Britishers went there. Even now 2/3 of the area in Australia gets less than ten inches rainfall nothing but shallow grass was growing. But scientific and systemetic thinking and encouragement given by the Government has made the country prosperous today. To make the economic use of poor soil and rainfull, the brought the marino sheep all the way from Australia to Africa. It is introduced wheet cropping and today major wheat-growing and wool country. This is nothing but the result of scientific planning. This type of planning should be undertaken in our country particularly in agricultural sector.

Regarding seasonal conditions and relief measures, I am of the opinion that Government have done very well. I must congratulate the Government for being very kind and considerate in providing employ-

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ment to people of the rural areas in these hard days particularly by starting relief measures. They have done exceptionally well and they have shown kindness to the rural people in a measure which calls forth the utmost gratitude.

Regarding food and civil supplies, our Government under the sponsorship of the Central Government have started the consumer co-operative movement and it has made a very good beginning. But I am sorry to note that only the purchase side of food grain have been mentioned in the Governor's Speech. They have missed the many important points. Till now the people used to get their essential commodities from the private trading sector. Now the consumers' co-operative movement is coming up very well. But as it happened in times of war, as in the case of the Second World War, of which I have personal knowledge, consumers' Co-operative movement flourised during the time of control and it collapsed immediately after de-control. That should not happen again. There should be a connective factor in the market to hold the price line at reasonable levels. For the proper supply of the essential commodities perhaps there is no other alternative to co-operative consumer's movement, next to the Departmental stores managed by the Government itself. Government need not entangle themselves into this trading. On this issue I would like to say that every town big or small must have a Janatha Bazar or a depaımental Store.

SRI P. M. NADGOUDA (Mininister for Co-operation and Development).—How much money will be required?

SRI VENKANAGOUDA SIDDANGOUDA.—As I said, I do not want costly articles like Bangalore silk sarees to be kept in smaller towns and villages. It is enough if their essential needs are supplied. The needs of each locality should be studied and only those commodities that requird may be made available. The size should be fixed and varieties should be fixed. My idea is that the Departmental stores should have a net work right from the capital city to the remotest village. I want to tell the Government that the people of the villages are honest. They are more national minded than the urban intelligentsia and it is they who are keeping up the balanced and stable Government, and a stable administration and a peaceful Society. All the troubles are in the Cities. Villages are not bothered whether the language is going to be Hindi or English. It is all the trouble of people in cities who are service-minded, people who are salary-minded, who are entangled in this. Therefore, our utmost consideration should be the welfare of the villagers who are working on minimum profit. Let us not be guilty of ignoring their needs and welfare.

One thing which I cannot understand is clubbing of Labour and Training—the linking up of the two in the Governor's Address. It is a very strange combination. Anyway our people are really good; labour is very good and Government is also very good and it has taken steps

to reduce the number of strikes in the labour sector and I congratulate the Government and much more the labour organisations who have shown all the restraint in their relations with management in their day to day activity.

I also congratulate the Government when they say that they are going to build rest houses in tourist Centres. I only want to suggest that wherever there are big bus-stands, retiring rooms or guest houses may be built.

Regarding education Sir, many elderly Members have spoken on this topic. I do not want to take much time of the House. I only want to congratulate the Government for having done very well in giving the triple benefit scheme to primary teachers and for extending their training from one year to two years, which will definitely go among way in improving their teaching efficiency which in turn will ensure the benefit of our younger generation. I am glad that Government have gone ahead with the issue of guide book for teachers in Nursery schools. They have done very well. Any words of appreciation may fall short to express the earnestness shown in the educational administration.

One word I want to say regarding the Secondary education. When I was a student, I was in Bombay State. Drawing is a basic art in the civilisation of man in the history. If we visit any aboriginal country or backward country or if we go to the Stone Age we notice the art of drawing had its beginnings with the aborigines representing intrade drawing whatever they found worth noting. Now I have got several grievances aginst the new syllabus. I have got grievances against the so-called experts in the educational field. They have omitted this drawing or fine arts from the general syllabus and grouped them with the work experience; work experience means that one should actually work and gain some experience. That will develop as craft. The whole engineering is based on drawing and fine arts and the whole fine arts is based on drawing and painting. It is very necessary to impress upon the students from their childhood the importance of drawing and fine arts. At least two to three periods should be allotted in the secondary stage for drawing. Otherwise, how do you expect students to draw diagrams neatly. Separate marks should be earmarked for drawing subject. If you do not teach the students how to have a neat handwriting and develop nice drawing, in their later years they will suffer. The experts have grouped drawing in the working experience group. I request the hon'ble Minister in charge of Education to bestow his kind attention very seriously in this matter, because this goes a long way in the students' future career.

Sri JEEVARAJ HIRACHAND SHAH (Legislative Assembly Constituency).—There are so many leading politicians and saintly personalities whose hand-writing is not good. Perhaps that is one of the factors that made them great.

ಶ್ರೀ ವೈ. ಎಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ್ (ಪದವೀಧರರ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ).—ಚಾಣಕ್ಯ ನೀತಿಯಿಂದ ಒಂದು ವಾಕ್ಯ ಹೇಳಲು ಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅದೇನೆಂದರೆ, ತಾನು ಬರೆದದ್ದು ತನಗೇ ಓದಲು ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ತಜ್ಞರ ಲಕ್ಷಣ.

Sri VENKANAGOUDA SIDDANGOUDA.—Thank you, Sir, Really, it is very humorous.

Regarding these fine arts, I once again request the Government to consider their inclusion in the general curriculum of the Primary and Secondary education as it was earlier.

I wish to say a word about the Fine Arts Teachers as they are called in Bombay Karnataka. They have undergone four to five years' training after passing the S.S.L.C. Examination. When they are employed as Drawing Teachers, they draw the same pay as S.S.L.C. candidates recruited as teachers. It is only those who have some talent in the fine arts that take to drawing and develop their talents and become drawing teachers. After passing the S.S.L.C. examination, he takes up four to five years to qualify himself for a Diploma or Degree in Drawing as in the case of technical personnel like licentiates in engineering, etc. While a B.Sc. or a B.E. will get a higher scale of pay starting from Rs. 250 or so, grave in justice is done to these Drawing Teachers by giving them a lower scale of pay. If the Government is earnest to give encouragement to fine arts, we have to keep the Drawing Teachers on par with the Graduates and Diploma holders in engineering so far as pay and prospects are concerned, if a higher scale of pay and allowances cannot be given to them. The Drawing Teachers should be paid a reasonable salary consistent with their qualifications and talents.

I have said enough regarding Planning. I wish to say something about Agriculture. I want to throw some light on some programmes that are now carried on by the so-called progressive farmers. For the last 2–3 years, Government were encouraging the growing of high-yielding varieties like hybrid jowar, maize, wheat and such other seeds. We have been encouraging the progressive farmers to grow more and more hybrid-jowar for seed production and the Government are hoping that our State would reach the target in food producing. As a result of this encouragement, hybrid seed production has become surplus and the demand for it is shrinking not only in our State but also in other States. Now the farmers who have produced these hybrid seeds at a cost of Rs. 800–900 per acre have found their investment going to be locked up. All their stocks are held up in the godowns. They have no market for them and they are put to great loss. This problem has to be tackled by the Government. Government, I understand also has got surplus stock of seeds with them and have spent all the amount allotted for this purpose. They have spent even more by taking additional grants. I want to impress upon the hon. Minister in charge of Agriculture to have some restraint in advising farmers regarding multiplication of seeds. Formerly, the Agricultural Department was doing breeding, producing and doing multiplication of improved seeds. Now we have entrusted the progressive farmers with this work with the result that

there is no restriction. This certification and testing procedure have to be done by the officers and should be under their control. I notice that the rejected seed is given back to the farmer and the same seed is used by innocent farmers for sowing. Therefore, I once again appeal to the Government to restrict these activities relating to production mostly to our Agricultural Uuiversity and the Agriculture Department. Whenever there is acute scarcity and it is necessary to go ahead with the seed multiplication then some selected intelligent and our progressive farmers may be entertained. They should not be entertained at random like this.

With these observations on the high-yielding varieties, may I point out certain policy matters in the field of agriculture after the establishment of Agricultural University in our State ?

Mr. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.—The House will now adjourn and meet at 11 A M.

The House rose at Thirty Minutes past Ten of the Clock to re-assemble at Eleven of the Clock.

The House re-assembled at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair]

Sri VENKANAGOUDA SIDDANGOUDA.—Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was referring to the topic of agriculture as contained in the Address of the Governor. In continuation I would like to say that after the creation of Agriculture University in the State, certain problems have cropped up and we have to think intelligently and tackle them tactfully and in a purposeful manner. The Agriculture Department was singularly shouldering the responsibility of agricultural education and research prior to the establishment of this University. The University has been established with the great hopes on the model of the Land Grant College in America for the rapid progress of agriculture in our State. However, this Agricultural University has adopted a policy of "hasten to slow". It is a very unsatisfactory state of affairs and a heart burning issue that when the Agricultural College, Dharwar, was managed under the Agricultural Department of the State and was merely affiliated to Karnatak University, there were post-graduate courses conducted by the same existing staff and laboratories, for years. For instance courses leading to M.Sc. (Agri.) and Ph.D, etc. Somehow for lack of leadership in the Agriculture University and lack of understanding and lack of proper lead in the university; the course have been stopped. That is why I have always stressed that we must think of purposes and not persons. Otherwise we will lose sight of many vital things. I am not pointing out finger against any institution or authorities in any way. But my main consideration is that before the establishment of this university, post-graduate courses leading to doctorate were conducted by the Dharwar college and after its establishment they have stopped and it is attributed to paucity of funds.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—The tendency now is to extend the benefit of research and post-graduate studies to mofussil areas. This is the scheme of things adopted by the Mysore University. There seems to be functioning of reverse gear at Bangalore. I want to know what is the position.

[MR. VICE-CHAIRMAN (SRI GOVARDHANA RAO) in the Chair].

It is more or less the same thing as observed by our senior member. The Karnatak University was giving only Rs. 600 per student to the guides working at Dharwar Agricultural college when it was under the Department. Now, it is quite funny that the Agricultural University authorities are pleading paucity of funds Instead of being grateful to the State Government for extending all facilities and for sanctioning lands, buildings, funds aud expert staff, they say that Government has not sanctioned funds and therefore they cannot conduct post-graduate course at Dharwar. This is something which is not acceptable to any sane person. They were giving Rs.600 per student for post-graduate training to the Guides and the same laboratories and the same equipment are there and I do not know how paucity of funds comes in. Among the 19 members on the Board of Regents I am one and I am proud that our Council has unanimously elected me to the Board of Regents. May I take this opportunity to assure the hon. Members that I am doing my best to advance agricultural research and education and if I am not able to deliver goods it is beeause of my limited strength in the Board. Anyway, I have not failed to express myself on any issue in the public interest and in the interest of the Government. The postgraduate courses which were conducted prior to the establishment of this University were stopped. It is indeed painful to many of us who looked upon this University with great hopes.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—There must be some reason for this unusual step taken by the University. My hon. friend has not enlightened us on this matter.

Sri VENKANAGOUDA SIDDANGOUDA.—The simple reason is this. The University authorities visualised that there must be highly qualified personnel, necessary assistants and well-equipped laboratory for conducting post-graduate courses. That is all right. Let us make it more and more perfect; progressive steps are always welcome but it is very detrimental to the advancement of agricultural research and education if we stop the post-graduate course, without making alternate arrangments.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Is it the contention of the hon. Member that after having scrapped the postgraduate research in the Dharwar College nothing is done in the Bangalore University for research.

Sri VENKANAGOUDA SIDDANGOUDA.—For the courses that were conducted at Dharwar no alternative arrangements have been made at Hebbal College The most unfortunate thing is that the graduate students have been admitted for the post-graduate course but they were kept in

suspense without accepting the fees for admission. The parents of the students are asking us as to what is to become of them, whether their children should continue higher studies or apply and go for jobs. This is the anomalous position in which we find ourselves. The guardians as well as students are put to hardships. I would urge upon the hon. Minister in charge to see that the post-graduate courses which were conducted without any extra burden of finance on the State Government should be continued as before.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—What is the total expense visualised for the continance?

Mr. VENKANAGOUDA SIDDANGOUDA.—A remuneration of only Rs. 600 per student was given to the Guides who were conducting the training classes.

Sri J. B, MALLARADHYA.—If the post-graduate research course is to be continued in Dharwar, what is the total damage to the State Exchequer ?

Sri VENKANAGOUDA SIDDANGOUDA.—The Agricultural University have estimated it in their own way to the tune of the order of 5-6 lakh. I do not think it will involve so much expenditure. The post-graduate courses which were conducted there should have been continued as usual. Otherwise, it is ridiculous to call it a University even when there is no post-graduate course. I therefore request the Government to look into this matter and see that the post-graduate courses which were conducted at Dharwar are continued. Otherwise Sir there is no section who do not want this Dharwar College to be affiliated to the Agicultural Universtiy at Hebbal. We will start a faculty in agriculture in the Karnatak University and be done with it. That is, of course, not acceptable even to me. When we have created a separate University, it must be our main objective to nourish it and develop it as visualised under the Act. If the Agricultural University delays any more, nothing prevents us legally from opening a faculty in agriculture. There is a faculty in agriculture in Madhya Pradesh University. That may not be a healthy way of developing institutions. Since we have already created an Agricultural University, it is for us to see that the post-graduate courses are conducted there in all the major subjects.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—The hon'ble Member is keeping back valuable information from the House. If he gives the background, we can give some suggestions when we speak.

Sri VENKANAGOUDA SIDDANGOUDA.— Sir, I have nothing to hide from the hon'ble Members and I am very frank. They say that they have no funds and their estimate of expenses comes to Rs. 5 lakhs or so, which is exorbitant. As a matter of fact, as I said before, a remuneration of only Rs. 600 per year per student was given to the Guides for giving training. With the same staff' with the same equipments, with the same laboratory, with the same library, etc., I do not know how Rs. 5 lakhs would be required, Of course, they may have a big plan

(SRI VENKANAGOUDA SIDDANGOUDA)

for appointing more doctorate people with a well-established laboratory and so on, but that is not at all necessary at this stage. With these words I request the Hon'ble Minister to look into the matter and see that post-graduate courses are continued as before at Dharwar.

SRI K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA (Minister for Education).—There is no point in saying that all of a sudden all the postgraduate courses should be opened in the Agricultural University. It is now in its infant stage and is growing. In course of time we will have post-graduate courses in various branches. For the time being we are having post-graduate courses in some branches and in other branches as and when technical people and money are available, we will open them. Tere were no sufficient laboratory equipment and trained personnel at the Dharwar Agricultural College and there was also difficulty about money and therefore the post-graduate course had to be discontinued there.

SRI J. B. MALLARADHYA.—May I know whether the degree awarded by the Agricultural College at Dharwar is not recognised by the Universities India till now ?

SRI VENKANAGOUDA SIDDANGOUDA.—The Dharwar Agricultural College was conducting post-graduate courses in Agronomy, Agricultural Pathology and Botany and the degrees are awarded by the Karnatak University and not by the college itself. I am proud to say that the people who have taken doctorate and M.Sc. degrees from the Karnatak University have been recognised by the Indian Council of Agricultural Reserve and not only in India but even in U.S.A. and other countries abroad. The most imporant factor with which I, as a farmer and a farm leader, is concerned with is research. There are some precious matters on which we cannot afford to take costly experiments. As a matter of fact, agricultural research was started in this country systematicaly under the British rule and the Britishers established many research stations to carry on research on field crops. They have introduced many new varieties in cotton, sugar-cane, rice, jowar, wheat, oil seeds and what not. On the event of the establishment of Agricultural University, the major research stations have been transferred to the Agricultural University, and the staff who were working in the different Research Stations were also transferred. Government in their Order have accepted that other things being equal regarding qualifications, experience, etc., whatever is prescribed by the Academic Council, preference should be given to such transferred staff in future appointments. But, the main omission here is, the Selection Committee formed under the Statute of the University was not appraised of this fact that preference should be given to the transferred officials other things being equal in respect of prescribed qualifications by the Academic Council of the University. This omission has caused much hardship and discontentment, because the senior staff in large numbers have

not been absorbed by the University, and new entrants are entertained even from outside the State. The option given by the transferred employees is binding and they cannot seek repatriation. After the event of transfer, a Government Order was issued asking their choice whether to continue in the Department or in the University. They visualised that this is a growing institution and they have got every chance of being absorbed in the regular posts. Unfortunately, this simple omission has caused great hardship to the officials. But that apart what about the future devlopment and progress of research? People having 10-20 years experience in research could not be absorbed, and even if they are absorbed, certain conditions in the university Order, are not secure, and therefore they prefer repatriation. Now, the research stations are having new recruits, of course with M. Sc. and P.hd., qualifications. They do not know how to handle research. It is something like a lady having basic science degree but not knowing that matchbox is to be opened for a match stick, and fire is to be created by striking. Though they have the required qualifications, certainly they have no experience. According to the illustrious example of Mendel an authority on plant breeding Research it is not the adequate qualification only that counts in research, but it involves keen observation and experience for conducting research. One should find out not only the diseases, but he must also be able to find out the preventive measures. But, these newcomers will not be able to identify even the diseases. Sir, as a member of the University, I would like to submit that experienced research workers, who were working on Research Stations in the Department are repatriated and the Research Stations are now manned by new-comers with inadequate experience.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಸಿ. ಕುಬಸದ್ (ವಿಧಾನ ಸಭಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ).—ಮೊನ್ನೆ ಯಾವುದೋ ಒಂದು ರಿಸರ್ಚ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಚೀಫ್‌ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟರನ್ನು ಕರೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಿ ತೋರಿಸಿದರು. ಏನೂ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೀರಲ್ಲಾ ?

Sri VENKANGOUDA SIDDANGOUDA.—Sir, I am a bit provoked by what the hon'ble member said about I.R.S. variety of paddy. It means an international Rice No. 8 got from Phillipines. This was introduced by the Indian Council of Agriculture Research Station at Delhi three years back. It was introduced at Hebbal Station only last year. It gave very good standing crop ; it had no diseases during the last season. The University authorities have appraised the farmers and responsible leaders that this is a superior variety and it is thriving well in the Mysore climatic conditions. But, when it was sown in the next Khariff season, the crop failed on account of bacterial leaf blight disease. When it was made known that it is suceptible to local disease under local climatic conditions, they cannot say that it is a superior variety. Further it is too much for any scientist or a progressive thinker to accept a new name 'ಸಮೃದ್ಧಿ ಬತ್ತ' as if they have evolved a new variety. Usually, new names are given whenever new varieties are evolved, for instance Lakshmi Cotton, just to identify it and get it recognised in the market.

Sri VISWANATHASWAMY (Local Authorities' Constituency).—This I. R. 8. paddy, which the hon'ble member refers to here, might have been introduced only last year at Hebbal. In our area it was introduced two years back, they got it from Andhra and they are getting good crop.

Sri VENKANAGOUDA SIDDANGOUDA.—It is not a evolution out of breading at Hebbal farm or under this University. But it is misleading in the scientific and public sphere.

11-30 A.M.

Sir, there are so many research stations etablished and well developed in the Department and these research stations are established to try new varieties introduced or evolved in the restricted area where it should be grown by the farmers. These research stations some of them are held by freshers and the result would be far reaching and detrimental to the research dvelopment. The advice of the experts is not heeded to. I do not think the experts in the Agriculture Department have been consulted in doing research work and all that reorganisation set up. Even to-day, we have been questioning that this leads to the detriment of the progress and advancement of research. For instance they made Dharwar Agriculture Research Station as Research Station for cotton. Lakshmi variety cotton has been tried and it has not come up satisfactorily on the research farm because of the transitional climate. It is to be grown in the dry belt erea like Gadag Ron, Shirahatti and adjoining Hyderabad Karnatak area. Multiplication of the seeds is conducted at Gadag Farm. Whatever the research of the result my be, it should come up well when it is put on field. The main point is, the research stations have been established for scientific consideration and to try the improved varieties under in agro-climatic conditions on the field. The same position exists with regard to Bijapur Research Station also in respect of Rabi Jowar Hundreds of varieties have been tried. When the research material is shifted from one station to another, it is bound to spoil. These research organisations should be handled by experts in concurrence with the expets of the Agricultural Department. It is not a layman 's business. Scientific and technical points are involved there. Otherwise we will lose our efficiency in research. Our Agriculture University is quite different from other Universities. It is in par with the technical education. The research should be conducted in the University. Everything must be done in concurrence with the executive officers in the Agriculture Department because they are more conversant with the farmer's problems and they are in touch with the farmers and the public in the field. Both the Agriculture Universitiy and the Officers in the Department are really useful for this work. But there should be some one to carry out the results of research. Mere carrying on the research work won't help and that should come down to field. Therefore, I earnestly request the Government to see that Research Organisation should work in co-ordination and in consultation with the Agriculture Department. Otherwise, you make bifurcation.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Of course there should be co-operation between the Department and the Research Stations. But the University should not have this kind of work because it cannot concentrate on this thing.

Sri VENKANAGOUDA SIDDANAGOUDA.—The fundamental research on agricultural sciences may be conducted in the University and the applied research should be done by the Agricultural Department. For solving all other farm problems also, the Department should be responsible. There is a tendency among farmers not to refer their problems to Agricultural University if any research is called for, they are used to discuss and appraise of their farm problem to the officers of the Agricultural Department during their normal contracts.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Why should we entrust the work to the University ? Of course the Hon'ble Member made valuable contribution. But this is a matter which should be looked into seriously by the Minister for Agriculture.

Sri VENKANAGOUDA SIDDANAGOUDA.—Sir, next to that, I want to say that in case if this is not feasible and acceptable either to the Governmnet or to the Universiy in the interest of the farmers and in the interst of advancement of agriculture in the State, I only want to suggest that there may be a sort of bifurcation effected and that the fundamental research on agriculture may be handled by the Agricultural University and applied research in the State may be handled by the Agriculture Department and these research stations which are distinct from the major stations now handled by the University may be transferred to the Agriculture Department, wherever necessary and applied research and agricultural programme may be continued to the benefit of the farmers, in general.

Sir, then I want to say a few words about the admissions to Agricultural Course in the University. I was very much overjoyed that in response to our earnest appeal the State Government was kind enough to give preferential treatment to our farmers' Children by giving incraesed seats in the Agricultural University. But some legal problem has come before us now. According to paper reports, I gather, that the same procedure which was in vogue in Madras State was challenged by a student and the appeal was pending before the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court has passed orders that it is not feasible under the constitution. As a result of that, we have to re-think regarding admissions to first year (Agriculture), a formula which will be in keeping with the spirit of the proposal that we have put forth last year was got to be thought of. Regarding one point, I would like to bring to the notice of the Minister in-charge and leave it to his own good consideration as to what is to be done in the matter, in consultation with the concerned experts, if the Agricultural University is taking some extension acttivities. Under the objects of the University, that is integration of education research and extension it may complicate the activities of the department by overlapping. Research and education are to be handled by the University,

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at this stage, the execution and extension should be continued by the Department. In the specialised schemes and under USAID benefits that are coming up, the University is taking extension activities. As a result some confusion is being created in the minds of the people, as to whom they should look for expert guidance and in some cases, it has caused many overlapping problems. Sir, the supply of manures, implements and all that to the progressive farmers should be channelised through one source and in the fitness of things through the Department. University also shares the benefits of foreign aid and passes itself in these activities. This is the kind of things that are going on. Sir, Agriculture Department, is charged with the responsibility of execution of programmes in agricultural plans. Unless otherwise, there is perfect co-operation and understanding between the Agricultural Department and University authorities we would be landing into a dangerous zone. They must have common programme in this field of extension. They must have cordial relationship and co-ordinated effort. Otherwise, there will be conflict. Agricultural University and Agriculture Department are part and parcel of our State and both these agencies create hope that they are working for our benefit. Let us hope they will come up to our expectations. Research re-organisation is giving us a doubt as to whether research programme is not going to be hampered in the next 10 years. The Agricultural University has been created in the state newly and every new agency creates some problems, and I think this is a simple problem. I am confident that the Hon'ble Minister in charge will bestow his kind attention and set right the matters, by constituting Consultation Committees wherever necessary.

Sir, I do not know, how they take up piecemeal issues, here and there in the Governor's address. Now you have taken up Bangalore Dairy as one of the State subjects. This is a State Legislature and the Address is for the members who are drawn from every nook and corner of the State. We are equally interested in the Bangalore Dairy. But when the matter of Dairy comes up, we are also expected to know something about the policy of Dairy development in the State. It is all right, if an officer of the Dairy reports to the Government that Bangalore Dairy was not working all right. It was a losing concern to the tune of Rs. 20 lakhs. Now it has improved and it is supplying 50,000 litres of milk to the citizens. But when it is included in the Address of the Governor, it must come as a major policy applicable to all parts of the State. It is good that Bangalore Dairy project is coming up very well and making amends for the past losses and past lapses. It is a very happy thing. I only request the Government to see that when an issue is raised in the Address of the Governor it should be applicable to the entire State, rather than to a city or District or any place. Sir, I may add here, that Dairy is deemed to be subsidiary industry from the beginning of the agricultural history in this country. We have got so much reverance to the Cow, because it is the primary animal which

gives precious milk to the population. Now this Dairy Development policy and programme should be made applicable to the State and particularly as subsidiary industry to the farmer, so that they will have a balanced development. Now there is craze for chemical fertilisers to make up the deficiency of organic manures. There is shortage of hay and fodder and foodgrains, because we have not developed the Dairy Industry as it should be a subsidiary industry. We do not want professional milkmen as a class which may be existing in urban areas. In rural areas where we bank on milk supply it should be our primary object to develop it as a subsidiary industry. With these words, I request the Government to have state-wise policy, state-wise milk with supply scheme, as quickly as possible, because it will not only increase the earning of the farmer but the farmer would also supply precious and nutritious food and food articles to the population and incidentally produce more organic manure.

Regarding co-operation, I have got to say a few words. I am very glad our Hon'ble Minister is here. It is really very sad state of affairs in the Governor's Address, that they have catalogued 8 to 9 schemes under co-operative movement, for the improvement of the economy of the State. Has not the co-operative movement continued progressively? Has it collapsed? This is not the way of putting things. They have catalogued only 9 schemes and say that the total outlay of Rs. 14.32 crores have been sanctioned. Is it the only achievements to be done during the coming year?

SRI P. M. NADGOUDA.—If the Hon'ble Member were to yield for a moment, I may say that these special schemes are mentioned because it is one of the important phases of development of co-operation where the Agriculture Re-Finance Corporation is giving so much money to the State of Mysore.

SRI VENKANAGOUDA SIDDANAGOUDA.—Sir, I am quite convinced. There is no denying of that fact. But much more sections are being covered day by day by co-operatives and the Co-operation Department is doing wonderful service in keeping up the price level which is the main concern of the common man in the State. Rising price is the main grievance and they are doing yeomen service in keeping up the price level. Is it not worth mentioning? What about the incentive given by co-operation for agricultural production? They are to be congratulated and it has to be accepted by one and all that they have done well. They ought to have thrown light to much more important public welfare activities taken up by the department. The Co-operative Department is doing much more than what is said in the Address of the Governor. If you don't throw light on the vital services and activities of the Co-operative Department you will be failing in your duty. The Co-operative Department is helping the development of agricultural processing industries. It is trying to develop supply and services through co-operatives. It is helping the consumers' movement; they are opening Janatha bazaars, departmental stores,

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primary consumer centres, etc. These are all vital activities taken up by the Co-operative Department. So, the Co-operative Department is doing much more than what is said in the Address.

Next I will take up industrial development. Industrial development is coming up very well and power production is increasing. The Government is very enthusiastic and very liberal and generous to provide facilities to enterprising persons and very soon it is hoped that industries will develop in the State. Regarding mines and Geology, I want to say a word. Mineral wealth in the State is enormous as exhibited by the Survey of the Kuduremukh in respect of iron ore I am glad to say that the Geological Survey of India has taken up a survey of Gold mines at Gadag. There are so many areas where there are valuable deposits of minerals available in the State. I request the State Government to appoint an expert team consisting of one or two outsiders from the Geological Survey of India to survey the whole State in regard to the availability of minerals. For example, we thought that gold deposits might have been exhausted by the earlier companies in Gadag Gold Mines. I visited the area and had discussion with the Experts from the Geological Survey of India who are camping and carrying on survey work there. They are of the opinion that very little has been explored by the earlier miners and they have not gone beyond 400 feet deep and so much more mineral wealth may be available there and to give a decisive report they may take about one year. Even at the beginning of the survey, they are hepeful of getting some rich deposits of gold in the Gadag Mines. So also about copper which is used in various industries. I am told there are very good copper deposits in the State. So, I suggest that surveys may be conducted regarding the mineral wealth so that in this period of deficit economy and growing economy, whatever we get from this source may be added to our rapid development.

Regarding Mahajan Commission Report, much has been said. I only want to express my view regarding the so called consensus of opinion. What is the consensus of opinion ? Is it not the Parliament that exhibits consensus of opinion ? Are we to go to the streets and ask person after person what is his opinion.

MR. VICE-CHAIRMAN.—They are not going to do that. They are going to take the consensus of party in the Parliament.

SRI VENKANAGOUDA SIDDANAGOUDA.—That is exactly what I wanted to say. Any way when we have taken steps to organise linguistic States, there may be border disputes here and there. They will have to be settled through negotiation and discussion by the Central Government and not by the Parliament. Suppose there is border dispute between Mysore and Maharashtra or between Mysore and Kerala, in what way other members are interested ? They will take it as a general policy. We know the problem ; the neighbouring States know their

problem. I only want to say that border disputes are to be settled in the light of the Mahajan Commission Report and by further discussion with the concerned State Governments. This consensus of Parliament or Ruling Party in the Parliament has no meaning. The Mahajan Commission recommendations should be accepted in toto, if you have regard for such high judicial personality.

Regarding legislation, I read in the Papers that the Minister in charge of Development was kind enough to say that Panchayathiraj will be introduced very shortly. It should have been included in the Governor's Address. But I do not find it there. The Hon'ble Minister in charge has made a statement in the lower House that he would bring the Bill shortly. I request him to bring the Panchayathiraj Bill as early as possible. I had occasion to observe in Gujarath and Marashtra that the three-tier system is working very successfully. Since we are committed to give power to the people, let us give them executive duties also and see how they fare well. With these words, I thank the Chair for giving me an opportunity to express myself and thank the Governor for giving us a bird's eye view of the achievements of the State Government's programme in the coming year. I hope the size of the Plan will be kept up for the next year and the Fourth Five-Year Plan will be much more ambitious. With this hope, I thank His Excellency for Addressing us and I support the Motion of thanks moved by Mr. Adiga.

12-00 noon.

† Sri GANJI VEERAPPA (Teachers' Constituency).—Mr. Chairman Sir, I know that after the exhaustive speech by my learned friend Hiregowd who has touched all the important aspects of the Address by the Governor, I should not take much time in repeating the points that have been already urged.

Sir, the country today is passing through a very troublesome time. In fact there is unrest in the country in various areas, both economic and political. So far as Mysore is concerned we had some trouble on the border issue, and we thought that the matter was settled finally when the award was passed by the Mahajan Commission. As my friend put it just now, the finality with regard to this issue is not yet there, because we hear that a sort of consensus is likely to be taken. I do not know what exactly is meant by the term consensus. Perhaps only those who have sponsored about it know it. What I can say is, we in Mysore should not allow any consensus or whatever to take place in the Parliament apart from placing a Bill in Parliament which should be done now. But the method like the consensus was nowhere contemplated. I am thankful to the Press. I am reminded of a caricature which I saw recently in the Press. There was a quarrel between the husband and wife and they said: we cannot settle it between our-

† Indicates that the speeches or remarks have not been revised by the member concerned.

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selves; let us refer it to the Home Minister of India for taking a consensus in the Parliament,. When the dispute concerns only Mysore, Kerala and Maharashtra, what is it that is sought to be done by taking the consensus in a matter like this? In fact, it is not a national issue as such. It is a dispute between three States and the Government of India can take a decision and Parliament will give a final verdict. Leaving all this, a method has been ingenously mooted by the Home Minister of the Government of India who is himself an interested party so far as this aspect is concerned. So Sir, with all vehemence at my command, I only say, this House, the Government of Mysore and the State as such, should with one voice protest against such a method, as the national consensus. I only wish that our Chief Minister, who now happens to be the President of an important organisation in the country..........

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair].

SRI K. R. ACHAR (Legislative Assembly Constituency).—Even the Prime Minister seems to have expressed the view and she seems to have favoured the method of national consensus. Even in the Party that idea seems to find favour. That came in papers.

SRI GANJI VEERAPPA.—With the greatest respect I have for our Prime Minister, I cannot understand on a matter like this which concerns three States and the Government of India, there is no reason for any consensus or the propriety in referring for the national consensus. This is not a national matter of national importance. As I said, the matter is confined to three States and the Prime Minister and Parliamentary executive. In fact, according to me Sir, this question of appointment of the Mahajan Commission was mooted by the Congress Working Committee. It is not Government of India that sponsored this. At their suggestion, the Government of India appointed a high level commission like this. The matter has not yet been considered by the Congress Working Committee which sponsored this. I think the procedure now adopted seems to be to circumvent and by-pass the regular procedure which is not correct. Anyway Sir, I submit that Mysore as a whole—because there is no difference of opinion between any of the Parties in the State with regard to this issue; Mysore is unanimous so far as the acceptance of the Mshajan Commission Report is concerned. With one voice, we ought to tell the Government of India that no such deviation from the usual procedure should be made in regard to the Mahajan Commission Report.

Another burning question now before the country is the language issue. Sir, we all know that the Parliament passed this Official Languages Act after due deliberation and before the Bill was moved in the Parliament, the Prime Minister consulted all Parties and took the views of all the States and they came to the conclusion that this

Act would solve finally this vexed question of language and if it was left at that, without supplementing it by another resolution which was passed there, perhaps this controversy would not have been raised so prominently in the country. The entire confusion has been created on account of the resolution that has been passed. I do not blame the students for having carried on the agitation because it is the students that are affected vitally and fundamentally because they are the future citizens. Their prospects are affected and therefore, if the students have taken into their minds the language issue so keenly, I do not blame them at all. I only blame them for the way in which they have conducted this agitation. They should not have fallen a prey into the hands of the anti-social elements and laid themselves open to the blame that they were violent in their approach. If the agitation was peaceful and constitutional, I would have been one with them. After all, I know injustice has been done in the case of non-Hindi speaking areas in the country on account of the Resolution that has been passed by the Parliament after the Act had been passed, which casts an unequal burden on the students in the non-Hindi areas.

ಶ್ರೀ ವಿಶ್ವನಾಥಸ್ವಾಮಿ.—ಈ ನಿರ್ಣಯ ಏನು ಪಾರ್ಲಿಮೆಂಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಗೀಕಾರ ಆಯ್ತು, ಅಂಗೀಕಾರ ಆಗಲಿಕ್ಕೂ ಒಂದು ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆ ಇತ್ತೆಂಬುದು ತಮಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿರಬಹುದು. ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಭಾರತದವರು ಭಾಷೆಯ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರತಿಭಟನೆ ನಡೆಸಿದರೋ, ಅದೇ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಈ ನಿರ್ಣಯ ಸೇರಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು, ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಉತ್ತರ ಹಿಂದೂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲೂ ಕೂಡ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಚಳುವಳಿ ಮಾಡಿ, ಅದರ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿ ನಿರ್ಣಯ ತಂದು ಅಂಗೀಕಾರ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಹಾಕಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ದಕ್ಷಿಣದವರು ಪ್ರತಿಭಟನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ತಮಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿರಬಹುದು.

SRI R. S. MAHANTA SETTY (Local Authorities' Constituency).—What is the difference between the Act that is passed and the Resolution which is also passed on the same subject? Whether the resolution is binding and what is the necessity of the resolution? Does it form part of the Act itself? What is the effect of the Resolution?.

SRI GANJI VEERAPPA.—A very important question has been raised by my friend Mr. Mahantha Shetty and it is constitutional Pandits that have to give a final verdict on it because we cannot understood a resolution passed after an Act has been passed by the Parliament. It is first of its kind so far as our memory goes that in the Parliament any Act that has been passed to be followed by a Resolution. To my knowledge, I have not come across any such situation when a Resolution of this nature has been passed.

SRI M. GOVARDHANA RAO (Nominated).—It is binding.

SRI K. R. ACHAR.—We can cite the Industries Policy Resolution. So, if the Parliament passed a Resolution, certainly it is a binding fact and that has to be followed.

SRI GANJI VEERAPPA.—That is why, I submitted that on the one side we have got the Official Languages Act passed by the Parliament. On the other side, we have the Resolution passed by the Parliament. To me, it appears, after careful reading of the Resolution that if really the

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intention of the Parliament was to incorporate the substance or the spirit of the Resolution in the Act, a provision would have been made in the Act itself. However, I would not like to take up a Constitutional issue. I would leave it to the Constitutional Pundits and the Parliament to consider the effect. To us, it appears that the Resolution has its binding effect.

That is why, as my hon'ble friend rightly pointed out, the country is now posed with two problems one in the South and the other in the North. In the South, we have been vociferous in saying that the Resolution be dropped or withdrawn. In the North, they are equally persistent that it holds good. In Madras, the Legislature has passed a resolution and the Government has also passed an Order that Hindi should be done away with there. In fact, it is found that the Madras Legislature has gone to the extent of saying that the words of command used in the N.C.C. training should not be in Hindi but it should be in English or Tamil. The Madras Government has gone to extremity. So also the people in the North are feeling that the South has become vindictive against Hindi. They think they must become vindictive against English; an agitation is there against English. My own experience is that when I went to Delhi, I never saw any English signboard or anybody talking in English. Even people knowing English refused to talk in English, because they thought that to speak in English is not the correct path.

So, this fanaticism as we should call it, has gone to extremes—one against English in the North and another against Hindi in the South. This undesirable effect would not have been there if really the Parliament had not passed any Resolution and left the Act as it was. It is very sad indeed because the trend now is not only one of confusion regarding the language issue but also it has affected the integrity of our country. There is this impression in the South by some sections. In fact, some people in the Madras State have gone to the extent of burning the National Flag; they want a Separate State for Tamil Nad. Just like this agitation for separation of Madras, tomorrow the extremists in the North may say a separate State for the Hindi-speaking areas may be carved out. Similarly the Andhra people may commence agitation for separation; so also the Kannadigas. In this way, if tomorrow our country is to be divided into independent States on linguistic basis, it would seriously affect the integrity of the country. Things are driving to this end.

Time has come for our national leaders of all Parties to meet. Why I refer "all Parties," is unfortunately, whether it is Mysore or elsewhere, the problem has been the subject of exploitation by political parties. It may be by one Party in one State, and it may be another Party in another State. The students have been exploited. After having read the speech of the Leader of the Opposition in the Assembly, the students

should not be made use of by any political party, either the Congress or the P.S.P. or the Janatha Paksha or the Communists. Students must be left to themselves. They should not be made use of for any purpose to propagate their own party ideologies or policies and to create an opposition to the ruling party. In fact, this tendency or trend has been noticed and the students are falling victims to the machinations of certain political parties to create opposition to the well-established Government. The students ought to form the future citizens, the future people to shaps the destinies of the nation. They should not be dragged to anti-social activities. But this is unfortunately what has been developing now.

In fact, I was very happy when I came to know that the Government is making efforts to have a non-official resolution brought on the stand of the Mysore Government on the language issue.

ಶ್ರೀ ವೆಂಕನಗೌಡ ಸಿದ್ದನಗೌಡ.—ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಚಳುವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷದವರ ಕೈವಾಡವಿದ್ದರೂ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆ ನೀಡಿ ಅವರನ್ನು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಹಾದಿಗೆ ಹೋಗುವಂತೆ ಹೇಳುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಲಕರು ಹಾಗೂ ಪೋಷಕರುಗಳ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯೂ ಇದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಗಮನದಲ್ಲಿಡಬೇಕು.

Sri GANJI VEERAPPA.—In fact, now it has affected the discipline in the country. If the same situation continues, I do not know how the country will progress. I do not think any of the boys are fully under the control of their parents or guardians. The trend is development of individualism. Individualistic feeling is now developing. In a family, it happens. The son may feel that his independence in certain matters should be exercised with his parents; and so also with the Government. So, we regret to see an atmosphere of indiscipline growing now whateven may be the reasons. It is not common to Mysore alone; it is common to the whole country as such. Whether it is the student world or the official world or the labour field, wherever it is, we do not find the discipline we expect. This development of indiscipline is highly dangerous to the country. This dangerous tendency must be checked. I do not know whether the country is passing through this ctitical period of indiciplline, unrest, controversies and discontent. Wherever we go, this wave of indiscipline is moving in the country. This wave of indiscipline is passing through Mysore also.

In a way, this language problem was created by the Hindi States. Nobody hated Hindi either in Madras or Andhra. With love and affection, youngsters in South India took to Hindi. When a thing is sought to be forced on anybody, the natural tendency is to react. So this tendency to hate Hindi is growing in the South. I am glad the situation in Mysore is not so bad because Mysore is known for its tolerance; people of this State are known to have a very broad mind. We are not generally swayed away by any prejudices or hatred. But, at the same time, I am of the firm view that this Resolution passed by the Parliament affects the prospects of the student world and of our people, their employment opportunities and all that; and it is an unequal burden, as it is called, on us, Sir. The burden should be equalised

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between Hindi and non-Hindi States, as otherwise employment prospects of the Southerners will be affected for lack of proficiency of our students in Hindi. Of course, I know that Hindi is not made compulsory even now. After all, in several examinations even if a candidate fails in Hindi, he is promoted. Perhaps if it was left at that, things would have been all right. A feeling of suspicion has been created in the minds of people that if tomorrow they lag behind in learning Hindi, their prospects would be affected. This fear and confusion should not be there. Better the State Government take up a strong hand and see that the Resolution passed by the Parliament is withdrawn or suitably modified so that the fears in the minds of the non-Hindi people, are removed.

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY (Nominated).—Is it not necessary that the public ought to be educated, specially the student world should be educated telling that the study of Hindi is going to confer great benefit finding employment at the all-India level and Hindi is to their advantage?

Sri GANJI VEERAPPA.—I entirely agree with my friend Mr. Sastry. But now since this controversy has been raised in the country and this bitterness is caused, there is suspicion and misgivings in the minds of the people.

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—Is it not complete ignorance of the actual facts either in regard to the content of the amending Bill or with regard to several other things took place in regard to the Official Languages Act, that it is due to?

Sri GANJI VEERAPPA.—It is also partly true. I entirely agree. In fact, I contacted some of the student leaders and asked them. It is true some of these people do not know what the implications are. The Government has to take up this matter with the Centre and see that anything that is leading to suspicion here should be removed and the students should be told in proper atmosphere what exactly would be the position so far as the Act is concerned.

I was very amuck sad when the hon'ble member of this House who happens to be a member of the Bangalore University Syndicate made a reference to the affairs of the Bangalore University. I was also touched with some of the references made here. This House and the other House very recently with the greatest expectation passed the Bangalore University Act and the University has come into existence and I can say with pride that it has made a good beginning. We all look to this university to be a Central University and in fact what we have been contemplating is, a day may come when this University may be a very great centre of learning in the South if the Central Government takes over and expands its activities. When that is the case and when the university is functioning satisfactorily, and when a very able Vice-Chancellor like Professor Gokak, is there it is unfortunate that such a remark should have been made. He is a member of the Syndicate and

he made a personal attack against the Vice-Chancellor and I think it should not have been done. So far as the Bangalore University Act is concerned, it makes clear—in fact Sri Sastry also read a portion of the Act—Section 22 of the Act gives powers to the Syndicate to make appointments. In fact it is the Senate that makes the appointment and not the Vice-Chancellor. If the attack was against the Syndicate I could have understood it. After all the Vice-Chancellor presided over the deliberations of the Board of Appointments. It consists of experts. I am thankful to the Chair for having given a ruling on this matter. This is not the forum for discussing it. In fact some of us were feeling that a ruling was necessary and I am thankful you have given it. Here, it is the syndicate that makes the appointment under section 22. Even the Chancellor normally does not interfere in these things because section 22 is very clear. The Chancellor comes into the picture where the Syndicate does not approve recommendations of the Board of Appointments. Here the Government does not come into the picture any way. When that is the case, apart from propriety or otherwise, the propriety that whether this House has power or not to discuss the subject, there is no justification in drawing the Syndicate into controversy and much less the Vice-Chancellor who is not at all responsible in any way. After all even the Syndicate does not know what takes place in the Board of Appointments because the proceedings are confidential in nature. The Board of Appointments will call for interviews and the impressions of the interviewees are recorded by the members of the Board of Appointments and on the material they have before them, they come to certain conclusions and place them before the Syndicate. The Syndicate has taken a decision. I do not know whether there is reason or propriety in taking the Vice-Chancellor to task here. I am sorry that this reference was made by one who is also a member of the Syndicate. I can only say that the august House may not go with the impression that affairs are not proper. The Syndicate has been functioning well. There is harmony and we have the able guidence of the wellknown educationist like Professor Gokak who is known for his fairmindedness and integrity. I am sorry that very uncharitable criticisms should have been made against him. The criticism made is not without any material basis and it is very uncharitable. We all agree that there must be highest autonomy so far as the University affairs are concerned and they are specialists in academic matters. When my friend Sri Venkanagowda was making a speech in regard to the function of the Agricultural University, Sri J. B. Mallaradhya said in the matter of autonomy why there should be controversy whether research should be within the University or the Government. I think he did not seriously suggest it. In the Agricultural University, he is a member of the university body and I also listened to him with great attention and respect. I am one with him when he says that this fundamental or basic research should be confined to the university because it is not they who come in contact with the farmers who have their own problems. After all he looks to

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the Government and the department for the solution of his problems. Unless there is co-ordination between the department and the university I do not think any progress could be made effectively. In this matter of research which is purely fundamental, the research should be confined to the university because they have the necessary equipment, staff and material with them. Applied research should be done in consultation with the department or it should be left entirly to the department because it is they who have to advice the farmer as and when necessary and if there is any confusion so far as this is concerned, I appeal to the Government and the Hon'ble Minister to see that there is proper understanding between the University and the department without leading to a controversy because lot of research has to be made on several matters. These are days when the Agricultural Department is looked upon as a very important department from the farmer's point of view. We want more of food production in the country.

12-30 P.M.

Coming to the Education Department, I only wish to make a suggestion which Government should consider seriously now because the country is facing a big problem with regard to unemployment of the educated youths. We all thought that in the field of engineering and medicine there is no unemployment so far but now we see a number of Enginnering Graduates are without employment. In fact, hundreds and hundreds of them, whether they are Civil or Mechanical or Electrical Engineers, are in the streets without employment, not only in Mysore but in the whole of the country. A solution sholud be found for this and it is better that either we should restrict the admissions or reduce the unmber of admissions to the engineering colleges or even stop Engineering Colleges for two or three years from taking fresh batches of students. If something radical is not done, I am afraid we are going to add to the miseries of these engineering graduates and increase the problem of unemployment. I therefore suggest to the Government that this year's admissions may be restricted. In fact, I suggest that even the engineering colleges may be asked to admit only half the number of the usual strength they used to admit or they may be told to suspend admissions for two years.

With regard to Polytechnics, once there was a craze to have a Polytechnic in every district head-quarter. Now, it is better that some of them are closed. Not only is it waste of public money but we are also adding to the number of unemployed already in the country.

There is also a defect in our system of training and education in Polytechnics. Whether it is the Polytechnics or the Engineering Colleges or Textiles or some of these technical courses, there must be o-ordination between the industries in the country and the technical

institutions. Davangere has got a number of textile mills. When I suggested to this mill to take some textile graduates, they refused to take. They asked me, "what shall we do with them? They have not got sufficient equipment and training to be useful in our mills." Now, what is to happen to these textile graduates if they cannot make use of their experience and knowledge in the field? In Bangalore there are Central industrial concerns like H.M.T., H.A.L. and B.E.L. They say, "I do not want these diploma holders." They say that they can take I.T.C. people instead because the diploma holders have not got enough training or these people do not possess the sort of training they want. So, there is a fundamental defect even in the education we impart to them. The state of affairs is not existing in any country. In fact, when I went abroad and saw the Tokyo University and the University at Germany, I saw that a number of industrial concerns had offered scholarships and most of the students in the technical courses were scholarship holders from the industrial concerns. Suppose the Kirloskars want a particular type of people to be trained, they give scholarships. Those who have aptitude get scholarships and get themselves trained in the Universities and they will get employment. The type of training these industries want will be given in the Universities. Unless there is co-ordination between demand and supply, it will lead to the present anomalous position in regard to unemployment. So, the colleges or the institutions must give useful training to the boys and girls so that they may be absorbed in the industries and they can better their prospects. When Bangalore University was started here, we all gave suggestions as to why Bangalore was being thought of for the establishment of a University like this. We said that a number of industrial concerns are there in Bangalore whose views we can take and give a sort of training to the boys which will have relation to the requirements of these industrial concerns. This is the only way of solving the unemployment problem and giving proper education. That is so in the western world where education is given having in view the requirements of the various concerns or institutions. A blind policy of opening new colleges and giving training which is not ultimately required by the industrial concerns serves no useful purpose. It will be a waste of money and effort and this blind policy should not be followed any further. Is it not necessary that there should be an immediate survey of the employment potential in the various industries at least in the Bangalore City and suburban areas and reorganisation of the course of studies either at graduate level or post-graduate level of post-diploma level? So, I wholeheartedly suggest that the sort of training we give should have relation to the requirements of the industrial concerns. There is a defect in the system of education here and time has come when instead of quarrelling about trivial matters we concentrate our attention to some of these important questions and try to solve them. I suggest to the Government, at least now, to seriously consider this question and take some decision.

(SRI GANJI VEERAPPA)

Recently, I came across an Association of the Primary School Teachers, who had their own grievance. Their grievance is that if an individual enters service as a Primary School teacher after passing S. S. L. C. and training, he has to retire as a Primary School teacher, there is no prospect either in emoluments or status, and whereas if an individual with S.S.L.C. qualification enters service elsewhere in some other Department, he can rise to Gazetted cadre. They say that something should be done to make the post more attractive so that their prospects are not hampered. I thought there is a lot of sense in what they say. Of course, it is a stupendous problem. However when the grievance is real and when we want teachers to be more contented so that they may do their work properly, something should be done to make the post attractive and they can also hope to reach a higher scale or pay. Though the initial pay now fixed may remain like that, I suggest that they should not reach a stage when they should think that they have no further prospects. The lot of these Primary School teachers, when they say that a person with the same qualification of S. S. L. C. who gets into the Revenue Department or some other Department as a Clerk could get higher post, why should a teacher with equal qualification and better service should be made to remain as a teacher for life?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಚನ್ನಬಸವನ ಗೌಡ.—ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಶಾಲಾ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರಲ್ಲಿ ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಲ್.ಸಿ. ಅರ್ಹತೆ ಪಡೆದಿರುವವರನ್ನು ಜೂನಿಯರ್ ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರ್ ಆಫ್ ಸ್ಕೂಲ್ಸ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕರೆದ ಹಾಗೆ ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ.

SRI GANJI VEERAPPA.—If that is true, I will be very happy because an incentive is given to them and they can hope to become Deputy Inspectors, etc. It is good that my friend reminded me of his problem. In fact, Bellary was the first to integrate with Mysore, earlier than 1956. What is happening now is, in several parts of the State several set of rules prevail even now. South Kanara and Bellary districts are the only two districts that are governed today by the old Madras Government Rules. In fact the grievance of the teachers of these two areas is that the benefits under the Triple Benefit Scheme are not applicable to some of the Aided School teachers. There is a peculiar situation in these two districts. There are schools that are....

SRI K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—Sir, it is not a correct state of affairs. This benefit is applicable to those teachers also.

SRI GANJI VEERAPPA.—I was referring to areas where it is not made applicable. In regard to pensions and the rules of recruitment, in fact, there are same set of teachers functioning with particular qualifications in some of the private schools. In Bellary there are schools, where the Manager is also a teacher; they are a sort of proprietor schools. Their teachers who were recruited several years ago and are working—some of them are not trained at all—and if they re non-S.S.L.C.s and not trained, in spite of their long service the year

not given certain benefits. It is better that some of these questions are examined so that, in any part of the State, the teachers are not placed at a disadvantage with regard to the benefits which the Government have magnanimously given to other teachers. As far as possible the rules may be made uniform.

So far as Bombay-Karnatak is concerned, there is another problem which I wish to bring to the notice of the Government. As per the Grant-in-Aid Code rules recently passed, those institutions who own their own buildings, do not get any grant so far as rent is concerned, in those areas. Logically, the Government may say: "Very well, we only give this grant for schools which do not possess their own buildings." But, the question that arises now is this. Many of these institutions have borrowed funds for construction of buildings. If this grant is stopped they feel that they are unable to run the institutions. It is a matter of interest for us and pride that in the Bombay-Karnatak area, as you are aware, these private schools are doing exceedingly good work. In fact, they are well-managed and the way in which they carry on work is highly satisfactory and Government, of course, have no different opinion with regard to the functioning or the efficiency of some of these educational institutions in Bombay-Karnatak area. I only suggest that a more liberal attitude may be taken, because most of the institutions that own their own buildings have done so with borrowed funds and they will be unable to run the institutions if this grant is not given to them. A deputation had also waited on the Hon'ble Minister for Education, and I know the Minister is very magnanimous and is very kind in nature and I am sure he may consider this representation of the Bombay-Karnatak Aided schools sympathetically. He has known the problem intimately, and I appeal to him that the difficulty they are experiencing may be removed.

Sir, one more point which I wish to touch before this august House is with regard to controls. In fact, my friend, Sri K. T. Shamiah Gowda was suggesting that it is better these inter-state movement restrictions are moved in regard to the foodgrains. There has been one more difficulty with regard to the levy. I come from an area where this difficulty is acutely felt. The grower is made to give some part of what he has grown to Government by way of levy. Of course, Government has to collect foodgrains and distribute it to the non-growers. But, what has happened is, in fixation of the prices there has been lot of disparity. The price that is fixed by the Government falls very much short of the market price with regard to food-grains. So far as our area is concerned, for Jowar and Paddy, between the prevailing market rate and the levy rate normally there will be Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 difference per quintal. So, there is a tendency to evade giving levy and somehow manage to bring it to the market by spurious methods, which has led to lot of corruption, both in the Revenue Department Collection Section as well as Police Department. Government is losing the foodgrains by way of levy and at the same time the ryot is really put to lot of hardship. To

(SRI GANJI VEERAPPA)

avoid this, I suggest that the difference in price between the market rate and the levy price should be as meagre as possible. If the difference in price is not much, I am sure, every grower will give the levy that is required and there will be no smuggling and no oomplaint whatsoevr. The fixation of price may be examined by the Government and it may be narrowed down. I can give a suggestion to the Government to examine whether it is better to avoid all this confusion for the Government to go on purchasing in open market and store. You can abolish this levy system because this levy is causing lot of hardship and will give room to corruption. Instead, if the prices are high, you can supply the food articles at subsidised rates. If the prices are low leave them as it is.

Sri VENKANAGOUDA SIDDANGOUDA.—I will refer to stabilisation policy. The only solution in regard to foodgrains would be a stabilisation policy and controlling of the price level. In foreign countries there are statutory bodies for this purpose. The prices will be fixed in relation to the cost of production and the prices prevailing in open market. This is what is being done in America. Regarding world market rate, the rate will be fixed, taking into consideration the quantity brought there. In our State, floor price is fixed. If the prices go down, the Government will purchase and if the prices go high to the detriment of the consumer, the control should be imposed. That is the sum and substance of the stabilisation policy. Some boards are there in Australia. In Canada also, we find these bodies. Stabilisation is the only way We can pursue this stabilisation policy.

Sri GANJI VEERAPPA.—It has to be done by the Central Government. In foreign countries, it may be possible. There are wheat boards to which the producers will have to sell the wheat. These Boards will control the prices. But here it is not like that. In Japan, rice will be given to the Co-operatives controlled by the Government. So far as our country is concerned, we cannot adopt stabilisation policy so long as all the foodgrains are not controlled by the Government. I submit we cannot succeed in this policy unless we have got some full control over the production of food grains. This is a matter of policy to be decided by the Government of India. So far as the Mysore State is concerned, the Governm nt should not go to open market so far as the prices are at some reasonable level. If the prices are high, let them purchase and supply to the consumers at some subsidised rates. If this policy is adopted, the difference in prices will be narrowed down, and the people will voluntarily come and surrender whatever they have grown. Th re-fore, this policy is most suitable and this can be adopted. By this levy system, the farmers are being harassed by the officers.

With regard to major and big irrigation projects, details are not given in the Governor's address. If we look at the neighbouring states, like Madras and Andhra, more attention is given to the development of irrigation projects. We know there is 40 per cent development in

Andhra and 30 per cent development in Madras in irrigation. Whereas it is only 9 per cent development in Mysore. To increase our area, we have to spend more on irrigation projects. We must give more attention towards the development of these irrigation projects. I can cite here the Nagarjun Sagar in Andhra State. They have taken up this project during 1956 and uptoday they have spent nearly 170 crores and this is for a period of 12 years. They want to spend another 20 crores. They are spending Rs. 30 crores every year. The amount that is allotted here for Krishna project and for the projects coming under Cauvery basin is not at all sufficient. At this rate, it will take some years. If we do not utilise the water of these rivers, some complications may arise after 1974. Therefore, we must make use of the water that legally belongs to us before 1974. Therefore the Government must seriously think about what is going on in the neighbouring States. As I said, the Andhra people are spending huge amount of money for irrigation projects. I request the Government that more funds should be made available for these irrigation projects otherwise this 9 per cent development will remain constant and there will be no development at all. I do not want to take much time of this House. While supporting the motion of thanks. I thank the Chair for having given me an opportunity to speak.

Mr. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.—The House will now rise and meet again at 2-15 P.M. on Tuesday the 27th February 1968.

The House adjourned at One of the Clock to meet again at Fifteen Miuutes past Two of the Clock on Tuesday the 27th February 1968.

WD 10301—GPB—600— 8.6.1968

MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Tuesday, 27th February 1968

The House met in the Council Chamber, Vidhana Soudha, Bangalore, at Fifteen Minutes past Two of the Clock.

Mr. CHAIRMAN (SRI S. C. EDKE) in the Chair.

STARRED QUESTIONS

(to which oral answers were given)

Enhancement of House Tax in Kolar

13. SRI M. V. VENKATAPPA (Graduates' Constituency).—

Will the Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state :—

(*a*) whether it has come to the notice of the Government the enhancement of House Tax recently by the Kolar Town Municipality;

(*b*) if so, the reasons stated by the Municipality for such enhancement;

(*c*) the action taken by the Government on the representation submitted by the authorities of the Kolar Town Rate Payers' Association to the Minister for Municipal Administration ?

A.—SRI R. M. PATIL (Minister for Municipal Administration).—

(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) For improving the financial position of the Municipality.

(*c*) The matter is under examination.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ.—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ತಾವು (ಇ)ಗೆ ಉತ್ತರವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಆದರೆ ಆ ಕೋಲಾರ ಟೌನಿನ ತೆರಿಗೆದಾರರ ಸಂಘದವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರತಕ್ಕ ಮನವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಚಿಸಿರತಕ್ಕ ಮುಖ್ಯ ವಿಷಯಗಳೇನು ? ಮತ್ತು ಅವು ಈಗ ಯಾವ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿವೆ ?

SRI R. M. PATIL.—A number of contentions have been raised in their petition. They are in respect of their co-operation with the Municipality, disposal of sites and increase of property tax. These are the important contentions that they have raised.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ.—ಆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ತಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಭೇಟಿ ಮಾಡಿದಾಗ 15 ದಿವಸಗಳೊಳಗೆ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಆಶ್ವಾಸನೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರು, ಆದರೂ ಇಷ್ಟು ನಿಧಾನವಾಗಲು ಕಾರಣವೇನು?

Sri R. M. PATIL.—His report is expected within a fortnight. He has not sent the report. A reminder has been issued.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ.—ಪೌರಸಭೆಯವರು ತೆರಿಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚುಮಾಡಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಎಷ್ಟು ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು ಪೌರಸಭೆಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಬಹುದೆಂದು ನಮೂದುಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ?

Sri R. M. PATIL.—The details have not been furnished.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ.—ತೆರಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಹಾಕುವಾಗ 500 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ಬರುವ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಕಂದಾಯ ಹಾಕಿ ಕೇವಲ 100 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಕಂದಾಯ ಬರುವ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕಂದಾಯ ಹಾಕುವುದು ಕಾಯಿದೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇದೆಯೆ ?

Sri R. M. PATIL.—Sir, there cannot be such law. According to law, the property tax is assessed. If there are any irregularities, a time will be fixed for making their contention. They will be heard and a decision will be taken.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ.—ಕೋಲಾರ ಟೌನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಆಂದೋಳನವಾಗಿ ಕೋಲಾರ ಬಂದ್ ಮಾಡಿ 10 ಸಾವಿರ ಜನ ಮೆರವಣಿಗೆ ಮಾಡಿ ದೊಡ್ಡದಾಗಿ ಗಲಾಟೆಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಆದಷ್ಟು ಜಾಗ್ರತೆ ಇತ್ಯರ್ಥಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಾ ?

Sri R. M. PATIL.—For tax campaign, committees cannot be appointed and it will be very difficult to decide. The point at issue is whether their conditions are reasonable. If they are reasonable and the present assessment is so unreasonable and it has to be reduced, in that case, the decision will be taken.

Grant-in-Aid Codes

14. Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA (Legislative Assembly Constituency).—

Will the Minister for Education be pleased to state :—

(*a*) whether steps have been taken to formulate a Grant-in-aid Code in respect of (1) pre-primary education, (2) teacher training institutions (3) organisations devoted to the development of physical education in the State ;

(*b*) whether they are aware that the present Grant-in-aid Cods applicable to Secondary Schools has resulted in serious handicap for the development of education at the secondary stage since the scale of financial assistance visualised in the Grant-in-aid Code is grossly inadequate to meet the demands of non-teacher cost involved ?

A.—Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA (Minister for Education).—

(*a*) There are Codes in the different areas at present. Steps have been taken to formulate uniform Grant-in-aid Codes in respect of (1) the Pre-primary Education (2) Teacher Training Institutions and (3) for Organisations devoted to the Development of Physical Edueation and other special institutions.

(*b*) No.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—May I know how many institutions, under clause (*a*), are receiving the grant allotted in the budget for this purpose ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—So far as the pre-primary schools are concerned, they are left to the private management. It is not the concern of the Government. They are all managed by private Institutions.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—For. Pre-Primary Schools there is no grant-in-aid code. You have stated that a Uniform grant-in-aid code is being examined. Does it mean that you are giving some grant to them ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—There are different codes in different areas. At present, steps have been taken to formulate a uniform Grant-in-Aid Code. But grants are not being given.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Can I take it that no grant will be given ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—Some ad-hoc grants will be given.

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—The Government has now proposed to introduce a uniform grant-in-aid code, that is, after eleven years since integration took place. What was the difficulty in formulating a uinform code earlier ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—The difficulties are, there are different codes in different areas. We wanted a uniform code. Naturally it takes time to make a uniform code taking into consideration all the codes that are existing.

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—What is the procedure that the Government have proposed to adopt for formulating a uniforn code ? Have you called for objections and suggestions ? Have you taken into consideration the conditions prevailing in different areas ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—We have called for objections in respect of each area and we will come to a decision.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Is the copy of the draft Code ready ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—The draft is under preparation.

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—There are teacher training institutions run by private management. These teachers training institutions run by private managements should be assisted financially. There is a big demand for these Institutions. May I know whether they are given maintenance grants ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—No.

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—There is a big demand for these Institutions. In the interest of that, will the Government consider to give financial assistance to them ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—That is why we are trying to bring a unifrom code. Some ad hoc grants are being given to the so called pre-primary and nursery schools. But uniform code is absolutely necessary and after it comes into operation, I think, some of the problems will be solved.

Sri S. P. RAJANNA.—For development of sports activities and for conducting tournaments, etc., some encouragement should be given. The players are sharing the expenses. Will the Government consider this and give some financial help for the development of the sports activities ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—The Players will have to bear their expenses. Now we are thinking of lending some help.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—In regard to Physical Education what is the quantum of grant that is granted to it ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—It is only an ad hoc grant. I have already stated it.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಬಹಳ ಅನಿಶ್ಚಿತ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಮುಂದುವರಿಯುವುದು ಬಹಳ ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆಯೆಂಬುದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದೆಯೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಹಾಗೇನೂ ಇಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ನನಗೆ ತೋರುತ್ತದೆ.

Sri S. P. RAJANNA.—Has it come to the notice of the Government that donations are being collected from the players who participate in the games, about 50 per cent of the expenditure is being collected from them ? Has it come to the notice of the Government ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—I am not sure, perhaps they are collecting 50 per cent from the players. There is no need for donations. I think, the Sports Council will come to their rescue and give sufficient help.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಿಂದ ಹೊರಗೆ ಹೋಗತಕ್ಕ ಆಟಗಾರರು ಮೂರನೆಯ ತರಗತಿ ಚಾರ್ಜು ವಿನಾ ಊಟಕ್ಕೆ, ಕಾಫಿಗೆ ಸ್ಪೋರ್ಟ್ಸ್ ಕೌನ್ಸಿಲ್ ಅವರು ಏನೂ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಸ್ಪೋರ್ಟ್ಸ್ ಕೌನ್ಸಿಲ್ ಏನಿದ್ದರೂ ಸಲಹಾಸಮಿತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಕಾಸು ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ ಇಲ್ಲವೆ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಅವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಕೆಲವರು ಟಾಪ್ ರ್‍ಯಾಂಕ್ಸ್ ಪ್ಲೇಯರ್ಸ್ ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಈ ಸ್ಟೇಟನ್ನು ರೆಪ್ರಸೆಂಟ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅಂತಹವರು ಕೈಯಿಂದ ದುಡ್ಡು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೊರಗೆ ಹೋಗುವುದು ಸರಿಯೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಟಾಪ್ ರ್‍ಯಾಂಕ್ ಸ್ಪೋರ್ಟ್ಸ್‌ಮೆನ್ನಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯಮಾಡುವುದನ್ನು ನಾನು ಒಪ್ಪುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈಗ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಖಜಾನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ದುಡ್ಡು ಇಲ್ಲ. ಕ್ರಮವರಿತು, ಕಾಲವರಿತು ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಪಿ. ರಾಜಣ್ಣ.—ಪರಸ್ಥಳಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೋಗುವ ಆಟಗಾರರಿಗೆ ಇತರೇ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕ ದ್ರವ್ಯ ಸಹಾಯಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಸೇಕಡ 20, 50 ಮತ್ತು 80 ರಷ್ಟು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾ ಇರುವುದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದೆಯೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಆ ರೀತಿ ಇರಬಹುದು.

SRI K. R. ACHAR.—I want to know whether the grant-in-aid rules in Madras area which have come into Mysore with regard to Sanskrit Schools remain the same or whether they have been changed ?

SRI K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—I require notice.

SRI K. R. ACHAR.—May I know whether it has come to the knowledge of the Government that Sanskrit Schools in South Kanara, Kollegal and Bellary—most of them have suffered ; practically Sanskrit schools have disappeared and they have become ordinary High schools. Is Government aware of it ?

SRI K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—I am not aware of the difficulty. If the Hon'ble Member brings relevant points to my notice, I will take such action, as may be found necessary.

Polytechnic Institutions in the State

15. SRI M. P. L. SASTRY (Nominated).—

Will the Minister for Education be pleased to state :—

(*a*) the number and names of Polytechnic institutions in the State ;

(*b*) the intake in each of the institutions ;

(*c*) the number of students that have passed the Diploma Examination in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical branches from these institutions during the last three years (yearwar) ?

A.—SRI K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA (Minister for Education).—

(*a*) (i) 31 including School of Mines and School of Arts and Crafts.

(ii) Names of Polytechnics are furnished in column 2 of Annexure I.

(*b*) Furnished in Column 3 of Annexure I.

(*c*) Furnished in Annexure II.

(Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA)

ANNEXURE I

Sl. No.	Name of the Polytechnic		Intake
	Government Institutions		
1	S. J. Polytechnic, Bangalore	...	430
2	Karnataka Polytechnic, Mangalore	...	170
3	Polytechnic, Bellary	...	120
4	Smt. L. V. Polytechnic, Hassan	...	120
5	D. R. R. Polytechnic, Davangere	...	130
6	Polytechnic, Chintamani	...	120
7	D. A. C. G. Polytechnic, Chickmagalur	...	120
8	C. P. C. Polytechnic, Mysore	...	160
9	Polytechnic, Channapatna	...	120
10	Polytechnic, Tumkur	...	120
11	Polytechnic, Belgaum	...	120
12	Polytechnic, Karwar	...	120
13	Polytechnic, Gulbarga	...	180
14	Polytechnic, Raichur	...	120
15	Polytechnic, Bidar	...	120
16	Polytechnic, Kushalnagar	...	120
17	Polytechnic, Kushalnagar	...	120
18	Polytechnic for Women, Bangalore	...	120
19	School of Mines, K.G.F.	...	60
20	S. K. S. J. T. Institute, Bangalore	...	40
21	Polytechnic, Bijapur	...	120
22	Polytechnic for Women, Hubli	...	120
23	School of Arts and Crafts, Davangere	...	30
	Aided Institutions		
24	A. P. S. Polytechnic, Bangalore	...	120
25	M. E. I. Polytechnic, Bangalore	...	120
26	National Institute of Engineering, Mysore	...	60
27	S. J. Polytechnic, Bhadravathi	...	110
28	B. V. B. College of Engineering, Hubli	...	120
29	K. H. K. Institute of Engineering, Dharwar	...	120
30	B. V. V. S. Polytechnic, Bagalkot	...	120
	Private Institutions		
31	School of Engineering Studies (L.R.D.E.), Bangalore (Evening Classes)	...	120

ANNEXURE II

Sl. No.	Branch	Year 1965 Annual and supplementary	1966 Annual and supplementary	1967 Annual and supplementary
1	Civil Engineering	977	765	768
2	Electrical Engineering	638	712	810
3	Mechanical Engineering	710	924	1,031

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—The total intake into the Government Polytechnic is about 3,000, aided institutions 770 and the private institutions is at about 120, the total being 3,890 admissions every year are to be made in the polytechnics. Is there any proposal for reducing this intake in view of the fact that a large number of students are remaining unemployed ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—This question has been considered by the Government. It has been thought of making alternate arrangements. As to how best this alternate arrangements could be made, what are the courses that could be re-opened and what are the courses that should be abolished, these matters are under the examination of Government. The Director of Technical Education has been entrusted with the task of examining these matters and to submit a report to the Government. Report is expected to be received very soon. After receiving the report, we will take suitable steps to see that these courses are modified, so that the unemployment may not increase.

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—Has the Government gone into the question of finding out the reason for the large number of people remaining unemployed ? Is it the courses of study that are responsible or the training that is given in these institutes or the large intake that is being made into these institutions ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—Both are responsible. It is not only the large intake that is responsible for this unemployment, but also the nature of the course that is being given in practice, is also responsible to a certain extent. These people who come out of these training institutions are fit only for white collar jobs. They are not preferred by the industries. Therefore, there is this unemployment.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Is Government aware that during the time of Sir M. Visveswaraiah, when the Silver Jubilee Technological Institute in Bangalore and other similar institutes were started in the

(SRI J. B. MALLARADHYA)

State they were giving the same type of training ? In those days we were being asked to give names of candidates likely to pass, in advance. When I was the Director of Technical Education, even before the results were actually announced, the Hindustan Aircraft, the Bharat Electronics and the Hindustan Machine Tools used to ask for candidates, in advance. What type of training was given at that time ? It was an identical training as is given now. What has happened in the mean time ? There is scope in the market, but there is no demand; how long since this tendency is in evidence ? What steps are being taken by the Director for Technical Education to bring it to the notice of the Government ?

SRI K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—We have asked him to give a comprehensive report. The report is expected to be received by the Government very soon.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ.—ಡಿಪ್ಲೊಮಾ ಕೋರ್ಸ್ ಸಿವಿಲ್ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರಿಂಗ್, ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಕಲ್ ಇಂಜನಿಯರಿಂಗ್, ಮೆಕ್ಯಾನಿಕಲ್ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರಿಂಗ್ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಡಿಪ್ಲೊಮಾ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರಿಂಗ್ ಏತಕ್ಕೆ ಓಪನ್ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಲೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬಾರದು ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಸಿವಿಲ್, ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಕಲ್, ಮೆಕ್ಯಾನಿಕಲ್ ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲಾ ಇನ್ನೂ ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಟ್ರೇನಿಂಗ್ ತರಗತಿಗಳಿವೆ. ಅದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯವನ್ನು ಕೂಡ ಒಂದು ಸಬ್ಜೆಕ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆ.

SRI J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Is the Government aware that the Education Commission set up by the Government of India have advocated setting up of Agricultural Polytechnics throughout the country by scrapping, if necessary some of the existing institutions, if they do not serve the purpose ?

SRI K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—Government is aware of that.

SRI M. P. L. SASTRY.—In clause (c) of the question, total number of students who have passed out of polytechnics is given as 7,335, in Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering. May I know, out of 7,335 students, how many are employed and how many remain unemployed ?

SRI K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—About this proper figures are not available. But anyhow, it is estimated that the number unemployed is about 2,200.

SRI M. P. L. SASTRY.—Has the Government thought it fit to have a kind of relation between man-power requirements on the one side and educational structure on the other ? Its absence has resulted in so many people remaining unemployed, Sir.

SRI K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—That is what exactly is being thought of to be implemented in future.

SRI M. P. L. SASTRY.—Is there any desirability or possibility of some of these polytechnics being converted into 2 years and equipment, building etc., being utilised for-two-year, junior college which is to come up from 1969-70 and 1970-71 for diversification of technical courses ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—That is a good suggestion. I cannot just now understand the implications of the suggestion. Anyhow, instead of this mechanical, civil, electrical and other courses that are being offered now, the question of giving them training certificates is also being considered. It is found to be more useful, and we are trying to re-orientate this system of education in future.

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—Will the Government consider the desirability of converting some of these polytechnics in view of the good equipment and laboratory facilities in the workshop? Whether training is given just as in the Industrial Training Institutes?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—That is what I have exactly told.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಪಿ. ರಾಜಣ್ಣ.—ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಸಿವಿಲ್ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರಿಂಗ್ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕೆ ಅಷ್ಟು ಅಪ್ಲಿಕೇಷನ್ಸ್ ಬರುತ್ತಾ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬುದು ತಮ್ಮ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದೆಯೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಸಿವಿಲ್ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರಿಂಗ್‌ಗೆ ಅಪ್ಲಿಕೇಷನ್ ಬರುತ್ತಾ ಇಲ್ಲ. ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದಷ್ಟು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಟ್ರಕ್ಷನ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Sir, I put Question No. 116.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—Yes.

The Report of the Education Survey

16. Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA (Legislative Assembly Constituency) [On behalf of SRI M. C. NARASIMHAN (Elected by Legislative Assembly)].—

Will the Minister for Education be pleased to state :—

(a) whether they have received the report of Education Survey for 1967 ;

(b) the important features of the reports ;

(c) whether the Survey has suggested prohibition of untrained teachers, a Council for Teachers' Education ?

A.—Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA (Minister for Education).—

(a) Yes. It is presumed that the reference is to the State report.

(b) The important features of the report are indicated in the annexure, placed on the Table of the House.*

(c) No.

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*Copy placed in the Mysore Legislature Library *vide* No. 1/L.C. dated 27th February 1968.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Sir, when was this report prepared and is it for the purpose of the department of the Government this report is prepared or is it intended for the public benefit ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—It is both for the purpose of Government and for the public.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—What is the manner of publication Government has given to this survey report ? Are the copies of the reports distributed to the Legislators ? Sir, according to the survey, one point is very prominent, so far as training of teachers is concerned, there is a lot of lee-way to be made in regard to this particular aspect. What are the special steps Government propose to take to increase the number of trained teachers at all levels ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—This year we are thinking of increasing the intake in every institution and we are also thinking of opening some new institutions.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—The report makes it clear that the percentage of untrained teachers is more in Government institutions than in other institutions. Are Government showing themselves to be very particular about academic standards with this state of affairs ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—No Sir, the number of teachers in the Government institutions is really large. Therefore, there are good number of people untrained.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I am not talking of percentage. The percentage of untrained teachers in Government schools is much lower than the percentage in private schools what does it show ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—Because the students whom we can depute every year is limited according to the financial availability.

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—Is it not a fact that the Department of Public Instruction is having double standards, one for private institutions and the other for Government institutions ? For private institutions teacher training degree and for Government institutions they are not strictly observing this.

(No reply)

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ.—ಒಂದು ಸಲ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರನ್ನು ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ನೇಮಿಸಿಕೊಂಡ ಮೇಲೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ತರಬೇತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವಲ್ಲವೇ ? ಅವರನ್ನು ಕೆಲಸದಿಂದ ಏತಕ್ಕೆ ತೆಗೆಯಬೇಕು ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಅವರನ್ನು ತೆಗೆಯುವ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯೇ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಪಿ. ರಾಜಣ್ಣ.—ಟ್ರೈನಿಂಗ್ ಆಗದೇ ಇರುವವರಿಗೆ 1960 ರಿಂದ ಈಚೆಗೆ ಇನ್‌ಕ್ರಿಮೆಂಟ್ ಕೊಡದೇ ಇರುವುದು ತಮ್ಮ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದೆಯೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಇಲ್ಲ ಇನ್‌ಕ್ರಿಮೆಂಟ್ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ.

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—Is it not a fact that the Government Order of the year 1961 revising the scales of pay of all grades of Teachers has

made clear that those who do not get trained either at Government cost or at their own cost would remain temporary and they would not be absorbed ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—It is so.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Will the Government take steps to see that the portion of women teachers in primary and middle school level is higher than men teachers in future ? The existing state of affairs is not like that. It has been proved beyond doubt in all countries that women teachers deliver goods better than men teachers in primary stage. Will that state of affairs come into being in Mysore State ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—I perfectly agree with the Hon'ble Member that women teachers do better than men teachers and we are taking all steps to see that as many number of women teachers as possible are employed in these institutions. That is the reason why women even though they have not passed S.S.L.C. are being taken as teachers, but suitable hands are not available.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Will the Government start women training institutions at the rate of one at least in each district headquarter in the coming official year ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—It is very difficult to start like that because finance is involved.

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—Will the Government encourage those teacher training institutions which will admit only women trainees and give them full maintenance assistance ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—We cannot think of having training institutions only for women.

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—Has it come to the notice of the Government that more number of women are coming to secondary schools for teachers' job fully qualified than men teachers ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—It may be true.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Has it come to the notice of the Education Minister that so far as Kannada medium in the high schools is concerned, only 1,347 high schools have got Kannada medium ? I want to know what steps the Government propose to take in view of Language Act being passed in the Mysore State to see that all the high schools in the State have Kannada medium ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—As matter stands today, almost all the high schools are running Kannada medium. Only a few schools are not having Kannada medium. Both Kannada and English medium are existing together. It is not correct to say thay they are not having Kannada medium.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—The point is, the survey report make it clear that there are 1,347 Kannada medium schools, 366 English medium schools, 90 Marathi medium schools, 68 Urdu Medium schools

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9 Telugu medium schools, 1 Tamil medium school and so on. I say that in a State where Kannada is the regional language, there are only 1,3 7 Kannada medium schools. What is the total number of high schools in the State ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—It is about 1,500.

Sri S. P. RAJANNA.—There are so many trained lady teachers already. Has it come to the notice of the Government that when they are posted to rural parts, they are not going there and they are not prepared to work there ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—Even in rural parts there are some quarters which are being constructed. Wherever there are quarters, they will be posted. In spite of that, it may be sometimes, they are reluctant to go there. It cannot be helped.

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—What steps are being taken by the Government to enlighten the public and parents not to insist on putting their boys in English medium though there is Kannada medium ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—We can only advise them and persuade them. We cannot take any legal steps because it will involve so many legal complications. But anyhow, by and large, the tendency is to have Kannada medium. In almost all the high schools, we are having Kannada medium. It is only in a few schools especially in Cities like Bangalore and other big places there are certain number of English medium schools. Even in those English medium schools, there are Kannada medium sections also.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—How is it in the Report there is no reference to Kannada medium higher secondary schools at all ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—I do not know.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಪಿ. ರಾಜಣ್ಣ.—ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 36 ಲೇಡಿ ಟೀಚರ್ ಕ್ವಾರ್ಟರ್ಸ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ 20 ಉಪಯೋಗವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇನ್ನು ಉಳಿದ 16 ಖಾಲಿ ಬಿದ್ದಿವೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಏನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಿ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಏನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆಂದರೆ, ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಕಳಿಸಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಕೆಲವು ಹೈಯರ್ ಸೆಕಂಡರಿ ಸ್ಕೂಲುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮೀಡಿಯಂ ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ, ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗತಕ್ಕ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಹೈಯರ್ ಸೆಕೆಂಡರಿ ಸ್ಕೂಲುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಡ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ ಇದೇ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವಲ್ಲವೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಹೈಯರ್ ಸೆಕಂಡರಿ ಸ್ಕೂಲುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮೀಡಿಯಂ ಇದೆ. ರಿಪೋರ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲವಷ್ಟೆ.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—Question Hour is over.

MOTION TO ELECT MEMBERS TO THE SENATE OF THE MYSORE UNIVERSITY

SRI K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA (Minister for Education and Agriculture).—I move:

"That this Council do proceed to elect two members to the Senate of the Mysore University according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote as required under section 15 of the Mysore University Act, 1956."

MR. CHAIRMAN.—I will put it to vote. The question is:

"That this Council do proceed to elect two members to the Senate of the Mysore University according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote as required under section 15 of the Mysore University Act, 1956."

The motion is adopted.

The calendar of events for the election is being circulated separately.

MOTION OF THANKS TO THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS

(Debate Continued)

†ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಲಕ್ಕಪ್ಪ (ಸ್ಥಾನೀಯ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರೀ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ).—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭಾಪತಿಯವರೇ, ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರವರು ಮೊದಲನೆಯ ಬಾರಿಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷಣವನ್ನು ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಂಟಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕಂತಹ ಅಶಾಂತಿಯ ವಾತಾವರಣವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿ, ಅಂತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾದಂತಹ ಗಡಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯನ್ನೂ ಸಹ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಕಳಕಳಿಯಿಂದ ನೊಂದ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಿಂದ ತಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷಣವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಕಾರಣವಾದರೂ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಮೂಲೆಯಲ್ಲೂ ಸಹ ಅಶಾಂತಿಗಳು, ಬಂದ್‌ಗಳು, ಚಳವಳಿಗಳು, ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ವಾತಾವರಣಗಳಿಂದ ತುಂಬಿ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಹಿಂಸಾತ್ಮಕ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನಗಳು, ವಿಧ್ವಂಸಕಾರಿ ಕೃತ್ಯಗಳು ನಡೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಎಡೆಕೊಟ್ಟಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಎಲ್ಲರ ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೂ ಸಹ ವೇದನೆ ಉಂಟುಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿದೆ. ಕಳೆದ ಮಹಾ ಚುನಾವಣೆ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕೆಲವು ತಿಂಗಳುಗಳ ಮುಂಚಿನಿಂದ ಇಂತಹ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳು ಈ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಕಾಣುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ನನಗನಿಸುವುದು ಬಹುಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳೂ ಸಹ ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳದೆ ವಿಧಿಯಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಶಾಂತಿ, ನೆಮ್ಮದಿ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೋ ಅಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪ್ರಗತಿ ಸಾಧನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ನಾವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಮನಗಂಡಿದ್ದರೂ ಸಹ ತಮ್ಮ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಗುರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಧನೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ತಮ್ಮ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸುವ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಅನೇಕ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳು ಇಂತಹ ಗೊಂದಲಗಳನ್ನು ಎಬ್ಬಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಅದು ತಪ್ಪಾಗಲಾರದು ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಭಾವಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಈ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಅನೇಕ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳು ಎಳೆಯ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನ, ಎಂದರೆ, ಯಾವ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಎಳೆದು

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†Indicate that the remarks or speeches have not been revised by the member concerned

(ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಲಕ್ಕಪ್ಪ)

ಕೊಂಡರೂ ಅತ್ತ ಕಡೆ ಮನಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಹರಿಸುವ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳನ್ನು ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ನನಗನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ನಮಗೆಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಗೊತ್ತಿರುವ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಅನೇಕ ಜನ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಒಂದು ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಸಂಯಮ ಮತ್ತು ಒಗ್ಗಟ್ಟು ಹಾಗೂ ಶಿಸ್ತಿನಿಂದ ನಡೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಇಂತಹ ಚಳುವಳಿ ನಡೆಯುತಕ್ಕ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಇತರೇ ಜನಗಳು ಬಂದು ಸೇರಿಕೊಂಡು ಇಂತಹ ಆಂದೋಲನಗಳನ್ನು 'ಬೆಂದ ಮನೆಗೆ ಹಿರಿದದ್ದೇ ಲಾಭ' ಎನ್ನುವ ಗಾದೆಯಂತೆ ಇಂತಹ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಲೂಟಿ ಮಾಡುವುದರ ಮೂಲಕ ಆಸ್ತಿಪಾಸ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ನಾಶ ಮಾಡುವುದರ ಮೂಲಕ ತಮ್ಮ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಸಾಧನೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವ ಮನೋಭಾವ ಉಳ್ಳ ಜನರು ಅನೇಕರು ಇರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈಗ ಜನಗಳು ಇಂತಹ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿಕೊಂಡು ಆಂದೋಲನದ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ನಮಗೆಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಗೊತ್ತಿರುವ ವಿಚಾರ. ಇಂತಹ ಚಳುವಳಿಗಳು, ಬಂದ್‌ಗಳು, ಸ್ಟ್ರೈಕ್‌ಗಳು ನಡೆದಾಗ ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರ ಹಾಗೂ ಸರಕಾರದ ಆಸ್ತಿಪಾಸ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ನಾಶಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಒಂದು ರೀತಿಯಾದ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಸಹ ನಾವು ನೋಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ನಮಗೆಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ. ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರ ಆಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ನಾಶಮಾಡುವುದರ ಮೂಲಕ ಈ ದೇಶದ ಆಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಹಾಳು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ನಮಗೆಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇಂತಹ ವಿಷಯಗಳು ಈ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿರಬಾರದು ಎಂದು ಯಾವ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳೇ ಆಗಲೀ ಅದನ್ನು ಅರಿಯದೇ ಹೋದರೆ ಶಾಂತಿ ಹಾಗೂ ನೆಮ್ಮದಿಯಿಂದ ಈ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಇರಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ದೇಶದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕೆಲಸಗಳು ಆಗದೇ ಹೋದರೆ ಅದರಿಂದ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಬಹಳ ಅನರ್ಥಗಳಾಗುತ್ತವೆ ಮತ್ತು ದೇಶದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕುಂಠಿತವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇದರಿಂದ ದೇಶದ ಜನಗಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಬಹಳ ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ನಮಗೆಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಗೊತ್ತಿರುವ ವಿಚಾರ. ಇದನ್ನು ಜನತೆಯೂ ಮನಗಾಣಬೇಕು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳೂ ಸಹ ಮನಗಾಣಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ಜವಾಬುದಾರಿಯುಳ್ಳ ಎಲ್ಲ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರೂ ಮನಗಾಣಬೇಕು. ಮತ್ತು ಇವರೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಇದರ ಕಡೆ ಗಮನಹರಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಪ್ರಮೇಯವಿದೆ. ಈ ರೀತಿ ತಪ್ಪುದಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿರುವವರನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕಂತಹ ವಾತಾವರಣವನ್ನುಂಟುಮಾಡಿ ದೇಶದ ಪ್ರಗತಿ ಕುಂಠಿತವಾಗದಂತೆ ದೇಶದ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸುವುದರ ಕಡೆಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ತಂದೆತಾಯಿಗಳು, ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯುಳ್ಳ ಎಲ್ಲ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರು ತಮ್ಮ ಗಮನವನ್ನು ಹರಿಸಿ ಇದನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವುದು ಅಗತ್ಯ. ಇದನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕ ಮಾರ್ಗವನ್ನು ಹುಡುಕಿ ಹೋಗುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಜವಾಬುದಾರಿಯುಳ್ಳ ಈ ಶಾಸನ ಸಭೆಯ ಎಲ್ಲ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳೂ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪಾತ್ರವನ್ನು ವಹಿಸಿ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಎದ್ದಿರುವ ಈ ಅಶಾಂತಿಯನ್ನು ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಿ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಂತಿ ಹಾಗೂ ನೆಮ್ಮದಿಗಳು ನೆಲಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲು ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಲು ಇಷ್ಟಪಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಈ ದೇಶದ ಮುಂದೆ ಬಹು ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾದ ಕೆಲವು ಪ್ರಸಂಗಗಳು ಇವೆ. ಇಂತಹುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದುದು ಎಂದರೆ, ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಇದು ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ತಿಳಿದಿರತಕ್ಕ ವಿಚಾರ. ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ದೇಶದ ಈಗಿನ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಆಹಾರವನ್ನು ನಾವು ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳದೇ ಹೋದರೆ ಇದರಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಅಸ್ತವ್ಯಸ್ತವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಂದೋಲನಕ್ಕೆ ಎಡೆಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರಕಾರ ಹಾಗೂ ಜನತೆ ಮನಗಂಡು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಗಮನ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ನಮಗೆ ಅನಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಸರಕಾರ ಯಾವ ವೇಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಗಮನವನ್ನು ಹರಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತೋ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯಿಂದ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಉತ್ಸಾಹದಿಂದ ಇರಬೇಕಿತ್ತೊ ಆ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡದೇ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ನಾವು ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿದಷ್ಟು ಫಲ ದೊರಕಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಮತ್ತು ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯಾದ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೋ ಅದರಂತೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಆಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಂತಹ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಇಂದು ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದಿದೆ ಎಂದು ನನಗನಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇದರ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಸರಕಾರ ಒಂದು ರೀತಿಯಾದ ನಿಧಾನವಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವುದರಿಂದಾಗಿ ಇದರಿಂದ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿದಷ್ಟು ಫಲ ಜನತೆಗೆ ದೊರಕಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದೂ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಈ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಳೆದ ಎರಡು ಮೂರು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ಕ್ಷಾಮ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಒದಗಿ ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ತೊಂದರೆಯುಂಟಾಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಾಯಿತು ಎನ್ನುವುದು ನಮಗೆಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗಿದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಜಾ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಯಾವ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ನಮಗೆಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಗೊತ್ತೇ ಇದೆ. ಇದರ ಅಂಕಿ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಶೇಖರಣೆ ಮಾಡುವ ತಜ್ಞರು ಕೂಡ ಇದನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿ

ರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಈಗ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಿರತಕ್ಕ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದೇ ರೀತಿ ಮುಂದು ವರಿದ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ 1985ನೇ ಇಸವಿಯ ಹೊತ್ತಿಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಸುಮಾರು 85 ಕೋಟಿ ಯವರೆಗೂ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಹಾಕಿ ಈ ತಜ್ಞರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕೇವಲ ಇನ್ನು ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತುಮೂರು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆರಡರಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಜಾ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಆಗತಕ್ಕ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಇರು ವಾಗ ಇದನ್ನು ಗಮನದಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಈ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದರ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಗಮನವನ್ನು ಹರಿಸಿ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವುದರ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಹೋಗಬೇಕು. ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಹೋದ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂದೆ ಬಹಳ ಕಷ್ಟಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಭವಿಸಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಬಹಳ ಅಪಾಯಕಾರಿಯಾದ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶವಿದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಸರಕಾರ ಬೇಗನೆ ಮನಗಂಡು ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವನ್ನು ಇದರ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಹರಿಸಬೇಕು. ಇದರ ಬಗೆಗೆ ಸರಕಾರ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಒಗ್ಗಟ್ಟಿನಿಂದ ಇದನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟದೇ ಇದ್ದ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಕಷ್ಟ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಮತ್ತು ನಮ್ಮ ಸರಕಾರದವರು ಮೊದಲನೇ ಹಾಗೂ ಎರಡನೇ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಿಂದು ಮಾಡಿ ಅದರ ಮೂಲಕ ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೊಡ್ಡ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಇದರ ಮೂಲಕ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಹಾರದ ಅಭಾವವನ್ನು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಾದರೂ ಇದರಿಂದ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿದಷ್ಟು ಫಲ ಇನ್ನೂ ದೊರಕಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಮತ್ತು ಇದರಿಂದ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಗಳನ್ನೂ ಸರಕಾರ ಪಡೆಯಲು ಆಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಕಾರಣ ಇಂದು ಸುಮಾರು 500 ಕೋಟಿಗಿಂತಲೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಬೆಲೆಯ ಆಹಾರ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳನ್ನು ಪರದೇಶಗಳಿಂದ ತರಿಸಿ ದೇಶದ ಆಹಾರದ ಅಭಾವದ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗಾದರೂ ಎದು ರಿಸತಕ್ಕ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ನಮಗೆ ಬಂದು ಒದಗಿದೆ. ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಆಹಾರಬೆಳೆಯತಕ್ಕ ಅಮೆರಿಕಾ ದೇಶ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ನೆರವಾಗಿ ನಿಂತು ಆಹಾರವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸದೇ ಇದ್ದಿದ್ದರೆ ನಮಗೆ ಬಹಳ ಕಷ್ಟ ಆಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಆದರೆ ಅವರ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ನಾವು ಎಲ್ಲ ಕಷ್ಟಗಳನ್ನೂ ನಿಭಾಯಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುವ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ದ್ದೇವೆ ಮತ್ತು ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅಹಾರ ಬೆಳೆಯುವ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳೂ ಇನ್ನೂ ಆಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಸರಕಾರ ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದಾದರೂ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಹಾರದ ಅಭಾವ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸಲು ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುವಂತಹ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹವನ್ನು ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಹಣವನ್ನೂ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಆಹಾರದವಸಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಬೆಳೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಕಾರ ಶೀಘ್ರ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನನಡೆಸಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಸರಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿವೇದನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಬಹಳ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಕೆಲವು ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳಾ ದಂತಹ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ, ಲೋಕೋಪಯೋಗಿ, ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ, ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ ಮತ್ತು ಗೃಹ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಗಳು ಏನಿವೆ ಇವುಗಳು ಬಹಳ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದವುಗಳು. ಈ ಖಾತೆಗಳ ಕೆಲಸಗಳು ಬಹಳ ತ್ವರಿತ ವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯದೆ ಹೋದರೆ ದೇಶದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಕುಂಠಿತವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾದ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಇಲಾಖೆಗೂ ಒಬ್ಬೊಬ್ಬ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಇರಬೇಕು. ಈ ಖಾತೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊರಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಕೆಲಸಗಳೂ ಸಹ ಇರುತ್ತವೆ. ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಈ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಕಾಲವನ್ನು ವಿನಿಯೋಗಿಸದಿದ್ದರೆ, ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಶ್ರದ್ಧೆಯನ್ನು ವಿನಿಯೋಗಿಸದಿದ್ದರೆ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ತ್ವರಿತವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಒಂದೊಂದು ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ಒಬ್ಬೊಬ್ಬ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಿವೇದನೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಮೊದಲು ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಇವೆರಡನ್ನೂ ಸಹ ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರು. ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ನಡೆಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಇವತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸ ಬಹಳ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯ ವಾದಂತಹ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕೇಂದ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಭಾವಶಾಲಿಯಾದಂತಹ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ, ಇವತ್ತು ಈ ಖಾತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊರಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ದೂರ ದೃಷ್ಟಿ ಉಳ್ಳವರು, ಬಹಳ ವಿವೇಚನೆಯಿಂದ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಅವರಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಇವತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸ ಒಬ್ಬೊಬ್ಬ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಎರಡು ಮೂರು ಖಾತೆಗಳ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದು ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕವಾದಂತಹ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯೆಂದು ನಾನು ತಿಳಿದಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ, ಒಬ್ಬರೇ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಖಾತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊರಿಸಿ ಅವರಿಂದ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದ ಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಇವತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸ ಕೆಲಸಗಳು ವೇಗವಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ತ್ವರಿತವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯ ಬೇಕಾದರೆ, ಸಾಧನೆಯಾಗಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಒಬ್ಬೊಬ್ಬ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಸ್ವಾಧೀನದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದೊಂದು ಖಾತೆ ಇರುವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು, ಅವಶ್ಯಕ ಮತ್ತು ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನಾನು ಒತ್ತಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

(ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಲಕ್ಕಪ್ಪ)

ಇವತ್ತಿನದಿವಸ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಹಾರವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಬೆಳೆದು ಈಗಿರುವಂತಹ ಕೊರತೆಯನ್ನು ನಿವಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದುದು ಬಹಳ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ಕೆಲಸ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ. ಅದು ನಿವಾರಣೆಯಾಗಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಈಗ ನಾವು ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವುದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಎರಡರಿಂದ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಪಟ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಬೆಳೆಯಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನಾವು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಈ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಆಹಾರ ಧಾನ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಯುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳು ನಡೆದಿವೆ. ಹೈಬ್ರಿಡ್ ಜೋಳ, ಹೈಬ್ರಿಡ್ ಜವಾರ್ ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಫಸಲು ಕೊಡುವಂತಹ ಬತ್ತದ ಬೀಜಗಳನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಹೊಸ ಹೊಸ ಪ್ರಯೋಗಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಕಾರ್ಯರೂಪಕ್ಕೆ ತರಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈಗ ನಡೆದಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳು, ಪ್ರಯೋಗಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಚಾರಗಳು ಸಾಲದು ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಒತ್ತಿ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಈಗ ನಾವು ಯಾವ ವೇಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆಯೋ, ಅದೇ ವೇಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋದರೆ ಮುಂದೆ ನಾವು ಆಹಾರದ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಾವಲಂಭಿಗಳಾಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಮನಗಂಡು ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪ್ರಯೋಗಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಆಹಾರ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಗಳ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆಯೆಂದು ನಾನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಅನೇಕ ಕಡೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಆಹಾರ ಬೆಳೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ತರುಣ ರೈತರು ಮುಂದೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಕೆಲವು ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾವಂತ ರೈತ ತರುಣರು ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಆಧುನಿಕ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹುತೇಕ ರೈತರು ಇನ್ನೂ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ನಾವು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪ್ರಚಾರ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಗೊಬ್ಬರವನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಆಹಾರ ಬೆಳೆಯಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಅರಿವು ರೈತರಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂಡುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಭೂಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ತರಹದ ಗೊಬ್ಬರವನ್ನು ಹಾಕಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದು ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿದಿಲ್ಲ. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ರೈತನು ತನ್ನ ಜಮೀನಿನ ಮಣ್ಣನ್ನು ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ಕಳಿಸಿ, ಆ ಮಣ್ಣಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಸಾರ ವಸ್ತುಗಳು ಇವೆ, ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಸಾರ ವಸ್ತುಗಳು ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವಂತಹ ಏರ್ಪಾಡನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಸಸಾರಜನಕ, ಅಮೋನಿಯಂ ಸಲ್ಫೇಟ್ ಮುಂತಾದವುಗಳನ್ನು ಎಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಕಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದು ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿದಿಲ್ಲ. ಒಂದು ಸಾರಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಕಡೆ ರೈತರು ಸಸಾರಜನಕ ಮತ್ತು ಅಮೋನಿಯಂ ಸಲ್ಫೇಟನ್ನು ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಕಿ ಬತ್ತವನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆದಾಗ, ಬತ್ತವೆಲ್ಲಾ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಜೊಳ್ಳಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಹೆಬ್ಬಾಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಣ್ಣಿನ ಸಾರವನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯುವ ಕೇಂದ್ರವಿದೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲೂ ಸಹ ಆಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಮೊನ್ನೆ ದೆಹಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ವಿಚಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಂತೆ ಒಂದು ಸೆಮಿನಾರ್ ನಡೆಯಿತು. ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಆಹಾರವನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಯುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆನ್ನುವುದೇ ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ತಜ್ಞರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಒಂದು ಎಕರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಆಹಾರವನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎನ್ನುವ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಿಂತ ಒಂದು ಎಕರೆಗೆ ಒಂದು ದಿನದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಆಹಾರವನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಯಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ದೆಹಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಸೆಮಿನಾರ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ತಜ್ಞರು ಸಮಾಲೋಚನೆ ನಡೆಸಿದರು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನಾವು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಕೆಲವೊಂದು ಆಹಾರಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳನು ಕೆಲವೊಂದು ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಬೆಳೆಯುವುದು ಸಾಧ್ಯ. ಅದೇ ಆಹಾರ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳನ್ನು ಬೇರೆ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳೆಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಅಷ್ಟೊಂದು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದು ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ತಜ್ಞರುಗಳು ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಭಾಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಬೆಳೆಗಳು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತವೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ನಡೆಸುವುದರ ಮೂಲಕ ರೈತರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಚಾರ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಈ ಸಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ರೈತರ ಸಹಕಾರವನ್ನು ತಜ್ಞರುಗಳು ಪಡೆಯಬೇಕು. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡದೇ ಹೋದರೆ ನಮಗಿರುವ ಆಹಾರದ ಕೊರತೆಯನ್ನು ತ್ವರಿತವಾಗಿ ನಿವಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಮನಗಾಣಬೇಕು. ಯುದ್ಧದ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಬಂದಾಗ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ತ್ವರಿತವಾಗಿ, ಚುರುಕಿನಿಂದ ಕೆಲಸ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಒಗ್ಗಟ್ಟಿನಿಂದ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೋ ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ, ಅದೇ ವೇಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಹಾರವನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಯುವ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲೂ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಿವೇದನೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಭೂಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಉತ್ಪನ್ನವನ್ನು ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಒಂದು ವಿಧಾನವಿದೆ. ಇರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಖಾಲಿ ಜಾಗವನ್ನು ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕಂಥದ್ದು ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಸಾಧನೆ

ಯಿದೆ. ಬಂಜರು ಪ್ರದೇಶವನ್ನು ದರಖಾಸ್ತು ಮೂಲಕ ಜನತೆಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಸಾಗುವಳಿಗೆ ತರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಸಹಸ್ರಾರು ಲಕ್ಷಾಂತರ ಎಕರೆ ಬಂಜರು ಜಮೀನು ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ತರಲು ಯೋಗ್ಯವಾದ ಭೂಮಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಂಥ ಜಮೀನನ್ನು ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ತರಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಬುಲ್ ಡೋಜರ್ಸ್, ಟ್ರ್ಯಾಕ್ಟರ್ಸ್ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಸಾಧನೆ ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಹೋದರೆ ಸಾಗುವಳಿಯ ಒಂದು ರೂಪಕ್ಕೆ ತರಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಬುಲ್‌ಡೋಜರ್ಸ್, ಟ್ರ್ಯಾಕ್ಟರ್ಸ್ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಬಂಜರು ಭೂಮಿ ಆಬಾದು ಮಾಡಿ ತೀವ್ರವಾಗಿ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರಕಾರ ಒಂದು ಯೋಜನೆ ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಬುಲ್‌ಡೋಜರ್ಸ್ ಕೊಡುವುದರ ಮೂಲಕ ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ 12,000 ಎಕರೆ ಭೂಮಿ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ತರುವ ಒಂದು ಯೋಜನೆ ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸರಕಾರ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರು ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂದೆ ಬಂದರೆ ಅಂಥ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ ಒದಗಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟು ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾದುದು ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ ಬಹು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ಖಾತೆ. ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗಾಗಿ ಸರಕಾರದವರು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಸಹಾಯ ಸಹಕಾರ ನೀಡುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನೂ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಕೆಲಸ ಬಹಳ ಉಳಿದಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಸುಮಾರು ಕಳೆದ ಒಂದೂವರೆ ವರ್ಷದಿಂದ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕುಂಠಿತವಾಗಿದೆ. ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇಕಡ 30 ರಿಂದ 50ರ ವರೆಗೆ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಿದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಕಂಡುಬಂದಿದೆ. ದೊಡ್ಡ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾದಮೇಲೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಅವಲಂಬಿಸಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಸಣ್ಣ ಸಣ್ಣ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಕೂಡ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಂದು ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ ಬಹಳ ಕಷ್ಟ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸರಕಾರ ಮನಗಾಣಬೇಕು. ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯಕ್ತವಾದ ದೊಡ್ಡ ತೊಂದರೆ ಅಂದರೆ ಕಚ್ಚಾ ಮಾಲು ಒದಗಿಸತಕ್ಕಂಥಾದ್ದು ಮತ್ತು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕಾಗುವ ಸ್ಪೇರ್ ಪಾರ್ಟ್ಸ್ ಒದಗಿಸತಕ್ಕಂಥಾದ್ದು. ಯಂತ್ರ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿ ಒದಗಿಸತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಕೊರತೆ ಎದ್ದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಕಚ್ಚಾ ಮಾಲು ಕೊರತೆ ಅಷ್ಟಾಗಿ ಇಲ್ಲ, ಅದು ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ. ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂದು ಆಗಬೇಕಾದಂಥ ಯಂತ್ರ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಆಗುತ್ತಾ ಇವೆ. ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚೆಚ್ಚು ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಇದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ವಸ್ತುಗಳ ಖರೀದಿ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕಂಥಾದ್ದು ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವ ಕ್ಷಾಮ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣ. ಅಂದರೆ ಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ ಮಾಡಿದಂಥ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟ್ಟು ಸಿಕ್ಕುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಈ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಕಾರದವರು ಪರದೇಶದ ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟ್ ಕ್ಯಾಪ್ಚರ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಯಂತ್ರ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪರದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಕಳಿಸಿ ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸದೇ ಹೋದ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ ಪ್ರಗತಿ ಕುಂಠಿತವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರಕಾರದವರು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರಕಾರದವರು ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಒತ್ತಾಯಪೂರ್ವಕ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಮೈಸೂರು ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಮನ್ನಣೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ದೇಶದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಉತ್ತಮಗೊಳಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂಬ ಅಭಿಲಾಷೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಇದೆ ಎಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಈ ದಿಶೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪ್ರಗತಿ ಸಾಧನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ನಡೆಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕಲಕತ್ತ ಬೊಂಬಾಯಿ ನಗರಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೋದ್ಯಮಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮೈಸೂರು ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ ಒದಗಿಸಲು ನಾವು ತಯಾರಿದ್ದೇವೆ, ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಎಂದು ಪ್ರಚಾರ ನಡೆಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ ಖಾತೆ ಸಚಿವರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ರಾಮಕೃಷ್ಣ ಹೆಗಡೆಯವರೂ ಕೂಡ ಇದೇ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಮದ್ರಾಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮೈಸೂರು ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರು ಯಾರು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಸಿದ್ಧವಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೋ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ, ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ ಮಾಡಿ, ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಕೂಲ ಮನೋಭಾವನೆ ಬರತಕ್ಕಂಥಾದ್ದು ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅನೇಕರು ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಮಗೆ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ ಕೊಡಬಲ್ಲಿರಾ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಸೂಚನೆ ಕೊಡಲು ಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಉತ್ತೇಜನ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾದ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಇದೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಸರಕಾರ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ಹೋದರೆ ಅವರು ಹಿಂಜರಿಯುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಸರಕಾರ ಹಣ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿ ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರಿಯಲ್ ಎಸ್ಟೇಟ್ಸ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಕೆಲವು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳನ್ನು ಷೆಡ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಲಕ್ಕಪ್ಪ)

ಮೈಸೂರು ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಣ್ಣ ಸಣ್ಣ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳು ಬರಲು ಅವಕಾಶವುಂಟಾಯಿತು. ಇದರಿಂದ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳು ಬೆಳೆದಿವೆ. ಸರಕಾರ ಯಾವ ಧೋರಣೆ ತಾಳುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ ಅಂದರೆ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಣ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಷ್ಟಾಗಿ ಹಣ ಹಾಕಬಾರದು. ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕಂಥವರು ಯಾರು ಮುಂದೆ ಬರುತ್ತಾರೋ ಅಂಥವರಿಗೆ ಭೂಮಿ ಒದಗಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಕಟ್ಟಡ ಅವರು ಕಟ್ಟುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಕೇವಲ ಭೂಮಿ ಕೊಡುವುದರಿಂದ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ ಜಾಗ್ರತೆ ಮುಂದೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರಿಯಲ್ ಎಸ್ಟೇಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಸೈಟ್ಸ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಒಂದು ಚದುರ ಗಜಕ್ಕೆ 17–18 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಚಾರ್ಜ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಸೈಟ್ಸ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟರು. ಕೆಲವು ಜನರು ಸೈಟ್ಸ್ ಕೊಂಡರು. ಅಂಥವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಹತ್ತಿರವಿದ್ದ ಸರ್ಪ್ಲಸ್ ಹಣ ಭೂಮಿ ಮೇಲೆ ಹಾಕಿ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ ನಡೆಸಲು ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಹಣವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಮೂರು ವರ್ಷಗಳಾದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಒಂದೆರಡು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳು ಬಂದಿವೆ. ಬಾಕಿಯವರು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ ಕಟ್ಟಡದ ಗೋಜಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿಲ್ಲ.

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನೆಲಮಂಗಲ ರಸ್ತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೆಷೀನ್ ಟೂಲ್ಸ್ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಯ ಮುಂಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ 400–500 ಎಕರೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರಿಯಲ್ ಎಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ಸೆಕೆಂಡ್ ಸ್ಟೇಜ್ ಎಂದು ಲಕ್ಷಾಂತರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿ ಸಾವಿರಾರು ಸೈಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದೆಲ್ಲ ಪೂರ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷಕಾಲವಾಯಿತು. ಈ ಸೈಟುಗಳು ಯಾರಿಗೆ ಬೇಕು ಅವರೆಲ್ಲ ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳನ್ನು ಗುಜರಾಯಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಸೈಟುಗಳು ಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಅರ್ಜಿ ಹಾಕಿರುವವರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಅತ್ಯಲ್ಪ. ಒಂದು ಚದರ ಗಜಕ್ಕೆ ಎಂಟೂವರೆ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಬೆಲೆಯನ್ನು ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಗೊತ್ತುಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಒಂದು ಎಕರೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಸುಮಾರು 50 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಾಗುತ್ತವೆ. ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಮುಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋದರೆ ಖಾಸಗಿಯವರ ಭೂಮಿ ಎಕರೆಗೆ 12,000 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಬೆಲೆಗೆ, ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಎಂದರೆ 15 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರೀಯಲ್ ಎಸ್ಟೇಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಗ ಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವವನು ಹಣವನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಭೂಮಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಹಾಕಿದರೆ ಅವನು ಮುಂದೆ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ನಡೆಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ? ಇದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ನಾನೇ ಈಚೆಗೆ ಒಂದು ಖಾಸಗಿ ಜಮೀನನ್ನು ಕೊಂಡು ಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರೆ ಏನು ಬೆಲೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತೋ ಅದರ ನಾಲ್ಕನೇ ಒಂದು ಭಾಗಕ್ಕೆ ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ನನಗೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿದೆ. ಈ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಸೈಟುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜಮೀನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಜನರಿಗೆ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರೇ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗೆ ಬೇಕಾಗುವ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಉತ್ತೇಜನ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೂ ನಷ್ಟವಾಗಬಾರದು, ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳೂ ಬೆಳೆಯಬೇಕು. ಈ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯೋಜನೆ ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡು ಉಪಕಾರ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಸಾಲ ಮಾಡಿ ಸೈಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸಾಲ ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಹಣಕ್ಕೆ ಬಡ್ಡಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದೆಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಖರ್ಚನ್ನು ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಹಾಕಿ ಒಂದೇ ಮೊತ್ತದಲ್ಲಿ ದುಡ್ಡನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಕೇಳುವುದರ ಬದಲು 10–15 ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂತುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಬಹುಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಜನ ಮುಂದೆ ಬಂದು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಆಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮನವಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಪೀಣ್ಯ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಬಳಿ ಶರಾವತಿ ರಿಸೀವಿಂಗ್ ಸ್ಟೇಷನ್ ಮುಂಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು 400–500 ಎಕರೆ ಜಾಗವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಅಕ್ವೈರ್ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಆ ಜಾಗವೆಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಈ ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ಯಾವರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ವಿಲೇವಾರಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಯೋಚಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದರ ವಿವರಗಳು ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದೂ, ಇದರಿಂದ ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವವರಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆಂದೂ ಹೇಳಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಸೈಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿರುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಜನ ಸೈಟುಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಮುಂದೆ ಬರದೆ ಹೋದಮೇಲೆ ಆ ಜಾಗವನ್ನು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ತೆರೆಯಲಿರುವ ಫೋರ್‌ಮನ್ ಟ್ರೈನಿಂಗ್ ಯೋಜನೆ ಅಂದರೆ, ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರಿಗೆ ಉಚ್ಚಮಟ್ಟದ ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ವಿಚಾರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತರಪೇತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಾಡಿ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ

ಸುಮಾರು 13 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಬೆಲೆ ಬರತಕ್ಕ 51 ಎಕರೆ ಜಮೀನನ್ನು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದು ಬಹಳ ಶ್ಲಾಘನೀಯವಾದ ವಿಚಾರ. ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಅನೇಕ ಜನ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತರಪೇತನ್ನು ಹೊಂದುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ನನಗೆ ತಿಳಿದಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಯಾವ ಉಚ್ಚಮಟ್ಟದ ತರಬೇತಿ ಆಗಬೇಕೋ ಆ ಉಚ್ಚಮಟ್ಟದ ತರಬೇತಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಫೋರ್‌ಮನ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ, ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರಿಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ದೊರೆಯುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದುವರೆಗೂ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಿಯಾದ ತರಬೇತಾದ ಜನರಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಹೇಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸವನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೋ ಅದೇ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತರಬೇತಾದ ಜನರಿಲ್ಲದೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಈ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದ ನಾವು ಯಾವ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬಹುದೋ ಮತ್ತು ಹಾಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಉತ್ಪನ್ನವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದರ ಮೂಲಕ ಬೆಲೆಯನ್ನು ಕಡಮೆ ಮಾಡಬಹುದೋ ಅದನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಈಗ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಯೋಚಿಸಿರುವಂತೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ತರಬೇತು ಹೊಂದಿದ ಜನರನ್ನು ತರಪೇತು ಮಾಡುವುದರ ಮೂಲಕ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಉತ್ಪನ್ನ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕಡಮೆ ಬೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಅವಕಾಶವಾಗಿ ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ನಾವು ಪಡೆಯಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಇಂಥ ತರಬೇತಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಮನಗಂಡು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಒಂದು ತರಬೇತಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರವನ್ನು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಬಹಳ ಶ್ಲಾಘನೀಯವಾದ ವಿಚಾರ. ಈ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಜಾಗ್ರತೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಗತ ಮಾಡಿ, ಆ ಮೂಲಕ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳು ಬೆಳೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಈ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—There are still 10 members who want to take part in the Debate. Tomorrow will be the last day. Day after tomorrow we are taking up non-official business. I request the members to be brief and talk only for 20 or 25 minutes each and finish their speeches.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಲಕ್ಕಪ್ಪ.—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭಾಪತಿಗಳು ಹೇಳಿರುವ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದ ಉಳಿದ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಬಜೆಟ್ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವ ಮಾಡುವ ಗೋಜಿಗೆ ಹೋಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇನ್ನು ಒಂದು ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪಿಸಿ ನನ್ನ ಭಾಷಣವನ್ನು ಮುಕ್ತಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ರಸ್ತೆ ಸಾರಿಗೆ ನಿಗಮದ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನನಗನ್ನಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ರಸ್ತೆ ಸಾರಿಗೆ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಕರಣವಾದ ಮೇಲೆ ಸುಮಾರು 18,65,00,000 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಬಂಡವಾಳವಾಗಿ ಹಾಕಿ ರಸ್ತೆ ಸಾರಿಗೆ ನಿಗಮ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ 1966–67ರಲ್ಲಿ, ಎಷ್ಟು ಲಾಭ ಬಂದಿದೆ ಎಂದು ನೋಡುವುದಾದರೆ ಕೇವಲ 58. 65 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು ಎಂದರೆ ಹಾಕಿರತಕ್ಕ ಬಂಡವಾಳದ ಮೇಲೆ ಸೇಕಡ ಮೂರೂಕಾಲು ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಲಾಭವನ್ನು ಸಂಪಾದಿಸಿದೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ರೋಡ್ ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ಪೋರ್ಟ್‌ನವರು ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದಂಥ ಪ್ರಮೇಯವಿದೆ, ಇದು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಆದಾಯವನ್ನು ಗಳಿಸುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ನನಗನ್ನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಕರಣ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರಣ ಸರಕಾರದ ಬೊಕ್ಕಸಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಆದಾಯ ಬರಬೇಕೆಂಬುದು ಮತ್ತು ಜನರಮೇಲೆ ನೇರ ತೆರಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸಬೇಕೆಂಬುದು. ಅದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಣೆಗನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಆದಾಯ ಬಾರದಿರುವುದು ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ನೋವನ್ನುಂಟುಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಈಗ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಬೋರ್ಡಿಗೆ ನಾನೂ ಒಬ್ಬ ಸದಸ್ಯನಾಗಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಕಡಮೆ ಆದಾಯ ಬರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವನ್ನು ಕಂಡು ಹಿಡಿಯಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಾಗಿದೆ. ಏನೇ ಇರಲಿ, ಕೇವಲ ಸೇಕಡ ಮೂರೂಕಾಲರಷ್ಟು ಆದಾಯ ಬರುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಸಾಲದು, ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಸಾಧನೆಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ನನಗನ್ನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಬಿ. ಟಿ. ಎಸ್. ಎಂಬುದು ರಸ್ತೆ ಸಾರಿಗೆ ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಷನ್ನಿನ ಒಂದು ಭಾಗವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ 40 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳೊಳಗೆ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಬಂದಿರಬಹುದು, ನಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಕೇವಲ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಗಳಿಸುವ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಟ್ಟು ನಡೆಸಿದರೆ ಅದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಜನರಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸೌಲಭ್ಯವೊದಗಿಸುವುದು ಬಹಳ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಎಂದು ಕೆಲವರು ವಾದಿಸಬಹುದು. ಅದು ಸರಿಯಾದ ವಾದವೆಂದು ನಾನು ಒಪ್ಪುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಆದರೆ ಯಾವ ಸರಕಾರವೇ ಆಗಲಿ ನಷ್ಟಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಅದನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಬಾರದು ಲಾಭವಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೂ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಲಕ್ಕಪ್ಪ)

ಎಷ್ಟು ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೋ ಅಷ್ಟಾದರೂ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷೆಮಾಡುವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ನ್ಯಾಯವಾದ ಮಾರ್ಗ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಒಪ್ಪಬೇಕು. ಆ ರೀತಿ ನಷ್ಟವಾಗದಂತೆ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಸರಿಯಾದ ಮಾರ್ಗ. ಲೋಪದೋಷಗಳಿದ್ದರೆ ಅವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದು ನಷ್ಟವನ್ನು ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ವಿಧಿಯಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಬಸ್‌ಛಾರ್ಜನ್ನಾದರೂ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಮಾಡಿ ನಷ್ಟವಾಗದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಸುವುದು ಬಹಳ ಅಗತ್ಯವಾದುದು. ಮತ್ತು ಎಂ. ಎಸ್. ಆರ್. ಟಿ. ಸಿ. ಬಸ್ಸುಗಳಿಂದ ಸೇಕಡ ಮೂರೂಕಾಲಿಗಿಂತ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಲಾಭ ಬರುವಂತೆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಈಗ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಬರುವ ಲೈನುಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಕಾರ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಕರಣ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಕೆಲವು ಸಣ್ಣ ಪುಟ್ಟ ಲೈನುಗಳೇನಿವೆ, ಸುಮಾರು 50 ಮೈಲಿಗಳೊಳಗಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಯಾಣಿಕರಿರದೆ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಬಾರದಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅಂಥ ಲೈನುಗಳನ್ನು ಖಾಸಗಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ ಅವರು ರಾತ್ರಿಹಗಲು ನಾಲ್ಕಾರು ಟ್ರಿಪ್ ಓಡಿಸಿ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಲಾಭ ಬರುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಹೇಗೋ ನಡೆಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅವನ್ನು ಸರಕಾರ ನಡೆಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಂಥ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆದಾಯ ಇಲ್ಲದಿರುವ ಸಣ್ಣ ಪುಟ್ಟ ಲೈನುಗಳನ್ನು ಖಾಸಗಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಲೈನುಗಳನ್ನು ಮನಾಪಲಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡರೆ ಸೇಕಡ 15ರವರೆಗೆ ಲಾಭ ಬರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿದೆ ಎಂದು ತೋರುತ್ತದೆ. ಖಾಸಗಿ ಬಸ್ಸುಗಳವರು ಬಸ್ಸುಗಳ ಡಿಪ್ರಿಸಿಯೇಷನ್ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಹಾಕುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಸರಕಾರ ಡಿಪ್ರಿಸಿಯೇಷನ್‌ಗೆ ಸುಮಾರು ಸೇಕಡ 18 ಕಳೆಯುವುದು ವಾಡಿಕೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಕಳೆಯುವುದರಿಂದ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಆದಾಯ ಕಾಣುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಡಿಪ್ರಿಸಿಯೇಷನ್‌ಗೆ ಕಳೆಯಬೇಕಾದ್ದು ನ್ಯಾಯ. ಕಳೆದಮೇಲೆ ಆದಾಯ ಬರುವುದು ಮುಖ್ಯವೇ ಹೊರತು ಡಿಪ್ರಿಸಿಯೇಷನ್ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಆದಾಯ ಲೆಕ್ಕಮಾಡುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಜನರೊಡನೆ ಹೋಲಿಕೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಬಾಬಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಆದಾಯ ಬರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಒಂದು ಸುವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಿತವಾದ ರೀತಿಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಹಾಕಿ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿ ಆ ಮೂಲಕ ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಆದಾಯ ಬರುವಂತೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಇಷ್ಟು ಹೇಳಿ ನನ್ನ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಮುಕ್ತಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Sri K. R. ACHAR (Legislative Assembly Constituency).—Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to comment only on a few points which I feel are very important.

Remarks have been made that the Governor's Address is more or less a catelogue of events, something like a school report and that it is not upto the level expected of the Governor. It is bound to be a calendar of events. I wish very much that it had rather dealt more with general policies than with particular points such as dairy scheme or scholarships to some students in a girls' college and so on. Of course, they could be referred to. I did really feel that the address ought to have devoted more space to dilate on important policy matters such as border question, Krishna waters and language question. These matters should have been dealt with at greater length and in greater detail. I must also say that the way it has been discussed is not uptodate, if I might say so. The border question, the language question and the Krishna Waters are matters on which the policy of the Government, the decisions they have taken and the action they are going to take in the coming year ought to have been more elaborately discussed.

One thing I have repeatedly said practically ever since I become a member of this Council and which I would once again like to repeat is that in the Parliament we have got what are called Consultative Committees. I distinctly remember that my hon'ble Friend Sri

Mallaradhya had also been repeatedly referring to it. Whetever it may be, I very much wish that these Consultative Committees regularly met and discussed matters. No doubt, one or two meetings were held and I was also put into one committee. But later on I found that these committees did not meet at all and no point, especially matters of policy were discussed. My experience is that these Consultative Committees were and are even now useful committees. Members representing Government and members representing different parties are there on these committees. If they work in a proper manner, it is very useful and if there is difference of opinion on any point, it is discussed threadbare and a conclusion is arrived at. After that, the Government may or may not agree with it and they may proceed with the formulation of the policy. But, nothing of that kind is done. I was put into the Buildings Committee. Lot of money is being spent on buildings and our economy suffers on account of that. If such subjects are discussed, something substantial may come out of the discussion and the policy may change. I find that the Consultative Committee has not properly worked at all. I very much wish that at least hereafter the Government should take steps to see that at every Ministry a Consultative Committee is created and important matters relating to that Ministry are discussed and the future policies decided. We can have such meetings at least once after three Sessions-generally we have three Sessions in a year.

The next important subject on which I would like to say a few words is about law and order in the State. This looks to be one of the most important matters affecting the administration and the peace and development of the State. All over the country the same problem is there. In our State, I find that this question of law and order has deteriorated to a large extent. Apart from the Madhugiri incident, the general attitude towards law and order seems to be deteriorating. Everywhere we find that law is not respected. Why it is happening like that is a question which has to be deeply considered. The latest is the student movement. But, what is happening among the legislators themselves? The other day, I referred to the question of walk-out by the Opposition members to the Governor's Address. On a similar incident previously, a Committee was appointed and it came to the conclusion that disrespect shown to the Head of the State is certainly against law. This attitude of disrespect for law and order starts not merely from the student-class-of course, advantage is taken by the goondas of such incidents-but from the legislators themselves. Even if the members of the Legislature take this attitude, naturally it has its effect on the whole State and the law and order position is bound to deteriorate. If the members do not want to come and listen to the Address by the Governor, they need not come at all. But, having come, why should they obstruct the Governor from delivering his speech? My friends, Sri Anjanappa and Shivanandaswamy are not here, who said that it is their birth-right. Why on earth they should do like that, I do not know. The other day I only suggested

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for some sort of penalty so that such things may not happen again. But, I was surprised by their attitude. That attitude is wrong. Showing disrespect to the Head of the State, is disrespect for democracy and disrespect to democratic traditions. And, if such attitude spreads amongst the ordinary people, I do not know how we will be able to have law and order. We had firing in Mangalore, for the first time, recently, but fortunately nobody died. This incident happened on the question of Hindi. I must give my compliments to the Superintendent of Police, who very well handled the situation. Even during Quit India Movement, Salt Satyagraha and the fight for Independence, there was no firing in Mangalore, this kind of disobedience, to law was not prevalent. This time, the Police took steps and the movement ended. Of course, some property was destroyed, by the goondas, who took undue advantage of such situations. I wish to make a suggestion to avoid such incidents at least in future. Before such events start or even when there is a sort of atmosphere for such a situation, the Deputy Commissioner and the Superintendent of Police of the respective District, must immediately take action to convene a meeting of the public, the leaders of different communities, to tackle such a problem immediately. I do not know whether this was done in other parts of the State. One thing I have found is, very often the Deputy Commissioners do not move in such matters. If they take steps immediately, it is sure to end peacefully. At Ullal in our District a similar incident happened between two communities recently. At the instance of my good friend, Sri K. K. Shetty, the District Congress Committee President, the Deputy Commissioner immediately took steps, formed a Committee of all sections of the people and they were able to control the situation. This should be adopted at all places.

The next point is about the Language issue. This is a burning question. I support 3 language formula. We have no other solution. In this regard, the attitude of the people of the north as well as some of our people seems to be absolutely wrong. No doubt they are forcing on us. But in our own interest, in the interest of the whole of India and in the interest of having some scope for employment, it is very necessary our people also should learn Hindi. I have absolutely no doubt in this question. I have got experience both in Parliament and amongst public in the North. It is very necessary that our people should learn Hindi, whether that Hindi is a higher one or with some low standard, that has to be decided by us. I wish this Hindi should have been brought earlier and it should have been made compulsory. Some hundreds and thousands of people have already learnt Hindi in non-Hindi States. Much progress has been made in Madras State. When this was the position, they should not have forced it on them. If they had not forced it, it would have developed well in the natural course. But anyway Hindi is most essential for South Indians. Suppose we put a

question in Parliament in English. We get reply in English. But the subsequent supplementaries will be in Hindi only. The main questioner will not understand anything and he cannot put any more questions. He will be in a helpless condition. Therefore, this Hindi is required there and everywhere in North India. But at the same time we should not forget English also. This language is very necessary for higher education, otherwise we will be nowhere. So far as Kannada is concerned, we do require it. Of course there is a burden so far as the South Indians are concerned with regard to three language formula. So far as the resolution is concerned; the Congress Working Committee has passed that resolution, I do not want to go into the matter. But it is admitted that the burden is more on South Indians. But how long it will take to decide this question ? It is a question to be decided by the people in Hindi areas. Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru was of the firm opinion that the Non-Hindi areas should consent for introduction of Hindi. Of course some time is necessary to switch on to Hindi, as per the wishes of the late Prime Minister Nehru and the Present Chief Minister. It is rather surprising for one State to veto the whole decision of the country. I do not like that attitude. It is not a question of veto but it is this question of accepting in the interest of the entire nation as a whole. So far as I am concerned, I emphaticaly say it must be three language formula. I do say there are difficulties. This question must be left to the elders. The students should not get themselves involved any longer. No doubt the students are right in their thinking. They have made their mind known to the country. But it is not for them to decide. They must leave it to the elders. The elders must decide the matter. I would like to make one suggestion. *i.e.*, all people in non-Hindi areas must meet together and come to a decision with regard to this question. It is not only the 4 States in the South, even Bengal must also join in deciding the question. Bengal is also having this trouble. But the Hindi fanatics should not be allowed to go on in their way. I know how fanatic they are. The Prime Minister and Mr. Kamaraj are trying to bring about some sort of solution to this problem. If the Non-Hindi States go in their way, we will be in danger.

I would like to say a few words about Mahajan Commissions's report. There is no difference of opinion about the implementation of this report. Everybody has conceded that this report has been drawn up by an eminent judge and it should be given effect to. But there are some people in Mysore who do not agree with the views of that eminent judge and they want to have *status quo*. The Maharastrians wanted a Commission to be appointed. This Judge had gone into the whole question and submitted his report dividing the borders between Maharastra and Mysore and Mysore and Kerala. Some people argue the whole thing must be given effect to. So far as *status quo* is concerned, I am against it. If the *status quo* continues, we will have to lose Kasargod once for all and there will be no chance of its coming to Mysore. So far as the opinion of the North Mysore is concerned, they have very much

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concentrated their mind on Belgaum only. This is not a correct way. It is not sufficient if we get Belgaum. So far as taking the consensus of the people is concerned, I entirely disagree with that opinion.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—How much time would the Hon'ble member like to take ?

Sri K. R. ACHAR.—About 10 minutes.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—The House will now rise and meet again at 4-30 P.M.

The House rose at Four of the Clock to re-assemble at Thirty Minutes past Four of the Clock.

The House re-assembled at Thirty minutes past Four of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair].

Sri K. R. ACHHR.—I was dealing with the Mahajan Commission Report. I said that a consensus is neither reasonable nor even democratic. In fact, if I have understood correctly, consensus is to arrive at an agreed conclusion with regard to any question. So far as Kasargod Boundary Commission is cancerned, for the last 12 years, there were efforts to come to an understanding between Kerala Leaders and South Kanara Leaders. In fact, even communist leader Mr. Namboodaripad and the Congress Leader Mr. Govindan Nair have written letters saying that the northern portion of Kasargod must go to Mysore. Somehow, when it came to a question of settlement, the party which is in power at that time does not agree. They put forward some plea or other, and settlement is not arrived at. That means, throughout we have disagreed. How can there be consensus ? It is said that it is not only a consensus of Kerala and Mysore, but it is a national consensus. I submit this cannot take place at all. How could Mysore Congress agree ? Where agreement could not be arrived at, the Central Government had to decide and appoint a one-man Commission. So, this question of consensus is not at all possible to solve this question. I say it is not democratic also. The first democratic principle is that persons concerned should decide this matter. The next principle is persons concerned must have an interest in the matter. What is the interest of Himachal Pradesh or Assam or Tamilnad in this matter ? How are they interested and entitled to represent ? How is their consensus, in any sense, democracy ? I submit this attempt at consensus is certainly not a just one. On the other hand, this question is a controversial question. On account of that, the Central Government came to the conclusion that the only possible solution is to appoint a judge and this able judge, a man of integrity who is well-known all-over India for his ability and integrity has decided. What he has decided is practically what the

leaders of the several parties have conceded. So, to ask for consensus is absolutely wrong. It is not consensus, but it is forcing matters on persons who do not agree and by persons who are not interested in it. So, so far as border question is concerned, this principle of consensus is neither fair nor democratic nor reasonable. The report as it is must be enforced. It is a local question. It is not a national question. From that point of view consensus is not desirable. Some friends have not fully understood this aspect of the question and they said that status quo must continue. That is not desirable. But late Mr. Mahajan has said that there has to be change in the boundary between Kerala and Mysore. But between Maharashtra and Mysore, probably there is little difference of opinion. Some people there are prepared for *status quo*. But I say that is also not proper. The Mahajan Commission Report must be enforced as it is and fully and any other attempt is wrong. I am sure the Government has taken up this question with a strong decision and I request them to continue that.

And then Sir, I had noted a few other points on the question of education. The only point was that there was a little difference of opinion on education and it was said that no doubt there is massive progress in education, but the quality of education has deteriorated. Probably when we want mass education, possibly it breeds its own consequences. Just as when development takes place, very often inflation comes in—it is an economic principle. So far as education also is concerned, we want education on a mass scale, when there are no sufficient teachers, it is likely that standards are a little deteriorated. But all the same, this is record progress and we can be very proud of it; and we are very glad we must congratulate the previous Education Minister and also the present Education Minister for the massive progress registered in the field of education. In that connection, we should almost ignore the deterioration of the standard. I do say that the standard has to be improved. But probably that should be the ideal to see that not only quantity but also the quality is improved.

One more point I wanted to say is about the evil that has crept into the higher education. Right from 1963 people know what opinion I have held about this capitation fees that is collected in some private colleges. Now I find it has reached the worst limits. I had once told Mr. Nijalingappa and he had promised to take up this question. I hear it not only in my district, but you hear the same story from Gulbarga, from Belgaum and other areas where there are private medical colleges. We hear so many things about it. Thousands of rupees are collected—I find palaces are coming up in my part of the country. There can be no doubt. Probably if there is a proper enquiry and if there is an audit, there can be no doubt about this point. Lots of funds are being collected by private individuals in the name of capitation fees and a few people are becoming rich. It is practically black-marketing education. These colleges ought not to be allowed to do it. I find

(Sri K. R. Achar)

these things are vitiating. Not only in medical colleges, but also in ordinary science and arts colleges, you find that this evil spreading—especially in colleges run by one Association. This system of collecting funds without proper accounting, must be stopped. I request the Government to study these things. If a committee is appointed to go into this matter, there will be plenty of evidence. I know personally how some boys are made to pay large sums of money and seats are booked for the future. I am told that future booking has not stopped. But it is our duty to see that this kind of black-marketing education is stopped. No doubt we are proud of massive strides in education. But this sort of capitation fee is absolutely against socialism, because it is only rich people who are getting the advantage. I would not mind if Government are not spending money on these colleges. But what huge sums of money they are spending for creating medical education facilities? How much has been spent in Gulbarga, how much has been spent in Mangalore? It is all public money. When Government are spending so much money, why give an opportunity to a few people to become rich? On the other hand, it is denying opportunity for the poor. It is only rich people who can stand on their own legs.

One or two other points I had noted, but I will omit for want of time. Now I would like to say a word about the Mangalore Port. We are really very happy that the port is coming up at Penambur. The One point I would like to urge is the aspect of acquisition of lands for this port. It is also said that lands are being acquired for the purpose of an industrial unit that is proposed in the area, namely the Fertiliser project. Especially with regard to industrial concerns, if we can have alternate lands three or four miles by the side of the proposed railway line, why should Government take the land of these poor people which is in a thickly populated area? That leaves the agriculturists suffering. In the South Kanara, very often it happens that the fertile lands lie near the coast line and that area is very thickly populated. If we can find suitable alternate lands hardly 6-7 or 8 miles from the present spot, why should not Government consider this question? Some how it looks to me that these concerns can easily be located a few miles away from the thickly populated areas without causing suffering and hardship to the poor agriculturists. These are very fertile and valuable lands and naturally the raiyats are reluctant to surrender those lands for the purpose of locating the industry. I wish that the Government should examine this point and do the needful.

† ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಬಂದೀಗೌಡ (ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ).—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭಾಪತಿಯವರೇ, ವಿಧಾನಮಂಡಲದ ಉಭಯ ಸದನಗಳಿಗೆ ಮೈಸೂರಿನ ಮಾನ್ಯ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರು ನೀಡಿದ ಭಾಷಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ವಂದನೆಯನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಲು ಈ ಸಭೆಯು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಸೂರ್ಯನಾರಾಯಣ ಅಡಿಗಾ ಅವರು ಈ ಸಭೆಯುಮುಂದೆ ತಂದಿರುವ ನಿರ್ಣಯವನ್ನು ನಾನು ಹೃತ್ಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ಅನುಮೋದಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರು ತಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷಣದ ಕೊನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ವಾಕ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಓದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ನಾನು ತುಂಬಾ ಸಂತೋಷದಿಂದ ಸ್ಮರಿಸಿ

ಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅವರು ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಓದಿದ ಮಾತುಗಳು ಇಷ್ಟು "ವಿಚಾರಪೂರ್ಣ ಚರ್ಚೆ ನಡೆಸಿ, ಅನುನಯ ವಿಧಾನದಿಂದ ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಕೈಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಸತ್‌ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಮೈಸೂರು ವಿಧಾನ ಮಂಡಲದ ಸದನಗಳು ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗಿವೆ. ತಮ್ಮ ಸಮಾಲೋಚನೆಗಳು ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಲೆಂದು ಶುಭಾಶಯಗಳನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿ, ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಮುಂದಿರುವ ನಾನಾ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಯತ್ನದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರಂತರ ಪ್ರಗತಿ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಲೆಂದು ಹಾರೈಸಿ ವಿರಮಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ" ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹಿಂದೆ ಮಹಾಕವಿ ನೃಪತುಂಗನು "ಕುರಿತೋದದೆಯುಂ ಕಾವ್ಯಪ್ರಯೋಗ ಪರಿಣತ ಮತಿಗಳ್" ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡಿನ ಜನತೆಯ ಬೆನ್ನುತಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈಗ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಹೊರಗಡೆಯಿಂದ ಬಂದಂತಹ ವಯೋವೃದ್ಧರೂ ಜ್ಞಾನವೃದ್ಧರೂ, ಹಿರಿಯರೂ ಆದ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರು ನಮ್ಮ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅಭಿಮಾನದಿಂದಲೂ, ಸಂತೋಷದಿಂದಲೂ ಈ ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈಗ ನಾವು ನಮ್ಮ ಅರ್ಹತೆಯನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದಿನ ಪೀಳಿಗೆಗಾಗಿ ಹೆಣಗಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಒಗ್ಗಟ್ಟು ಬಲಪಡುವಂತೆಯೂ, ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ಸಂಘಟನೆಗೆ ನೆರವಾಗುವಂತೆಯೂ ನಾನಾ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬಗೆಹರಿಸಲು ನಾವು ಸದಾ ಶಕ್ತರಾಗಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಅವರು ಬಹಳ ಅಮೂಲ್ಯವಾದ ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದೆ ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಅವರು ಹೀಗೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ—"ಯಾವುದೇ ವಿವಾದಗ್ರಸ್ತ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಕೂಲಂಕಷ ಚರ್ಚೆಗೆ ಒಳಪಡಿಸಿ ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಕೈಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ನಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರುಪಾಧಿಕವಾದ ಅವಕಾಶವಿದೆ. ಹೀಗಿರುತ್ತಾ ದೇಶದ ಸುವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಿತ ಪ್ರಗತಿಗೆ ಅತ್ಯವಶ್ಯವಾಗಿರುವ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ಅಡಿಗಟ್ಟಿನ ಮೂಲಕ್ಕೇ ಕುಠಾರ-ಪ್ರಾಯವಾಗುವ ಹಿಂಸಾ ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿಗೆ ತೊಡಗಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ" ಎಂದು ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗ ನಾನಾ ವಿವಾದಗಳು, ಪರಿಹಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಹಿಂಸಾತ್ಮಕ ವಿಧಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಜನರು ಅನುಸರಿಸತಕ್ಕ ವ್ಯಸನಕರವಾದ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಒದಗಿರುವಾಗ ಈ ಮಾತುಗಳು ಮರುಭೂಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜಲಾಸರೆಯನ್ನು ಕಂಡಂತಾಗಿದೆ. ವಿವಾದಾಸ್ಪದವಾದ ವಿಷಯಗಳು ಹಲಕೆಲವು ಇದ್ದೇ ಇರುತ್ತವೆ. ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷಾ ವಿವಾದಗಳು ಇವೆ, ನದಿ ನೀರಿನ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು ಇವೆ. ಹಾಗೂ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಗಡಿ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು ಇವೆ. ಇವನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಬಗೆಹರಿಸಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಮತ್ತೆ ಯಾವುದೂ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು ಇಲ್ಲವೆಂದಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಕಾಲ ಕಳೆದಂತೆಲ್ಲಾ ಹೊಸ ಹೊಸ ವಿಷಯಗಳು ಉದ್ಭವವಾಗಬಹುದು. ಒಂದು ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸುವುದಾದರೆ, 5 ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೊಮ್ಮೆ ವಿತ್ತ ಆಯೋಗದವರು ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಬೊಕ್ಕಸಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾದ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕೊಡದಿರಬಹುದು. ಅವುಗಳೆನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಬಗೆಹರಿಸಬೇಕಾದರೆ, ನಾವು ಹಿಂಸಾತ್ಮಕ ಪ್ರಚೋದನೆಗೆ ಒಳಗಾಗದಂತೆ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆಯಿಂದ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಭಾರತ ದೇಶದ ಭವಿಷ್ಯ ಶೂನ್ಯವಾಗುವುದು ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರು ತಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷಣದ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ಶಾಸನ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನನಗೆ ಮೊದಲು ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ ಸದಸ್ಯರೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯ ಶಾಸನದ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ದಿನೇ ದಿನೇ ಕುಸಿಯುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂಬ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿದರು. ನಾನು ಅವರೊಡನೆ ಒಪ್ಪತಕ್ಕವನಲ್ಲ. ಮೈಸೂರು ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂದು ಅರಾಜಕತೆಯ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಇದೆ, ಎಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲೂ ಗಲಭೆಗಳು ಆಗಿವೆ ಎಂದೆಲ್ಲಾ ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಒಂದೊಂದು ಕಡೆ ಪೋಲೀಸರು ತಪ್ಪು ಮಾಡಿರಬಹುದು. ಆದರೆ ಅರಾಜಕತೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಮೊನ್ನೆ ಮೊನ್ನೆ ಮೈಸೂರು ಮತ್ತು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನಗಳು, ಗಲಾಟೆಗಳು ಆದರೂ ಕೂಡ ನಾವು ಒಂದು ಸಣ್ಣ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡರೆ, ನಿಮಗೆ ಸಂತೋಷವಾಗಬಹುದು. ಕಾಲೇಜು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಘೋಷಣೆಗಳು, ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನಗಳು ಅನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿತವಾಗಿ ನಡೆದಿದ್ದರೂ, ಅದೇ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಣ್ಣ ಸಣ್ಣ ಬಾಲಕರು ತಮ್ಮ ಪಾಠಪ್ರವಚನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿದ್ದರು, ಶಾಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು ಮತ್ತು ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಯಾರಿಗೂ ಏನೂ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಂಥ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೋಲಾಹಲ, ಅರಾಜಕತೆಯೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದು ತಪ್ಪು. ಆದರೆ ಪೋಲೀಸರು ಇಂಥ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವರ್ತಿಸಿದ ರೀತಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತುಂಬಾ ಸಮರ್ಪಕವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಗಲಾಟೆಗಳು ಪ್ರಕೋಪಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಮೇಲೆ ಅದನ್ನು ದೊಣ್ಣೆ ಬೀಸಿ ಉಪಶಮನ ಮಾಡುವುದು ದೊಡ್ಡದಲ್ಲ. ಇಂಥ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನಗಳು ಸಮಾಜ ಘಾತುಕವಾದುವುಗಳೆಂದು ಕಂಡರೆ ಪೋಲೀಸರು ಇಂಥ ಸಂಧರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಗಳನ್ನು ಇಂಥ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ತಲೆದೋರುವ ಮೊದಲೇ ಹತೋಟಿಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅದೇ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಇಂಥ ನಿರ್ಧಾರವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಪಾಠಪ್ರವಚನಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿಮುಖರಾಗುವ ಮೊದಲೇ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ವಾರ್ತಾ ಪ್ರಸಾರ ಇಲಾಖೆಯು ಸರಿಯಾದ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನನಗನ್ನಿ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಬಂಡೀಗೌಡ)

ಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಮೊನ್ನೆ ಮೊನ್ನೆ ನಡೆದಂತಹ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಾರಣವಾದಂತಹ ಭಾಷಾ ವಿವಾದದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಎರಡು ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಭಾಷೆ ಇರಬೇಕು, ಎರಡು ಭಾಷೆ ಇರಬೇಕು, ಮೂರು ಭಾಷೆ ಇರಬೇಕು ಅಥವಾ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಭಾಷೆ ಇರಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಮುಖ್ಯ ವಿಷಯವಲ್ಲ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆಯೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಒತ್ತಾಯ ಇರಬಾರದು. ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಕಲಿತುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಾಗಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಅದನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಾಗಲಿ, ಯಾರೊಬ್ಬರಿಗೂ ಅನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗುವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಮಾಡಬಾರದು. ಇದು ಬಹಳ ಕಷ್ಟಕರವಾದ ಕೆಲಸವೆಂದು ನನಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ. ಯಾವುದೇ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನೂರಕ್ಕೆ 90ರಷ್ಟು ಗೊತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಒಂದು ಭಾಷೆ, ಅದು ಅವರ ತಾಯ್ನುಡಿ. ಇನ್ನು ಉಳಿದವರಿಗೆ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಉಪಯೋಗವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಬಳಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅದನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾರ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲೂ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಂದರೆ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ನಮಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಮೋಹದಿಂದಲ್ಲ. ಅದರ ಉಪಯೋಗದ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ. ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಾ ಆಕ್ರಮಿಸಿದಂತಹ ಭಾಷೆ ಹಿಂದಿಯಲ್ಲದೆ ಅದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಬೇರೊಂದಿಲ್ಲ. ದುರದೃಷ್ಟವಶಾತ್ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ನೌಕರಿ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಲೋಕಸಭೆ, ರಾಜ್ಯಸಭೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯತಕ್ಕ ಚರ್ಚೆ ಸಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಇನ್ನಿತರ ನಾನಾದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಈ ಭಾಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಮಾನವಾಗಿ ಹಂಚುವಂತೆ ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಮತ್ತು ಭಾರತದ ನಾಯಕರು ಒಂದು ಸಮರ್ಪಕವಾದ ಮಾರ್ಗವನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ನಾನು ಆಶಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಮೈಸೂರು ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್, ಹಿಂದಿ ಇವೆರಡಕ್ಕೂ ಪುಷ್ಟಿಗೆ ನಾವು ಗಮನ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಉಪಯೋಗ. ನಮ್ಮ ನೆರೆಹೊರೆಯ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯಭಾಷೆಯಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಆದ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ನಾವು ತಲೆದೂಗಿಸಬೇಕು. ನಾವು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಿಯಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಏನೊಂದು ಪ್ರಗತಿಯನ್ನೂ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಪಡಬೇಕಿತ್ತೋ, ಅಷ್ಟು ಪಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ. ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿರುವಂತೆ "ಮೈಸೂರು ರಾಜಭಾಷಾ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮವನ್ನೂ ಕಾರ್ಯಗತ ಮಾಡುವ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ ಮೊದಲ ಹೆಜ್ಜೆಯಾಗಿ, ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್—ಕನ್ನಡ ಆಡಳಿತ ಶಬ್ದಕೋಶವನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಒಂದು ಹೇಳಿಕೆ ಇದೆ. ನಾವು ಆಡುವ ಮಾತು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಕಟುವಾಗಬಹುದು. ಈ ಶಬ್ದಕೋಶದ ಪ್ರತಿ ನನ್ನ ಕೈಗೆ ಬಂದಾಗ್ಗೆ ವಿಧಾನಪರಿಷತ್ತಿನ ಅಧಿವೇಶನ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಅದನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ನೋಡಿದೆ. ನನ್ನ ಪಕ್ಕದಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಕಾಬುಸದರವರು ಆ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಜಿಲೆನ್ಸ್ ಕಮಿಶನ್ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಆಗ ನಾನು ಪುಸ್ತಕದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಜಲೆನ್ಸ್ ಕಮಿಶನ್ ಎಂಬ ಪದವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೇನೋ ಎಂದು ನೋಡಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಆ ಪದ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದೇ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಜನರು ಆಡತಕ್ಕ ಅನೇಕ ಇನ್ನಿತರ ಶಬ್ದಗಳನ್ನೂ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಇನ್ನು ಯಾಕೆ ಆ ಶಬ್ದಕೋಶ ? ನಮ್ಮ ವ್ಯವಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ, ಬಳಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವಂತಹ ಸಾವಿರಾರು ಪದಗಳು ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದರಿಂದ ಯಾವ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನ ಇದೆ ! ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಆಶ್ವಾಸನೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. "ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ರಾಜ್ಯಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಬಳಕೆಗೆ ಬರುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಮುಂದಿನ ವರ್ಷದಿಂದ ರಾಜ್ಯಪತ್ರದ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಸಂಚಿಕೆಯನ್ನೂ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಂಚಿಕೆಯನ್ನೂ ಏಕ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸುವ ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಕೈಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ" ಎಂದು ಇದೆ. ಹಿಂದೆ ಹಳೆಯ ಮೈಸೂರಿನಲ್ಲೂ ಈ ಪದ್ಧತಿ ಇತ್ತು. ಮತ್ತೆ ಈಗ ತಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಾನು ಇದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ನಾಲ್ಕಾರು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರವರ ಭಾಷಣ ಹಾಗೂ ಆಯವ್ಯಯ ಪತ್ರದ ಭಾಷಣವನ್ನೂ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಹಾಗೂ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಓದುವ ಪರಿಪಾಠವನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ತಪ್ಪು ಭಾಷಾಂತರಗಳು ಪದೇ ಪದೇ ಆಗುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತವೆ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಪದೇ ಪದೇ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೂ ಇನ್ನೂ ಹಾಗೇ ಆಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ನಿದರ್ಶನಗಳನ್ನು ಇದೇ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು ಮೂರು ಕಡೆ ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ಬಹಳ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ವಿಚಾರಗಳಲ್ಲೇ ಹೇಗೆ ತಪ್ಪುಗಳು ಆಗುತ್ತಿವೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ತಾವು ನೋಡಬಹುದು. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಾಜನ್ ಆಯೋಗದವರದಿ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ.

"Inspite of this, the Government of Mysore made up their mind to accept the same with a view to resolving once and for all the long pending disputes between the neighbouring States

and urge the Government of India to accept the findings of the Commission and implement the same.''

ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಗಿದೆ ಎಂದರೆ :

'' ಹೀಗಿದ್ದರೂ ನೆರೆಹೊರೆಯ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳೊಳಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಕಾಲದಿಂದ ನಡೆದುಬಂದ ವಿವಾದಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊನೆಯದಾಗಿ ಬಗೆಹರಿಸಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಉತ್ಕಟೇಚ್ಛೆಯಿಂದ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸರಕಾರವು ಈ ಸಲಹೆಗಳೇ ನ್ಯಾಯವಾದ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಮಾರ್ಗವೆಂದು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡು ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾರ್ಯಗತ ಮಾಡುವಂತೆ ಭಾರತ ಸರಕಾರವನ್ನು ಒತ್ತಾಯಿಸಿದೆ. ಮೈಸೂರಿನ ವಿಧಾನ ಸಭೆಯೂ ವಿಧಾನ ಪರಿಷತ್ತೂ ಈ ನಿಲುವಿಗೆ ಬೆಂಬಲ ನೀಡಿದೆ.''

ನ್ಯಾಯವಾದ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಮಾರ್ಗವನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡಂತೆ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಎಷ್ಟು ತಪ್ಪರ್ಥವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದವರು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಹಾಗೆ ಪುಟ 9ರಲ್ಲಿ ಉಚ್ಚ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಪುಟ 11ರಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೀಗಿದೆ :

'' Government have further decided to establish a Board with the Education Minister as Chairman and representatives from the Universities and departments concerned, for the development of Kannada as a medium of higher Education.''

ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಪುಟ 9 ರಲ್ಲಿ :

'' ಇದಲ್ಲದೆ, ಉಚ್ಚ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವನ್ನಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನೇ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೊಳಿಸುವ ನಿಮಿತ್ತವಾಗಿ ಸರಕಾರದವರು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯಗಳ ಮತ್ತು ಆಯಾ ವಿಭಾಗಗಳ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದ ಒಂದು ಮಂಡಳಿಯನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.''

ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಡ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೊಂದು ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇನ್ನು ಯೋಜನೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನೋಡುವಾಗ ಪುಟ 2 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೀಗಿದೆ :

'' The commencement of the Fourth Five-year Plan has been postponed to 1st April 1969, owing to a series of developments which commenced with the aggression on our frontiers by Pakistan in September 1965.''

ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಪುಟ 2 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಹೀಗಿದೆ :

'' ಯೋಜನೆ : ಸೆಪ್ಟಂಬರ್ 1965 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನವು ಭಾರತದ ಗಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ಆಕ್ರಮಿಸಿತಷ್ಟೇ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಹಲವಾರು ಘಟನೆಗಳು ತಲೆದೋರಿದವು. ಇವುಗಳ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿ ನಾಲ್ಕನೆಯ ಪಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವನ್ನು ದಿನಾಂಕ 1ನೇ ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ 1969 ರ ವರೆಗೆ ಮುಂದೂಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಒಂದು ಕಡೆ ಪಾಕೀಸ್ಥಾನದ ಆಕ್ರಮಣ ಎಂದು ಇದ್ದರೆ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಕಡೆ ಪಾಕೀಸ್ಥಾನದವರು ಅಗ್ರೇಷನ್ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಎಂದು ಇದೆ.

ಹೀಗೆ ಭಾಷಾಂತರ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲೂ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳು ಪದಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸಗಳಾದರೆ ಕೋರ್ಟುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ನಡೆಸುವಾಗ ವಕೀಲರುಗಳು ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲೋ ವಿವರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಗೊಂದಲಗಳಿಗೆ ಇವು ಕಾರಣವಾಗುತ್ತವೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನೂ ನಾವು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಗಮನದಲ್ಲಿಡಬೇಕು. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವಾರು ನಿದರ್ಶನಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಹೇಳಿದೆ. ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದೇ ಪದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾನಾ ವಿಧವಾದ ಅರ್ಥಗಳೂ ಇರುತ್ತವೆ. ವೇಸ್ ಅಂಡ್ ಮೀನ್ಸ್ ಎನ್ನುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಧನೋಪಾಯಗಳ ಮುಂಗಡ ಪತ್ರ ಎಂದು ಅರ್ಥ. ಆದರೆ ಮುಂದಿನ ವರ್ಷದ ಅರ್ಥಸಚಿವರ ಮುಂಗಡ ಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ '' ಅರ್ಥೋಪಾಯ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಬಂದೀಗೌಡ)

ಅಗ್ನಿಮಥನ" ಎಂದು ಭಾಷಾಂತರ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಒಂದು ನಿಷ್ಕರ್ಷೆಯಿಲ್ಲದಂತೆ ಭಾಷಾಂತರಗಳು ಆಗುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಒಂದೊಂದು ಸಾರಿ ಒಂದೊಂದು ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಆಗುತ್ತವೆ. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಅನುವಾದಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಅರ್ಥವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡು ಮಾಡುವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಮೂರನೇ ವರ್ಷದ ಒಂದು ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರೀಯಲ್ ಎಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ಎನ್ನುವುದಕ್ಕೆ 'ಉದ್ಯಮ ಹಾಗೂ ವಸಾಹತು ಎಂದು ಇದ್ದುದಕ್ಕೆ ಈಗ ಉದ್ಯಮ ಪ್ರಾಂಗಣ ಎಂದು ಇದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಬ್ರಾಕೆಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ (ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರಿಯಲ್ ಎಸ್ಟೇಟ್) ಎಂದು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಉಪಕಾರವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಈ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೀಗಿದೆ :

"ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸೆಕೆಂಡರಿ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಗೊತ್ತುಪಡಿಸಿರುವ ಪಠ್ಯ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳ ಗುಣ ಪ್ರಮಾಣವನ್ನು ಉತ್ತಮಪಡಿಸುವ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಸರಕಾರದವರು ಪಠ್ಯ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳ ಸಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಪುನರ್ರಚಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದಷ್ಟು ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಒಂದೊಂದು ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಗ್ರ ರಾಜ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದೇ ಒಂದು ಪಠ್ಯ ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ಗೊತ್ತುಪಡಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸರಕಾರದವರು ತೀರ್ಮಾನಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ."

ಇದು ತುಂಬಾ ಸಂತೋಷದ ವಿಚಾರ. ಇದನ್ನು ನಾನು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಸ್ವಾಗತಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ನಾಲ್ಕಾರು ಪಠ್ಯ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳು ಇರುವುದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಒಂದೇ ಒಂದು ಪಠ್ಯಪುಸ್ತಕ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಓದಲು ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ತಜ್ಞರಿಂದ ಹಾಗೂ ಅನುಭವ ಉಳ್ಳವರಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದ ಒಂದು ಸಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ ರಾಜ್ಯಕ್ಕೆಲ್ಲಾ ಒಂದೇ ರೀತಿಯಾದ ಒಂದು ಪಠ್ಯ ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ಏರ್ಪಾಡು ಮಾಡಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲ ಕಡೆಗೂ ಹಂಚುವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಮತ್ತು ದಿನೇ ದಿನೇ ಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನು ಸಂಪಾದನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತ ಬರುವ ತಜ್ಞರಿಂದ ಪುನಃ ಪರಿಶೋಧನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳು ಬರುವಂತೆ ಏರ್ಪಾಡು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಮತ್ತೆ ಈ ಶಾಸನ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮಂತಹವರ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅಚ್ಚು ಹಾಕಿಸಿರುವ ಒಂದು ಶಬ್ದಕೋಶದಂತೆ ವ್ಯವಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಅನೇಕರಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವ ಶಬ್ದಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೂಕ್ತವಾದ ಕನ್ನಡ ಪದಗಳ ಭಾಷಾಂತರವನ್ನೂ ಏರ್ಪಾಡುಮಾಡಿ ಒದಗಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಉಪಯೋಗವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಜನಕ್ಕೂ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಉಪಕಾರ ಮಾಡಿದಂತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈಗ ಕೆಲವು ಪದಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು ಎಂದರೆ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷಿನಲ್ಲಿ Agricultural Financial Corporation, Public Service Commission, Agro Industries Corporation, etc., ಎಂದು ಇದೆ. ಇವೆಲ್ಲಾ ಈಗ ಬಳಕೆಯಲ್ಲೂ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತನಾಡುವವರೇನೋ ಮಾತಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷು ಬರದ ಕನ್ನಡ ಜನಕ್ಕೆ ಇವನ್ನು ಮಾತಾಡುವುದು ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಕುದುರಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ಇನ್ನೂ ಬೆಳೆಯಬೇಕು. ಈಗ ಕನ್ನಡ ರಾಜ್ಯಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಇದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮುಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಕನ್ನಡವೇ ವ್ಯವಹಾರದ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ವಿನಂತಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇನ್ನು ಬಹಳ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನನ್ನ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಿತ್ರರಾದ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಹಿರೇಗೌಡರು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಮಾತನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರು ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಜನ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೇಮಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದು ಹೇಗೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದರ ಸ್ವಾರಸ್ಯವನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ಹೇಗಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಗಾದೆ ಇದೆ ಅದರಂತಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದು "Too many cooks spoil the broth" ಎಂದು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲಿಗೆ ಇಬ್ಬರು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿದ್ದರೆ ಮತ್ತೆ ಈಗ ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬರು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸವಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಗಮನಿಸಬೇಕು. ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರು ಅವರ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಓದಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಯಾವ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಬರಬಹುದು ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಅವರ ಭಾಷಣವನ್ನು (ಪುಟ 13 ರಲ್ಲಿ) ಓದುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅದು ಹೀಗಿದೆ :

'ರಾಜ್ಯ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯೋದ್ಯಮ ನಿಗಮವು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿತವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದುವರೆಗೆ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಭೂ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿನವರೂ ಕೋ-ಆಪರೇಟಿವ್

> ಎಪೆಕ್ಸ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿನವರೂ ಪಂಪು ಸೆಟ್ಟುಗಳನ್ನೂ ಟ್ರ್ಯಾಕ್ಟರುಗಳನ್ನೂ ಹಂಚುವ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರು ಕೈಕೊಂಡ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಪೂರಕವಾಗಿ ಈ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಈ ನಿಗಮಕ್ಕೂ ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿದೆ.'

ಇದುವರೆಗೆ ಇಬ್ಬರು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಇನ್ನು ಮೇಲೆ ಮೂರು ಜನರು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ಮೂರು ಜನ ಸೇರಿಕೊಂಡು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ರೈತನಿಗೆ ಉಪಕಾರ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಮಾಡುವು ದೇನೋ ಸ್ವಾಗತಾರ್ಹವಾದ ವಿಚಾರವೇ. ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಸೇರಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ದಿಂದರೇನೋ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದನ್ನು ಕೈಬಿಡುವುದೊಳ್ಳೆಯದು ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಇಲ್ಲ ಸಲಹೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಇವನ್ನು ಬೆಳಸದೇ ಇರುವುದು ಉತ್ತಮ ಎಂದು ನನಗನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ನೀರಾವರಿ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಬ್ಬರು, ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಬ್ಬರು ಹಾಗೇ ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬರು ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಎಂದು ಮಾಡುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಸರಕಾರದ ಕಾನೂನಿನ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಡೆವಲಪ್‌ಮೆಂಟು ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿನಿಂದ ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ ಪಂಪುಸೆಟ್ಟುಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಸಾಲ ಕೊಡುವುದು, ಇರಿಗೇಷನ್‌ಗಾಗಿ ಸಾಲ ಕೊಡುವುದು, ಅಗ್ರಿಕಲ್‌ಚರಲ್ ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರೀಯಲ್ ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಷನ್‌ನವರು ಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟರುಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಸಾಲ ಕೊಡುವುದು, ಪಂಪು ಸೆಟ್ಟುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಾಲವನ್ನು ಬೇರೆ ಕಡೆ ಕೊಡುವುದು ಎಂದು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೊಂದು ಸಂಬಂಧವಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಭೂ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕನವರು ಪಂಪ್‌ಸೆಟ್ಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಹಂಚುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವೇನು !

ಶ್ರೀ ಪಿ. ಎಂ. ನಾಡಗೌಡ.—ಭೂ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್‌ನವರಮೂಲಕ ಪಂಪ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಹಂಚಿಸು ವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವಿಷ್ಟೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಒಂದು ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಭೂ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ನವರಿಗೆ ಸಾಲವಾಗಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ, ಅವರು ಡಿಬೆಂಚರ್ ಸಾಲವನ್ನು 4 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಷ್ಟು ಜನರಿಂದ ಪಡೆದು ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಪಂಪ್‌ಸೆಟ್ಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಭೂ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಮೂಲಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಹಂಚುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಬಂದೀಗೌಡ.—ಇನ್ನು ನೀರಾವರಿಯ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೊಡ್ಡ ನದಿಗಳ ನೀರನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಚಿಕ್ಕಪುಟ್ಟ ತೊರೆಹಳ್ಳಗಳಿಗೂ ಸಣ್ಣ ಸಣ್ಣ ಜಲಾಶಯಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಜಮೀನಿಗೆ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಮಾಡಲು ಸುಸಂಘಟಿತ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ ಯೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿರುವುದು ಸಂತೋಷದ ವಿಚಾರ. ಈಗ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನೀರಾವರಿಯಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಶೇಕಡ 9 ಭಾಗ. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೊಡ್ಡ ನದಿಗಳ ನೀರನ್ನು ನಾವು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಂಡರೆ ಕಾಲು ಭಾಗಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಜಮೀನಿಗೆ ನೀರನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷೆಯಿದೆ. ಈಗಿರುವಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹು ಭಾಗಕ್ಕೆ ನೀರನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಸಣ್ಣಪುಟ್ಟ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳಿಂದ ಮತ್ತು ಪಂಪ್ ಸೆಟ್ಟುಗಳಿಂದ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸಾಧ್ಯ. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಪಂಪ್‌ಸೆಟ್ಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳ ಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಕೊಳವೆ ಬಾವಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಹ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ತೆಗೆಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಕೆಲಸಗಳು ತ್ವರಿತವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯಬೇಕಾಗಿವೆ. ಈ ಬಾಬುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಎಷ್ಟು ಹಣ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿ ದರೂ ಸಾಲದು. ಇದುವರೆಗೆ ನಡೆದಿರುವ ಕೆಲಸಕಾರ್ಯಗಳು ಸಾಲದು. ನೀರಾವರಿ ಕಾಮ ಗಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕೊಳವೆ ಬಾವಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹಣವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿ ದೇಶದಾದ್ಯಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಆಹಾರವನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇದೇ ಸಮಯಕ್ಕೆ ಕೃಷ್ಣಾ ನದಿ ನೀರಿನ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಏನು ಒಂದು ವಿವಾದ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ ವಾಗಿದೆ, ಇದನ್ನು ಸಮರ್ಪಕವಾದಂತಹ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಗೆಹರಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಕಾರ್ಯ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಶಾಸನಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳು ತಮಗಿರುವ ಕಳವಳವನ್ನು ಅನೇಕ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ನದೀ ನೀರಿನ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಅನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗದ ರೀತಿ ಈ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಹಿತವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಕಾಪಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ನಾನು ನಂಬಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿಯ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರು ತಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಳೀ ನದಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕೃಷ್ಣಾ ನದಿಯ ಅಣೆಕಟ್ಟು ಕಟ್ಟುವ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ಎಷ್ಟು ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ಯುಳ್ಳವನಾಗಿದ್ದೇನೋ ಅದರ ನೂರನೇ ಒಂದು ಪಾಲನಷ್ಟು ಆಸಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಈ ಕಾಳೀ ನದಿಯ ಯೋಜನೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೊಂದಿಲ್ಲ. ಕಾರಣವಿಷ್ಟೆ ; ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ ಮಾಡ ಬೇಕಾದರೆ, ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ವೆಚ್ಚವಾಗುತ್ತದೋ ಅದರ ಹತ್ತರಷ್ಟು ಆ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛ ಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸಲು ಖರ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತದೆಂದು ಹಿಂದೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅರ್ಥ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ ಕೊಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

(ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಬಂದೀಗೌಡ)

ಅದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಉದಾಹರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾ, ಶರಾವತಿ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ 100 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು ಖರ್ಚಾದರೆ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿಯಾಗುವ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸಲು 1000 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಖರ್ಚು ಬರುತ್ತದೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿಯಾದ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸಲು ನಾನಾ ರೀತಿಯ ತೊಂದರೆಗಳಿವೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ನಮಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ. ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಕಂಬಗಳು, ತಂತಿ ಮುಂತಾದ ಸಲಕರಣೆಗಳು ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲ. ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿರುವ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುವ ಸಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂಬಯಿ ಕಲ್ಕತ್ತಾ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಿಂದ ಉದ್ಯಮಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ನಾನಾ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಆಹ್ವಾನಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹೊರಗಿನವರನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಉದ್ಯಮಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲು ಆಹ್ವಾನಿಸುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ನಾನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಉದ್ಯಮಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸುವವರು ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಇನ್ನೂ 10 ವರ್ಷಗಳು ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಕಾಯೋಣ. ಆದರೆ ಹೊರಗಿನವರನ್ನು ಅವಲಂಬಿಸುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನೂ 4 ವರ್ಷ ಕಾಲ ಹೊಸ ಉದ್ಯಮಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸದಿದ್ದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯವೇನೂ ಹಾಳಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ನಮ್ಮ ಉದ್ಯಮಗಳನ್ನು ನಾವೇ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು. ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಬೇರೆಯವರಿಗೆ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಉದ್ಯಮಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡುವುದು ಬೇಡ. ಸದ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ 100, 200, 300 ಕೋಟಿ ಖರ್ಚಾಗುವ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ ಮಾಡುವುದನ್ನು ಕೈಬಿಡುವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ 5 ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಈಗ ವರ್ಷ ವರ್ಷ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಕಳೆದ ವರ್ಷ 4 ನೇ ಪಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಟ್ಟು 530 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಅಂದಾಜಿತ್ತು. ಆದರೆ ಕಳೆದ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ 60 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡಲಾಯಿತು. ಈ ವರ್ಷವೂ ಸಹ 60 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಂದರೆ 5 ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ 300 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಾಯಿತು. ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳ ಕನಸನ್ನು ಬಿಡುವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು. ಶೀಘ್ರ ಫಲವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟುವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು.

ಇನ್ನು ನೀರು ಸರಬರಾಜಿನ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾದರೆ, ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟರಮಟ್ಟಿನ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತೋ ಅಷ್ಟನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನುವ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಬರಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರಿನ ಸೌಕರ್ಯವನ್ನೂ ಸಹ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಮೊನ್ನೆ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಕುಬ್ಸದ್ ಅವರು ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಲಿನ ಡೈರಿ ಇಟ್ಟು ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಹಾಲನ್ನು ಹಂಚುವಂತೆ ಬೇರೆ ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಅಂದರೆ ನಾನು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಹಾಲನ್ನು ಹಂಚುವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ, ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಿಗೂ ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರನ್ನಾದರೂ ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಏರ್ಪಾಡನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಜಾಗ್ರತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಮೂರು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರು ತಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಗ್ರಾಮಕ್ಕೂ ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರಿನ ಸೌಕರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಲು 24 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರು. ಈ ವರ್ಷದ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ರೀತಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

> "ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರಿನ ಬಾವಿಯಿಲ್ಲದ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಗ್ರಾಮಕ್ಕೂ ಒಂದೊಂದು ಬಾವಿಯೊದಗಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಕೈಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅನೇಕ ಬಾವಿಗಳನ್ನು ತೋಡಿಸಲು ಮಂಜೂರಾತಿ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಯೋಜನೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಗತವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ, ಕೆಲವೇ ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದೊಳಗೆ ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರಿನ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲದ ಗ್ರಾಮವೇ ಇಲ್ಲವೆಂದಾಗುವ ಹಾರೈಕೆಯಿದೆ"

24 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಯೋಜನೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಈಗ ಈ ರೂಪಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅನೇಕ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರಿನ ಬಾವಿಗಳಿವೆ. ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಇರುವಂತಹ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಾವಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಲು ಇನ್ನೂ ಕೆಲವಾರು ವರ್ಷಗಳು ಬೇಕಾಗಬಹುದೆಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ ನೀರನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಒಂದೊಂದು ವರ್ಷ ಒಂದೊಂದು ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸುವುದು ಮರ್ಯಾದೆ ತರುವ ವಿಷಯವಲ್ಲ.

ಇನ್ನು ಕುಟುಂಬ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರು ತಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಉಚ್ಚ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡಿದರೆ, ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ಬಹಳ ತೀವ್ರ ಗತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆಯೆಂಬುದು ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಖರ್ಚಿನ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡಿದರೆ, ಪ್ರತಿವರ್ಷ ಸರಾಸರಿ 14 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ವೆಚ್ಚವಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಿತು; 1966-67 ರಲ್ಲಿ 96.3 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ವೆಚ್ಚವಾಗಿದೆ ಪ್ರಸಕ್ತ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಾದರೋ 142 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ವೆಚ್ಚವಾಗುವ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷೆಯಿದೆ. ಕುಟುಂಬ ಯೋಜನಾ ಕಾರ್ಯಗತಿಯು ಇನ್ನಷ್ಟು ತ್ವರಿತವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಿರುವುದರಿಂದ, 1968-69ರಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು 223 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ವೆಚ್ಚವಾಗುವುದೆಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಅಂದಾಜು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮೊನ್ನೆ ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಪಿ. ಎಲ್. ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿಯವರು ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಬಹಳ ಟೀಕಿಸಿದರು. ಅವರು ಮಡಿವಂತರು, ಆಚಾರವಂತರು, ಉಚ್ಚವರ್ಗಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದವರು, ಅವರು ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಒಳಪಡುವುದು ಬೇಡ, ಅವರಿಗೆ ಇನ್ನೂ 10 ಮಕ್ಕಳಾಗಲಿ ಎಂದು ದೇವರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಇಂತಹವರಿಗೆ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ ಯಾರ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಲಕ್ಷ ಲಕ್ಷಗಟ್ಟಲೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತಿದೆಯೋ, ಯಾವ ಜನಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂದೆ ಭವಿಷ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲವೋ ಅಂತಹವರಿಗಾಗಿ ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯಿರುವುದು. ಈ ಯೋಜನೆ ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗದ ಹೊರತು ಬಡತನ, ಹಸಿವು, ನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈಗ ಹೆಂಡದ ಅಂಗಡಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತೆ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಗಿವೆ. ಕೆಳಮಟ್ಟದ ಜನರಿಗೆ, ವಿದ್ಯೆಯಿಲ್ಲದ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಅವರ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಅವರಿಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಪ್ರಚಾರ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದುದರಿಂದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಂಡಿತರ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಪಾಮರರ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಹಾಗು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಇದನ್ನು ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯವಾಗಿ ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಬೇರೆ ವಿಷಯ. ಆದರೆ ಇಂದು ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಅನಕ್ಷರಸ್ಥ ಜನರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಯುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಒದಗಿಸಿ ಪ್ರಚಾರ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಬೇರೆ ವಿಷಯ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಯುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಪ್ರಚಾರ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಉಪಯೋಗವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹಲವಾರು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟು ಲಕ್ಷಾಂತರ ಕೋಟ್ಯಾಂತರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಜನರ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಯ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಗಮನ ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಹೊಣೆ ಹೊತ್ತಂಥ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ನಿಯೋಗ ಮಾಡಿ ಈ ಕೆಲಸ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ನಡೆಸಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ವಿನಂತಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಮಹಾಜನ್ ಆಯೋಗದ ವರದಿ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಅನೇಕ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕಚ್ ರಣಭೂಮಿಯ ಗಡಿ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಗಡಿ ವಿವಾದದಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ನ್ಯಾಯ ಮಂಡಲಿಯು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ತೀರ್ಪನ್ನು ನಿರಾಕರಿಸಿದರೆ ನಮಗೆ ಗೌರವ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಅದನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಪ್ರಧಾನಿಗಳು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಗೌರವ ಕಾಪಾಡುವ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಅವರು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿದರು. ಹೊರಗಿನವರ ತೀರ್ಪನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರಕಾರ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯದ ನಿವೃತ್ತ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಧೀಶರು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರತಕ್ಕ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಗಡಿ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತೀರ್ಪನ್ನು ಯಾವುದೇ ಒಂದು ಒತ್ತಡಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಭಾವಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಗಾಗದೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ನ್ಯಾಯವಾದುದು. ಅವರು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ತೀರ್ಪಿನ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಬೇರೆ ನಿಲುವನ್ನು ತಳೆಯುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಮಹಾಜನ್ ಕಮಿಷನ್ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಭಾರತ ಸರಕಾರದವರು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡು ಈ ಗಡಿ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಬಗೆಹರಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮೈಸೂರಿಗೆ ನ್ಯಾಯ ದೊರಕುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಕೊನೆಯದಾಗಿ ನನಗೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರನು ವಂದಿಸಿ ನನ್ನ ಈ ಎರಡು ಮಾತು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ನಮಸ್ಕಾರ.

Sri R. B. NAIK (Legislative Assembly Constituency).—Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have stood up to support the Motion of Thanks moved by the Hon'ble Member Sri Adiga with certain observations of mine. The address of the Governor, as suggested by previous speakers, appears to be unemotional or analytical survey of the past achievements with a firm belief in a bright future.

At the outset, the address rather impliedly and euphimistically suggests that the country cannot afford the differences between the political parties on the basic design of development and so appeals to the

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Hon'ble Members of this House and the other House and to the people outside that a better understanding on the part of people should back the Governmental efforts in its implementation of the policies and programmes of development.

I can say that on the question of law and order a sense of regret permeates throughout the pertinent portion of his speech because of the exploitation of student unrest in connection with the language issue. This issue was taken advantage of by some anti-social elements. The apprehension felt by the student world in the several parts of Southern India is not unfounded according to me because the Language Act together with the resolution created a sort of suspicion in the minds of the student world, especially in Southern India and they bona fide believed that this Language Act and the resolution might operate as a retrograde instrument against their interest, more so on the student world in the southern part of India. Anyhow, it is after all a controversial matter on which unanimity of opinion has not been secured till today. Therefore, it is no use saying that the students did that and did this because they had their own apprehensions. If we were in their position, I think we would have felt in the same way because the full implications of the Language Act and the resolution were not understood in all its details by a certain section of the community. Taking advantage of student unrest, the anti-social elements ran amuck. Such anti-social activities always result in distortion of economy and the unhealthy tendencies they release, go to undermine the fabric of political and social life of the country and it has got its own corrupting influence which poses a threat to the security of the nation. There have been some disturbances and violent disturbances. This cannot be solely attributed to the student world. No doubt, they set the ball in motion and when it was just about to gain momentum, other elements came forward, took advantage of the situation and began to indulge in arson, incendiarism and what not. Therefore, according to me, it is no use blaming the students only for all the consequences that followed.

Then, the Governor in his address has referred to planning. There is a reference to the annual plan of 1968-69. We all know that planning is resorted to secure a higher rate of growth and that our resources are also limited in material, skill and technical know-how. The Government have also accepted the concept of planned development which has for its aim the reduction of disparities in income and eliminating concentration of wealth and means of production, to the common detriment. So far as the plan for 1968-69 is concerned, the Planning Commission has suggested some guide lines for its formulation. I do not want to dilate upon these guide lines. I may, however. mention one or two because the important basic objective of this plan is to secure stability of prices as far as possible and also to secure a flourishing rate of growth without creating inflationary pressures. They have again suggested that in

formulating this Plan the Government or the planners should take into account the spill-over expenditure to honour the commitments already made. They have further suggested that in the matter of irrigation projects top priority should be given to those projects which are under advanced stage of construction and projects on which the expenditure so far incurred is so small compared to the total cost can be defined. I think the planners, in framing this Plan for the year 1968-69, might have taken all these considerations into account.

About agriculture, one expert stated that agriculture in India has been a long-drawn question from crop to crop despite the fact that we have immense irrigation potential and vast track of land. Unfortunately, bad weather is confronting us during the past three years of the Third Plan and the agricultural output has not risen tremendously. It is a fact that bad weather might be one of the factors behind the stagnation in the field of production. Of course, Government have taken up some measures, they have their own rules and machinery. The question is whether we are satisfied in a regular way in the implementation of all the policies. I think, Government have not taken all the necessary steps in this direction, with a sense of purpose to stimulate the agricultural sector into a dynamic growth. The villagers have not been appraised of these potentialities of scientific farming; because there is no proper transmission of the results of experments between the farmer of one corner and the other. I also feel that the result of all the experiments are not transmitted by effective means. So, we have not been able to create an economic atmosphers through a rational price policy. I don't say that the Government has not done anything. But, according to me, there is no sense of purpose, there is no enthusiasm on the part of the machinery to co-operate and educate the rural agriculturists on their policies on agriculture. I would have been happy if there was a slight reference in the Address to Kharland problems. It is a big problem in North Kanara and South Kanara Districts. It is a scheme or a device intended to stop or reduce the inundation of salt into the paddy fields, by the construction of adequate and strong embankments. These are the problems which are confronting only South Kanara and North Kanara Districts in the whole of Mysore State. If we take the coastal line of North Kanara, I think, there are 17,000 acres of land under cultivation. Unfortunately, ofter the coming into force of the Bombay Tenancy Agricultural Act of 1948 all these 17,000 acres are not under cultivation, because this land is by the side of the coastal line wherefrom the sea water flows in the fields and damage the crop. When we were in Bombay, by the Tenancy Act either the land lord did not countenance the idea of putting up bunds, it was an ill-luck of the tenants. The tenants had no initiative or interest to invest on ther repair of the bunds, because they could not afford to invest capital on the repair of the embankments. With the result the bunds that were there since time immemorial were brought to the ground level and all these 17,000 acres of land is under water. I was also a member of the

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Legislative Assembly in Bombay, I tried my level best and a legislation was brought on the Statute Book, viz., Kharland Act. Unfortunately, it could not work well for some reason or the other and it was kept in cold storage till the reorganisation. Fortunately, when we came to Mysore State, we were able to secure the support of the Government. Government has already initiated the scheme and some portion of the land is brought under cultivation. There is still much to be done, and I think, the Government will take necessary steps to see that the scheme is fortified by bringing all the 17,000 acres of land along the coastal line from Karwar to Bhatkal. If this is done, I am sure the food problem will be solved to agreat extent, we will be able to send foodgrains to Goa and other places, as was done previously. I earnestly request the Government to take necessary steps in this behalf immediately.

Further I think, there is no reference in the Address of the Governor to certain important subjects like Community Development and Panchayath and Taluk Boards. They are all very important because we are clamouring for decentralisation of administration. But not even a sentence has been incorporated in the Addres and so also about this small scale industries. When we are mobilising the support of these village organisations, which are the spadehead of the developmental activities in the rural areas, they cannot be ignored. We want the support of these Institutions. They are the instruments through which the productivity of our village projects should be implented. In regard to large scale industries, the Government have given various incentives to new entrepreneurs like exemption from octroi, sales tax, with the result so many industries are coming up. So far as small scale industries are concerned, I think, the Government must give more attention to these small scale industries and they should not be looked upon as strategic point of economy and they should be progressive and effective decentralised sector integrated to agriculture on one hand and larger Scale industries on the other.

Further, I want to congratulate the Government on the development of fisheries in South Kanara and North Kanara. It is a marine deep sea fishing. This question mainly relate to South and North Kenara districts. There may be inland fisheries in old Mysore and in Gulbarga. I do not know much about inland fisheries. I think the Government has done a lot and a maximum possible benefit can be derived from the implementation of the schemes introduced now.

About the findings of the Mahajan Commission's report, different people are having different opinions. Mrs. Indira Gandhi, the Prime Mininster of India, has said that the award of the International Tribunal relating to Kutchrann Border should be honoured. If this award is honoured, why Mahajan Comminision Report should not be honoured ? I cannot understand this argument. This causes a suspecion

in the minds of the people. At the instance of Central Government the Mahajan Commission was appointed. When this Commission was appointed, the award given by it should also be accepted by it *in toto*. There was an unanimous opinion on the floor of this House and also the other House that the award should be implemented *in toto*. We cannot act on the whims and fancies of some of the leaders. Therefore, in all possible way, we must urge that the Mahajan Commission's report should be accepted *in toto*. With these few words, I support the motion of thanks and I am thankful to the Chair for having given me an opportunity to speak.

† ಶ್ರೀ ವಿಶ್ವನಾಥಸ್ವಾಮಿ (ಸ್ಥಾನೀಯ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ).—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭಾಪತಿಗಳೇ, ಉಭಯ ಸದನದ ಸದಸ್ಯರನ್ನುದ್ದೇಶಿಸಿ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರು ಮಾಡಿದ ಭಾಷಣವನ್ನು ಸ್ವಾಗತಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಸನ್ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾದ ಸೂರ್ಯನಾರಾಯಣ ಅಡಿಗಾರವರು ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರನ್ನು ಅಭಿನಂದಿಸಲು ತಂದಿರುವ ಗೊತ್ತುವಳಿಯನ್ನು ಸಮರ್ಥಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಕೆಲವು ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರು ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಲಾ ಅಂಡ್ ಆರ್ಡರ್ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಭಾಷೆಯ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಮಾಡಿದ ಗಲಭೆಯನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಕೆಲವು ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಲಾ ಅಂಡ್ ಆರ್ಡರನ್ನು ಕಾಪಾಡಲು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಎಷ್ಟು ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತೋ ಅಷ್ಟನ್ನು ಕೈಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಆಪಾದನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಯಾವುದೇ ಒಂದು ಭಾಷೆ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಾಗಲೀ ಅಥವಾ ಇನ್ನಿತರ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಾಗಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ವಿರೋಧ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದನ್ನು ನಾನು ವಿರೋಧಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ವಿರೋಧವನ್ನು ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತೋ ಆ ಮಾರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಮಾಡಿದ್ದರೆ ಒಪ್ಪಬಹುದಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಅವರು ಹಿಂಸಾತ್ಮಕ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿರೋಧ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅದನ್ನು ಖಂಡಿಸುವುದು ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಕೆಲವರು ಈ ಸಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಧೂಷಣೆಗೆ ಒಳಗಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದೆತಾಯಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಬಾಲಕರೂ ಕೂಡ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರರು—ಎಂದು ಕೆಲವರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ನನ್ನ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣರು ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದಾಳುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ನಾಯಕರು ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಹಿಂದೆ ವಿರೋಧ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸುವವರೆಗೂ ಚಳವಳಿ ಮಾಡುವವರೆಗೂ ಪರಿಹಾರ ದೊರೆಯುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬುದು ಜನತೆಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗಿದೆ. ಆ ರೀತಿ ನಾಯಕರು ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶನ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆಂಧ್ರ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಅಥವಾ ಭಾಷಾವಾರು ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯ ರಚನೆಯಾಗುವಾಗ ಪೊಟ್ಟಿ ಶ್ರೀರಾಮುಲು ಮರಣಹೊಂದಿದನಂತರವೇ ಚಳವಳಿಗಾರರ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ನೆರವೇರಿತು, ಹಿಂಸಾತ್ಮಕ ಚಳವಳಿ ನಡೆದ ನಂತರವೇ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಗಮನ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿತು, ಆಂಧ್ರ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ರಚನೆಯಾಯಿತು. ಭಾಷಾವಾರು ತತ್ವದಮೇಲೆ ನೆಹರೂರವರ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳ ಪುನರ್ವಿಂಗಡೆಯಾಯಿತು. ಇದೇ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದಲ್ಲೂ ಕೂಡ ಚಳವಳಿಯಾಯಿತು. ಬೆಳಗಾಂ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂರು ನಲ ಕಮಿಷನ್ ಮಾಡಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಬೆಳಗಾಂ ಮೈಸೂರು ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲೇ ಇರಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ತೀರ್ಮಾನವಾದಮೇಲೆ ಕೂಡ ಭಾರತ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಚಳವಳಿಗೆ, ಒತ್ತಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಮಣಿದು ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಕಮಿಷನನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿತು. ಆದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಇನ್ನೂ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಇತ್ಯರ್ಥವಾಗಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಚಳುವಳಿಯಿಂದ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಸಾಧನೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದೆಂಬುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇಂಥ ಅನೇಕ ನಿದರ್ಶನಗಳಿವೆ. ಲ್ಯಾಂಗ್ವೇಜ್ ಆಕ್ಟ್ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬಂದಮೇಲೆ ಪಾರ್ಲಿಮೆಂಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಜನತೆಯ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯದಂತೆ ಒಂದು ಆಕ್ಟ್ ರೂಪಿಸಿ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದರು.

ಲ್ಯಾಂಗ್ವೇಜ್ ಆಕ್ಟ್ ಪಾರ್ಲಿಮೆಂಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಟ್ರೊಡ್ಯೂಸ್ ಆದಾಗಲೂ ಉತ್ತರ ಹಿಂದೂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲೂ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಹಿಂಸಾತ್ಮಕ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದರು, ಲಕ್ಷಗಟ್ಟಲೆ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ಪ್ರಾಪರ್ಟಿ ಹಾಳಾಯಿತು, ಅದಾದ ನಂತರ ಈ ರೆಸಲ್ಯೂಷನ್‌ನ್ನು ತಂದರೂ, ಇದರಿಂದ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಹಿಂದೂಸ್ತಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಚಳುವಳಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಯಿತು. ಇದು ಎಷ್ಟು ಅಪಾಯಕಾರಿ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ನಿದರ್ಶನಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೇನೆ. ತಮಿಳು ನಾಡಿನವರು ತಮ್ಮದೇ ಆದಂತಹ ಒಂದು ಫ್ಲಾಗ್‌ನ್ನು ಹಾಯಿಸ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ.

(ಶ್ರೀ ವಿಶ್ವನಾಥಸ್ವಾಮಿ)

ಅದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಮದ್ರಾಸ್ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ವಿಷಾದನೀಯವಾದ ಸಂಗತಿ. ಕೇರಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ಯಾಲಿಕಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಸ್ಲಿಂರದೇ ಒಂದು ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿ ಆಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ಒಂದು ನಿರ್ಣಯವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡಿದೆ. ಈ ತರಹ ಹಿಂಸಾತ್ಮಕ ಚಳುವಳಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ ಮುಸ್ಲಿಂರಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾದ ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್‌ನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಿ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳತಕ್ಕ ಧೈರ್ಯ ಕೂಡ ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಇದೆಲ್ಲಾ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಅಪಾಯಕಾರಿ ಇವಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡಕೂಡದು. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಒಂದು ನಿರ್ಣಯವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಮೇಲೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಂಟಿಕೊಂಡು ಇರಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಾಗಲ್ಲದೇ ಚಳುವಳಿಗೆ ಒಳಗಾಗಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಬದಲಾವಣಿ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಅಪಾಯಕಾರಿ. ನಾವು ತ್ರಿಭಾಷಾ ಸೂತ್ರ ಇರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಿಕ ಭಾಷೆ ಆಗಬೇಕೆಂಬುದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ನೀತಿ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಆಡಳಿತಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೇವೆ. ಎಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಆಡಳಿತಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೋ ಅಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೂ ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳತಕ್ಕ ಕೂಗು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ ಏಕೆಂದರೆ, ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಸ್ ಆದವರು ಯಾರು ಇರುತ್ತಾರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಆಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಒಂದು ರೆಪ್ರಸೆಂಟೇಷನ್ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಸ್ಥಾನವು ಕೂಡ ಸಿಕ್ಕುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಆಡಳಿತಭಾಷೆಯಾಗುವವರೆಗೂ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮವಾಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ತಥ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಆಡಳಿತ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಆ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡಲು ಎಷ್ಟುಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ನಾವು ಹೈದರಾಬಾದ್ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಿಂದ ಬಂದವರಿಗೆ ಚನ್ನಾಗಿ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ, ಹೈದ್ರಾಬಾದ್ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಉರ್ದುಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ರಾಜ್ಯಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಿರ್ಣಯ ಮಾಡಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಪೋಸ್ಟ್‌ಗ್ರ್ಯಾಜ್ಯುಯೇಷನ್ ಕೋರ್ಸ್ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ ಮಾಡಿದರು; ಎಂ. ಎ., ಎಕನಾಮಿಕ್ಸ್, ಪಾಲಿಟಿಕ್ಸ್, ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದೂ ಕೂಡ ಉರ್ದುಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗುತ್ತಾ ಇತ್ತು. ಹೈಕೋರ್ಟ್ ಲ್ಯಾಂಗ್ವೇಜ ಕೂಡ ಉರ್ದುಭಾಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಇತ್ತು. ಲಾ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟ್ಸ್ ಕೂಡ ಉರ್ದು ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರತ್ತಾ ಇತ್ತು. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣ ಉರ್ದುಭಾಷೆ ರಾಜ್ಯಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ಲಕ್ಷಾಂತರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಯಿತೇ ಹೊರತು ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಇದ್ದಿದ್ದರೆ ಆಗುತ್ತಾ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ಆಶ್ವಾಸನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಮೊದಲು ಆಡಳಿತ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿ ನಂತರ ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಕನ್ನಡ ಪಾಪ್ಯುಲರ್ ಆಗಬಹುದು ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯೂ ಕೂಡ ಅದನ್ನು ಕಲಿಯಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂದೆ ಬರಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೇನೆ. ತ್ರಿಭಾಷಾ ಸೂತ್ರದ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ, ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ ನಾವು ಹಿಂದಿಯನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಹಿಂದಿ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಭಾಷೆ. ಒಂದು ಲಿಂಕ್ ಲ್ಯಾಂಗ್ವೇಜ್ ಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಅದನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಡಿಸ್ಪ್ಯೂಟ್‌ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಪ್ರಮೇಯವೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಈಗ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಚಳುವಳಿನೋಡಿದರೆ ಹಿಂದಿ ಭಾಷೆ ನಮಗೆ ಬೇಡವೇಬೇಡ ಅನ್ನುವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ. ಹಿಂದಿ ಲಿಂಕ್‌ಲ್ಯಾಂಗ್ವೇಜ್ ಆಗಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಏನು ಸ್ಪೆಷ್ಯಾಲಿಟಿ ಇದೆ, ? ತಮಿಳು ಹಿಂದಿಗಿಂತ ಹಳೇ ಭಾಷೆ ಆದಕಾರಣ ಅದು ಲಿಂಕ್ ಲ್ಯಾಂಗ್ವೇಜ್ ಆಗಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಯೋಗ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಅಣ್ಣಾದೊರೈರವರು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾನು ಉತ್ತರ ರೂಪವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುವುದು ಇಷ್ಟೆ, ತಮಿಳಿಗಿಂತಲೂ ಪುರಾತನವಾದ ಭಾಷೆ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ಇದೆ, ಅದನ್ನು ಏಕೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಾರದು ? ನಾವು ಅದನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡ ಉದ್ದೇಶ, ಉತ್ತರ ಹಿಂದೂಸ್ಥಾನದವರ ಭಾಷೆ ಅದು ಅಂತ ಅಲ್ಲ, ಅಥವಾ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಏನೊ, ಒಂದು ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟವಾದ ಗುಣ ಇದೆ ಅಂತ ಅಲ್ಲ, ಆದರೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಜನರು ಹಿಂದಿಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸುತ್ತಾರೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಜನರು ಹಿಂದಿಯನ್ನು ಓದಬಲ್ಲರು, ಮಾತನಾಡಬಲ್ಲರು, ತಿಳಿಯಬಲ್ಲರು ಎಂಬ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಅದು ಲಿಕ್‌ಲ್ಯಾಂಗ್ವೇಜ್ ಅಗಿರಲಿ ಎಂದು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡೆವು, ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ತಾರತಮ್ಯ ಬರಕೂಡದು. ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಹಿಂದೂಸ್ಥಾನದವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಹಿಂದಿಯನ್ನು ಹೇರಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಈಗ ಚಳುವಳಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಗಿದೆ. ಮೊದಲು ನಮ್ಮ ಹುಡುಗರು ಹಿಂದಿಯನ್ನು ಕಲಿಯುತ್ತಾ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲವೇ ? ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಭಾರತ ಹಿಂದೀ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗೆ ಈಗಲೂ ಕೂಡ 35 ಸಾವಿರ ಹುಡುಗರು ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗೆ ಕುಳಿತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಇದರ ಅರ್ಥವೇನು ? ಇದು ಹಿಂದಿಗೆ ವಿರೋಧವಾಗಿದೆಯ ? ಸಾವಿರಾರು ಜನ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಹಿಂದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಸ್ ಆಗುತ್ತಾ

ಇದ್ದಾರೆ, ಹಿಂದಿ ಕಲಿಯುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ, ಹಿಂದಿಗೆ ಎಂದೆಂದೂ ವಿರೋಧ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಪಾರ್ಲಿಮೆಂಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ರೆಸಲ್ಯೂಷನ್ ಮಂಡಿಸಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ವಿರೋಧ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಯಿತು. ಆ ರೆಸಲ್ಯೂಷನ್‌ನ ಇಫೆಕ್ಟನ್ನು ನಲ್ಲಿಫೈ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಕೆಲವು ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ, ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ವರ್ಕಿಂಗ್ ಕಮಿಟಿಯಲ್ಲೂ ನಿರ್ಣಯ ತಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. Three language formula ಸೆಂಟ್ರಲ್ ಸರ್ವೀಸಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲೂ ಕೂಡ ಅನ್ವಯ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡಿದೆ. ಆ ರೀತಿ ಆದರೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಈ ವಿರೋಧ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಲಾ ಅಂಡ್ ಆರ್ಡರ್ ಸಿಚ್ಯುಯೇಷನ್‌ಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಂತೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ್ದನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದರೆ ಭಾಷಾ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಅದು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಮತ್ತು ಮೈಸೂರು ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸೀಮಿತವಾಗಿತ್ತು ಅನ್ನುವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇವತ್ತು ಲಾ ಅಂಡ್ ಆರ್ಡರ್ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಉತ್ತಮವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇವೆಯೋ ಅಷ್ಟು ಉತ್ತಮವಾಗಿದೆಯೋ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನೋಡೋಣ. ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇವತ್ತು ಕ್ರೈಮ್ಸ್ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ. ರೇಪು, ಆರ್ಸನ್, ಲೂಟಿ, ರಾಬರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮರ್ಡರ್ಸ್ ಇವುಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಇವತ್ತು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಸರಿಯಾದ ಕ್ರಮತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳದೆ ಇರುವುದೇ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಇವತ್ತು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ, ರಾಯಚೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದರಲ್ಲೇ ಅಲ್ಲ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲೂ ಸಹ ಇದೇ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಇದೆ. ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಒಬ್ಬನು ಮರ್ಡರ್ ಚಾರ್ಜಿನಿಂದ ವಿಮುಕ್ತನಾಗಬಲ್ಲ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣ ಇನ್‌ವೆಸ್ಟಿಗೇಷನ್ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದನ್ನು ಕ್ರಮಗೊಳಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಕ್ರಮವನ್ನೂ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೀಗಾದರೆ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಬರಬೇಕು ಲಾ ಅಂಡ್ ಆರ್ಡರ್? ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ನಿದರ್ಶನವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಬೇಕೆಂದರೆ ನನ್ನ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲೇ ಆರೇಳು ಮರ್ಡರ್ ಕೇಸುಗಳು ನಡೆದವು. ಅವುಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಆಕ್ಸಿಡೆಂಟಲ್ ಡೆತ್ಸ್ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿಬಿಟ್ಟರು. ಹೀಗಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವಾಗ ಇನ್ನು ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಲಾ ಅಂಡ್ ಆರ್ಡರ್ ಬರಬೇಕೆಂದರೆ ಎಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ! ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ಈ ದಿವಸ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಂತೂ ಇದರ ವಾಸನೆ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬರ್ಗ್ಲರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮನೆ ನುಗ್ಗಿ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಕಳ್ಳತನಗಳು ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಇಂಥ ತಕ್ಸೀರುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪೋಲೀಸಿನವರು ಎಷ್ಟು ಕೇಸುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್‌ವಿಕ್ಷನ್ ಕೊಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ? ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಲಾ ಅಂಡ್ ಆರ್ಡರ್ ಎಂಬುದು ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ಇಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—How much more time does the Hon'ble Member require ?

Sri VISWANATHA SWAMY.—Fifteen minutes more Sir.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—The House stands adjourned to 2-15 P.M. tommorrow.

The House adjourned at Six of the Clock to meet again at Fifteen Minutes past Two of the Clock on Wednesday, 28th February 1968.

WD 10325—GPB—600—20-7-68

MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Thursday, 29th February 1968.

The House met in the Council Chamber, Vidhana Soudha, Bangalore at Fifteen Minutes past Two of the Clock.

MR. CHAIRMAN (Sri S. C. EDKE) in the Chair.

STARRED QUESTIONS

(to which oral answers were given)

Power Tillers in the State

20. Sri S. MUKUNDA RAO (Teachers' Constituency).—

Will the Minister for Agriculture and Education be pleased to steate:—

(*a*) whether there is a keen demand for power tillers and other farm machinery in the State;

(*b*) the measures taken to meet the demand in full?

A.—Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA (Minister for Agriculture and Education).—

(*a*) Yes,

(*b*) 275 Japanese Power Tillers made in Japan have been imported into the State since 1965 through the foreign exchange released by the Government of India under the V and VI Yen Credit. Plans are afoot to establish a factory in the State to manufacture power tillers with Japanese collaboration. Attempts are being made to get more number of power tillers from Japan, until manufacturing of the same is started in the country.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಮುಕುಂದರಾವ್.—ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ನೇಗಿಲುಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡುವ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಯನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾಗುವುದೆಂದು ಎರಡು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಭರವಸೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರು. ಆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಏನಾದರೂ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯಾಗಿದೆಯೆ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಆದಷ್ಟು ಬೇಗನೆ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ.—ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಿ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಮುಕುಂದರಾವ್.—ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ಸೆಕ್ಟರ್ ಮೂಲಕ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೋ ಅಥವಾ ಪ್ರೈವೇಟ್ ಸೆಕ್ಟರ್ ಮೂಲಕ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೋ! ಮತ್ತು ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ವಿ. ಎಸ್. ಟಿ. ಮೋಟಾರ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯವರು ಜಪಾನಿನ ಸಹಕಾರದಿಂದ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಎಷ್ಟು ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಈಗಲೇ ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

Sri B. G. DESHPANDE.—Is it a fact that the Japanese Firm Messrs. MITSU BUSHI was contemplating starting a Factory a long time ago?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—They are trying to establish a factory in Bangalore with Messrs. V. S. T. Motors; Messrs. MITSU BUSHI, a Japanese Firm is offering collaboration. The Factory will be located in Bangalore.

Sri B. G. DESHPANDE.—How far has it progressed?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—It is under progress.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಮುಕುಂದರಾವ್.—ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಯಾದ ಮೇಲೆ ಬರೀ ನೇಗಿಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೋ ಅಥವಾ ಬೇರೆ ಯಂತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಸಹ ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೋ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಬೇರೆ ಯಂತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಸಹ ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಇಚ್ಛೆ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರೆ, ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಭಾಗವೆಷ್ಟು, ಖಾಸಗೀ ಜನರ ಭಾಗವೆಷ್ಟು? ಅಥವಾ ಖಾಸಗೀಯವರಿಗೇ ಪೂರ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟುಬಿಡುತ್ತೀರಾ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಭಾಗವೇನೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಯನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ಖಾಸಗೀಯವರೇ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ವಿ. ಅಂಜನಪ್ಪ.—ಈ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ತಯಾರಾಗುವ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ನೇಗಿಲು ಬೆಲೆ ಎಷ್ಟು?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಜಪಾನಿನಿಂದ ಬರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ನೇಗಿಲಿನ ಬೆಲೆಗಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಬೆಲೆಗೆ ಇದನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ವಿ. ಅಂಜನಪ್ಪ.—ಈ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ನೇಗಿಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಹಂಚುತ್ತೀರಿ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಹೈರ್ ಪರ್ಚೇಸ್ ಸಿಸ್ಟಂ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಸೂರ್ಯನಾರಾಯಣ ಅಡಿಗ.—ಜಪಾನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ತಯಾರಿಸಿದ 275 ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ನೇಗಿಲುಗಳನ್ನು ತರಿಸಿ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಕಾರದವರೇ ಹಂಚಿದರೇ ಅಥವಾ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಹಂಚುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇರೆ ಏಜೆನ್ಸಿ ಇತ್ತೇ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಸರಕಾರದ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ಹಂಚಿವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಎಸ್. ಬಾಲಕೃಷ್ಣ ಗೌಡ.—ಇಲ್ಲಿ ತಯಾರಿಸುವ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ನೇಗಿಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಜಪಾನಿನಿಂದ ತರಿಸಿದ ಬೆಲೆಗೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದಿರಿ. ಮೊದಲು ಈ ನೇಗಿಲು ಬೆಲೆ 5,000 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಇತ್ತು. ಈಗ ಅದು 9,000 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಯಾವ ಬೆಲೆಗೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೀರಿ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—9,000 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಬೆಲೆ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ವಿ. ಅಂಜನಪ್ಪ.—ಈ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ನೇಗಿಲು ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಬೇಡಿಕೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಇದೆ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಸುಮಾರಾಗಿ ಇದೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಅಂದಾಜು ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಈ ಪವರ್ ಟಿಲರ್ಸ್ ಜಪಾನ್ ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಖರೀದಿ ಮಾಡುವ ಬೆಲೆಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಡ ತಯಾರ್ಮಾಡುವ ಯಂತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದಿರಿ. ಹಾಗಾದರೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ತರಿಸುವ ಯಂತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ 5,000 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಬೆಲೆ ಇದೆ; ಅಷ್ಟು ಬೆಲೆಗೆ ತಯಾರಿಸಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೀರಾ, ಈಗಿನ ಬೆಲೆ 9,000 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಇದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆಯೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಅದರ ಬೆಲೆ ಈಗ 9000 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಇಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ವಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ.—ಮುಂದಿನ ವರ್ಷ ಎಷ್ಟು ಇಂಥ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ನೇಗಿಲು ತಯಾರಿಸುತ್ತೀರಿ? ಅಂದಾಜು ಏನಾದರೂ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಾ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಆ ವಿವರ ಇಲ್ಲ.

Smt. S. H. MARKER.—What are the conditions for foreign collaboration by the Japanese ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—Please put a different question; I will answer.

Sri B. G. DESHPANDE.—The power tiller, given here, is for purposes of a different subsoil. Will the Government take care to see that the power tiller which is manufactured here, will be useful for our soil ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—They will make a beginning. As and when they gain experience, they will make suitable alterations.

ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ವಿ. ಅಂಜನಪ್ಪ.—ಈ ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟಿನ ಯೋಜನೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಂದಾಜು ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಾ ? ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಎಷ್ಟು ಹಾಕಿದ್ದೀರಿ ? ಅಥವಾ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಬಂಡವಾಳ ತಗಲಬಹುದು ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ.

Smt. S. H. MARKER.—Is it not possible for Indians to manufacture these power tillers without foreign collaboration ? Are we not advanced enough after three Five-Year Plans ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—We have not so far advanced. In the initial stages some collaboration is necessary.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಸರಕಾರದವರು ಎಕ್ಸೈಸ್ ಡ್ಯೂಟಿ ಹಾಕಿದಮೇಲೆ ಏಳು ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಬೆಲೆ ಇದ್ದುದು ಹದಿನಾಲ್ಕು ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಪವರ್ ಟಿಲರ್ಸ್ ಖರೀದಿ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ್ಗೆ ಎಕ್ಸೈಸ್ ಡ್ಯೂಟಿ ವಿನಾಯಿತಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಖರೀದಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಾ? ಇಲ್ಲವೆ ಎಕ್ಸೈಸ್ ಡ್ಯೂಟಿ ವಿನಾಯಿತಿ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಿ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಾ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಮನವಿ ಮಾಡಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುವುದು.

Sri JEEVARAJ HIRACHAND SHAH.—How long will it take for the manufacture of these tillers and make them available in the market ? We are unnecessarily spending on excise and other factors created by devaluation. It will be highly uneconomical to go in for foreign things.

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—Steps are being taken to establish a factory. It is impossible for me to predict how long it will take. As soon as possible we will try to have these things manufactured.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಎಸ್. ಬಾಲಕೃಷ್ಣಗೌಡ.—ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಗಾರರಿಗೆ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಾಧಾನ್ಯ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಇರುವಾಗ್ಗೆ ಪವರ್ ಟಿಲರ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ಎಕ್ಸೈಸ್ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಮೂಲ ಬೆಲೆಗಿಂತ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗುವುದರಿಂದ ಕಲವು ಸಮಯ ಸೆಂಟ್‌ಪರ್ಸೆಂಟ್ ಆಗುವುದರಿಂದ 20 ಸಾವಿರ ಬೆಲೆ ಇದ್ದುದು 40 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಎಕ್ಸೈಸ್ ತೆರಿಗೆ ವಜಾ ಮಾಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವೇ ? ಮತ್ತು ಹಾಗೆ ಭರವಸೆ ಕೊಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಭರವಸೆ ಕೊಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ವಿಷಯ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ವಿ. ಆಂಜನಪ್ಪ.—ಸರಕಾರದವರು ಅನೇಕ ಅನುಪಯುಕ್ತ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಹಾಕಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಗಾರರ ಹಿತದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಆಹಾರ ಧಾನ್ಯ ಬೆಳೆಯುವ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಏತಕ್ಕೆ ಹಾಕಬಾರದು?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಅನುಪಯುಕ್ತ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸರಕಾರ ಬಂ[illegible]ಕಿದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವ ಪವರ್ ಟಿಲರ್ಸ್ ಒದಗಿಸುವ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಮನೋಭಾವನೆಯನ್ನು ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲವೇ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ.

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—Is the power consumed by this power tiller on the soil of a particular area, the same as that taken by a power tiller on a hard soil; or does it make any difference?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—It does not make any difference.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಸೂರ್ಯನಾರಾಯಣ ಅಡಿಗ.—275 ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ನೇಗಿಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಜಪಾನಿನಿಂದ ತರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಇಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಪವರ್ ಟಿಲರ್ಸ್ ತಯಾರುಮಾಡುವವರೆಗೆ ಜಪಾನಿನಿಂದ ತರಿಸಿರುವುದನ್ನು ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಹಂಚುತ್ತೀರಿ, ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರಕಾರ ಅಲಾಟ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದನ್ನು ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುವಾಗ್ಗೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಹಂಚುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರೈವೇಟ್ ಏಜನ್ಸಿ ಇದೆಯೇ? ರೈತರಿಗೆ ತಲಪುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಪ್ರೈವೇಟ್ ಏಜನ್ಸಿ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಡೈರೆಕ್ಟ್ ಆಗಿ ಕಳಿಸುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಾ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—I have examined it and will see what can be done.

Smt. S. H. MARKER.—I think this project of the power tiller was initiated two years ago. Then I wonder why these 225 power tillers were imported. I am not for importing these tillers.

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—Because we want to stop this import, we are having a factory of our own.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ.—ಜಪಾನಿನ ಸಹಕಾರದಿಂದ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ನೇಗಿಲುಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಯನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸುವ ಯೋಜನೆ ಇದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ನಮ್ಮ ಸರಕಾರವೇ ಏತಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಯನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ ಮಾಡಬಾರದು?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಕಾರವೇ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಆಗುವುದಲ್ಲ.

Mahajan Commission Report

21. Sri M. V. VENKATAPPA (Graduates' Constituency).—

Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state:—

(a) whether the Central Government has invited comments from the State Government on the report submitted by the Mahajan Commission on the border disputes between Mysore and Maharashtra and Mysore and Kerala;

(b) if so, the nature of reply sent by the State Government;

(c) will the Government take necessary steps for the speedy implementation of the Mahajan Commission report, on the border disputes ?

A.—Sri B. D. JATTI (Minister for Food and Civl Supplies) [On behalf of SRI S. NIJALINGAPPA (Chief Minister)].—

(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ.—ಪಾರ್ಲಿಮೆಂಟಿನ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಪಕ್ಷದ ಕಾರ್ಯಕಾರಿ ಸಮಿತಿಯವರು ಒಂದು ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ......

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I rise to a point of order. How does the resolution of the Congress Committee be a matter for discussion on the floor of this House ?

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—The hon'ble member is only giving the background for his question.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ.—ಕಾನ್‌ಸೆನ್ಸಸ್ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಪಾರ್ಲಿಮೆಂಟಿನ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಪಕ್ಷದ ಕಾರ್ಯಕಾರಿ ಸಮಿತಿಯವರು ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಂಥ ಸಂದಿಗ್ಧ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಬಗೆಹರಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಏನು ಕ್ರಮ ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ.—ಅಸೆಂಬ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕೌನ್ಸಿಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಗೊತ್ತುವಳಿಯನ್ನು ಪಾಸ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಮಹಾಜನ್ ಕಮಿಷನ್ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಇದ್ದ ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಒಪ್ಪಬೇಕೆಂದು ಪತ್ರ ಬರೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಪ್ರತಿ ಸಲ ಡೆಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹೋದಾಗ ಒಪ್ಪಲೇಬೇಕೆಂದು ಒತ್ತಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ.—ಕಮಿಷನ್ ಏರ್ಪಾಡು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮೊದಲು ಆ ಕಮಿಷನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಎರಡೂ ರಾಜ್ಯದವರು ಒಪ್ಪಬೇಕೆಂದು ಒಂದು ಅಗ್ರಿಮೆಂಟ್ ಆಗಿರಲಿಲ್ಲವೇ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Sir, there was implicit understanding between the Chief Ministers of Maharastra and Mysore.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ.—(ಸಿ) ಭಾಗಕ್ಕೆ ಉತ್ತರವಾಗಿ ಹೌದು ಎಂದು ಇದೆ. ಏನೇನು ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಏರ್ಪಾಡು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ.—ಆಗಲೇ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಅಸೆಂಬ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕೌನ್ಸಿಲ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಗೊತ್ತುವಳಿಗಳು ಪಾಸಾಗಿವೆ. ಮಹಾಜನ್ ಕಮಿಷನ್ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಕಾರ್ಯಗತ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಒತ್ತಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—Sir, the matter is in regard to border dispute between Maharashtra and Mysore and Mysore and Kerala. Where is the relevancy of obtaining a general consensus from the political parties ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—According to the viewpoint of Government of Mysore, it is not at all necessary and that the report should be implemented *in toto*.

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—Has the Government of Mysore impressed upon the Home Minister and the Prime Minister that this is irrelevant and has come up later and therefore it has to be totally ignored and the Mahajan Commission Report should be implemented completely ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Yes, Sir.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ.—ಮಹಾಜನ್ ವರದಿ ಬಂದಮೇಲೆ ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಮೂದಾಗಿರುವ ಅಕ್ಕಲಕೋಟೆ, ಷೋಲಾಪುರದ ಕೆಲವು ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳು ಈ ಭಾಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಗೊತ್ತಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸದೆ ಮುಂದು ವರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾಗದ ಬರೆ ಯುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆಯೇ, ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Sir, legally so long as these areas remain in Maharashtra State, this Government cannot do anything.

Sri K. R. ACHAR.—It looks as if the Central Government is bent upon having this consensus. Have Government of Mysore protested against this ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Government of Mysore has not agreed and it has protested and is protesting.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Has the Government of Mysore kept quiet after the consensus is tried to be obtained ? Why not they take cognisance of it and tell the Government of India that this is not correct ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Sir, the Chief Minister has made it clear that the attitude taken by the Union Home Minister is not correct.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—The Chief Minister has spoken and spoken as Chief Minister ; very good. But, why not put it on record on behalf of the Government of Mysore and send a protest to the Centre ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—That also is being done. When the resolutions have been passed in both the Houses and communicated to the Government of India, what more is needed ?

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Subsequent to the passing of the resolution in both the Houses, the Home Minister, in his wisdom, has sought the national consensus of all the leaders of parties. It is a subsequent action arising after passing of the resolution here. I do not know whether they are treating this as a scrap of paper. Have Mysore Government taken action in this regard ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Government of Mysore is taking and will take further action.

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—Has the Government protested against the action of the Union Home Minister in convening a meeting of a few leaders of certain political parties to obtain their views in regard to this matter and have the Government of Mysore protested against the statement made by Sri Shukla in regard to the consensus business ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—The Chief Minister, on behalf of Government of Mysore, has done it.

Sri K. R. ACHAR.—Sri Y. B. Chavan is interested in this question and he is handling this portfolio. Whether the views expressed in this House in this regard that Sri Chavan should not be allowed to handle this question, have been brought to the notice of the Prime

Minister and have this Government written this matter to the Prime Minister ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Sir, I do not think that it is correct on the part of the Mysore Government to interfere in the distribution of portfolios which should be done by the Prime Minister. But, we have informed the opinion of this House and the other House in this matter.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Should not this Government make an appeal to the Prime Minister to divest Sri Chavan from dealing with this matter in view of the feeling expressed in both the Houses that we are not sure of getting justice ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—I am afraid, it is very difficult for me to reply to this supplementary.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ.—ಇದೇ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಅನಾವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿ ನಿಧಾನ ಆಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ ಕಾನ್ಸ್ಟಿಟ್ಯೂಷನ್ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಸುಪ್ರೀಂ ಕೋರ್ಟಿಗೆ ಹೋಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿದೆಯೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ.—ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಹೋಗಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಮೊದಲೂ ಬರುತ್ತಿತ್ತು, ಈಗಲೂ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಏನೂ ನಿರ್ಬಂಧವಿಲ್ಲ.

Sri K. R. ACHAR.—So far as allotment of portfolios is concerned, the Prime Minister has full right. The point is, we in Mysore think that Sri Chavan is interested in the matter and the elementary principle of natural justice says that he should not handle the question. Has this been pointed out to the Prime Minister and whether the Prime Minister has replied in this matter ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—It may not be correct to presume that the Prime Minister has not understood this. She is capable of understanding all these things, and take proper action. It is not proper for us to say anything on this matter.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಗೋವರ್ಧನರಾವ್.—ನಮಗೆ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿರುವುದು, ಕೇಂದ್ರದ ಗೃಹ ಸಚಿವರಿಗೆ ಈ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅವರು ಈ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಹ್ಯಾಂಡಲ್ ಮಾಡದೆ ಇರುವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದಲ್ಲವೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ.—ಅದು ತಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ. ಹಾಗೆ ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಏನೂ ತಪ್ಪಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಗೋವರ್ಧನರಾವ್.—ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಾ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ.—ಆ ವಿಚಾರ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ. ಮೈಸೂರು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರೂ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಗೋವರ್ಧನರಾವ್.—ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಗೃಹ ಸಚಿವರಿಗೆ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಟರೆಸ್ಟ್ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅವರು ಇದನ್ನು ಹ್ಯಾಂಡಲ್ ಮಾಡಬಾರದು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೀರಾ ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—The point is, the principle that was adopted in implementing the Shaw Commission pertaining to Punjab should be the principle to be adopted in our case also. When the Government of India and the Home Minister have adopted one principle in one border issue, naturally, the same principle should be adopted in this case also. We need not have any doubt.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—In the matter of Kutch award in spite of so much of protest, the Government of India came to a decision that it should respect the international decision. Why not the same principle

(SRI J. B. MALLARADHYA)

be applied in this case also when an eminent jurist of this country has given an award and why does Government of India hesitate ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—The Government of India will have to accept the report *in toto* because there are two precedents, one the Punjab decision and another the recent Kutch Award.

Sri JIVARAJ HIRACHAND SHAH.—May I know whether this consensus will affect the Award or not ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—We have never accepted the opinion regarding consensus. We have said that the Commission's report must be implemented.

Munsiff Court at Coondapur

22. Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY (Graduates' Constituency).—

Will the Minister for Law and Parliamentary Affairs be pleased to state :—

(*a*) the accommodation available in the permises of the Court of the Munsiff, Coondapur ;

(*b*) the number of Courts conducted in these premises at present ;

(*c*) whether Government propose to make any permanent arrangements to house these courts early ?

A.—Sri S. R. KANTHI (Minister for Law and Parliamentary Affairs).—

(*a*) and (*b*) Formerly only one court was accommodated. Now the following are accommodated in the same premises :—

(i) Munsiff's Court.

(ii) Additional Munsiff Magistrate's Court.

(iii) Land Tribunal.

(*c*) A proposal for construction of a building for the Additional Munsiff-Magistrate's Court in the compound of the Munsiff 's Court is under consideration.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ವಿ. ಅಂಜನಪ್ಪ.—ಈಗ ಇರುವ ಅವಕಾಶ ಸಾಕಾದಷ್ಟಿದೆಯೇ ?

† ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಆರ್. ಕಂಠಿ.—ಮೊದಲು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಮುನ್ಸೀಫ್ ಕೋರ್ಟಿತ್ತು. ಆಮೇಲೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಅಡಿಷನಲ್ ಮುನ್ಸೀಫ್ ಮ್ಯಾಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರೇಟ್ ಕೋರ್ಟು ಆಯಿತು. ಈಗ ಟ್ರಿಬ್ಯೂನಲ್ ಬೇರೆ ಆಗಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ವಿ. ಅಂಜನಪ್ಪ.—3 ಕೋರ್ಟುಗಳಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಸ್ಥಳಾವಕಾಶ ಸಾಲದು. ಅದಕ್ಕೇನು ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ ?

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† Indicates that remarks and speeches have not been revised by the member concerned.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಆರ್. ಕಂಠಿ.—ಈಗ ಇರುವ ಜಾಗದಲ್ಲೇ ಅಡ್‌ಜಸ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸ್ಥಳಾವಕಾಶ ಮಾಡಲು ಪ್ಲಾನು ಮತ್ತು ಅಂದಾಜು ಬಂದಿದೆ, ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುವುದು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಪಿ. ಎಲ್. ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿ.—ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳವಾಗಿ ಕೋರ್ಟುಗಳೇನಿವೆ ಅವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸ್ಥಳವಿಲ್ಲ, ಲಾಯರುಗಳು ಕುಳಿತುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ಥಳವಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಏನು ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಆರ್. ಕಂಠಿ.—ಆ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದಷ್ಟು ಸ್ಥಳಾವಕಾಶ ಮಾಡಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ವಿ. ಆಂಜನಪ್ಪ.—ಎಷ್ಟು ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಲಾಗುವುದು ? ಅಂದಾಜು ಎಷ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗಿದೆ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಆರ್. ಕಂಠಿ.—ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ 15 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಬಜೆಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಒದಗಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕಂತೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವಿದೆ. ಹಾಸನ, ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಗಳೂರು ಮುಂತಾದ ಕಡೆ ಕೆಲಸವಾಗಿದೆ. ಉಳಿದ ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುವುದು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ವಿ. ಆಂಜನಪ್ಪ.—ಕುಂದಾಪುರದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಟ್ಟಡ ಕಟ್ಟಬೇಕೆಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಆರ್. ಕಂಠಿ.—ಹಣ ದೊರೆತಂತೆ ಕಟ್ಟಡದ ಕೆಲಸ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಂಥ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಇದೆ.

Zilla Parishad in the State

23. Sri S. G. KHELGI (Local Authorities' Constituency).—

Will the Minister for Development and Co-operation be pleased to state :—

(*a*) whether Government intend to introduce Zilla Parishad in the State, as it has been done in Maharashtra State ;

(*b*) if so, since when ?

A.—Sri P. M. NADGOUDA (Minister for Development and Co-operation).—

(*a*) No.

(*b*) Does not arise in view of reply to Clause (*a*) above.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಜಿ. ಖೇಳ್ಗಿ.—ಈ ಸಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಂಡಜ್ಜಿ ಬಸಪ್ಪನವರ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಸಮಿತಿ ಮಾಡಿತ್ತು, ಸೆಲೆಕ್ಟ್ ಕಮಿಟಿ ವರದಿ ಸಹ ಬಂತು ಎಂಬುದು ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದೆಯೇ ?

† ಶ್ರೀ ಪಿ. ಎಂ. ನಾಡಗೌಡ.—1964 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಯಿಂಟ್ ಸೆಲೆಕ್ಟ್ ಕಮಿಟಿಯ ವರದಿ ಬಂತು. ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರು ಎರಡು ಸಭೆಗಳನ್ನೂ ಡಿಸಾಲ್ವ್ ಮಾಡಿದಾಗ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಬಿಲ್ಲು ಲ್ಯಾಪ್ಸ್ ಆಯಿತು. ಅದಾದಮೇಲೆ ಸರಕಾರ ಪುನಃ ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆ.

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—Is it still the policy of the Government of Mysore that there should be three tier system as far as local administration is concerned *viz.*, the Village Panchayat Taluk and Zilla Parishad level ?

Sri P. M. NADGOUDA.—Yes.

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—How long will it take to have an Act made in this behalf and have elections in the Zilla Parishads under the new scheme ?

2-45 P.M.

ಶ್ರೀ ಪಿ. ಎಂ. ನಾಡಗೌಡ.—ಅವಕಾಶ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿದರೆ ಈ ಅಧಿವೇಶನದಲ್ಲೇ ಈ ಸಂಬಂಧವಾದ ಬಿಲ್ಲನ್ನು ಮಂಡಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು. ಮಾನ್ಯ ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಸಹಕರಿಸಿದರೆ ಈ ಬಿಲ್ಲನ್ನು ಶೀಘ್ರದಲ್ಲೇ ತರಲಾಗುವುದು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ವಿ. ಅಂಜನಪ್ಪ.—ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಂದ ಈ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಅಡ್ಡಿಯಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಸರಕಾರದ ಭಾವನೆಯೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಪಿ. ಎಂ. ನಾಡಗೌಡ.—ಇದುವರೆಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಅಡಚಣೆಗಳಿಂದ ತಡವಾಯಿತು. ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷದಿಂದ ಜಾಗ್ರತೆ ತರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸರಕಾರ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಪಟ್ಟರೂ ಕೆಳಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗಂಡಾಂತರವಾಗಿ ಕನ್‌ಫ್ಯೂಷನ್ ಆಗಿ ತರಲು ಇದುವರೆಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಎಸ್. ಬಾಲಕೃಷ್ಣಗೌಡ.—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಆಪಾದಿಸಿದ್ದು ಸತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ದೂರವಾದುದು ಎಂದು ವಿಷಾದದಿಂದ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಡ್ಡಿ ಆತಂಕ ಕಾನೂನು ಬದ್ಧವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಿದೆ. ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಅಧಿವೇಶನದಲ್ಲಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿರುವ ಬಿಲ್ಲುಗಳ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಹೇಳುವ ಬಿಲ್ಲು ಸೇರಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದುದಾದ್ದರಿಂದ ಇದನ್ನು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ನಮೂದಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಾಶಸ್ತ್ಯ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಆದರೆ ಕೆಲವು ಸಣ್ಣಪುಟ್ಟ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳು ಮಾತ್ರ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮೂದಾಗಿವೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಕೂಡ ಈ ಕಾನೂನನ್ನು ಈ ಅಧಿವೇಶನದಲ್ಲಿ ತರಲು ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಮನಸ್ಸಿದೆಯೋ ಎಂಬ ಅನುಮಾನ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಪಿ. ಎಂ. ನಾಡಗೌಡ.—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಸಹಕಾರಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಸರಕಾರ ಈ ಸಂಬಂಧವಾದ ಕಾನೂನನ್ನು ಈ ಅಧಿವೇಶನದಲ್ಲೇ ತರಲು ತಯಾರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹೋದ ವರ್ಷವೇ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮೂದಾಗಿ ಲ್ಯಾಪ್ಸಾಗಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ವಿ. ಅಂಜನಪ್ಪ.—ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಬಿಲ್ಲನ್ನು ತರಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಮನಸ್ಸಿಲ್ಲದಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ವಿಳಂಬಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿದೆಯಲ್ಲವೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಪಿ. ಎಂ. ನಾಡಗೌಡ.—ಅದು ಹಾಗಲ್ಲ. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಸಹಕಾರಮಾಡಿದರೆ ತರಲು ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಇಚ್ಛೆಯಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ.—ಒಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಚುನಾವಣೆ ಯಾವಾಗ ಮುಗಿಯುವುದು ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಪಿ. ಎಂ. ನಾಡಗೌಡ.—ಈಗ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿ ಚುನಾವಣೆಯಿದೆ, ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಬೋರ್ಡುಗಳ ಚುನಾವಣೆಯಾಗಬೇಕು, ಕಾಯಿದೆ ತರಬೇಕು, ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ ಶೀಘ್ರವಾಗಿ ತರುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಲಿಂಗಣ್ಣ.—ಹೊಸ ಕಾಯಿದೆಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಹೊಸ ಚುನಾವಣೆ ನಡೆಸಬೇಕೆಂದಿದ್ದೀರೋ ಅಥವಾ ಹಳೆಯ ಕಾಯಿದೆಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಹೊಸ ಚುನಾವಣೆ ನಡೆಸಬೇಕೆಂದಿದ್ದೀರೊ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಪಿ. ಎಂ. ನಾಡಗೌಡ.—ಅದನ್ನು ಸರಕಾರ ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ.

Sri M. LINGANNA.—May I know whether the elections will be done at least under the old Act ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಪಿ. ಎಂ. ನಾಡಗೌಡ.—ಎರಡನ್ನೂ ವಿಚಾರಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION AND ANSWER

Assistance to the Mysore Hindi Prachar Parishat

2. Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA (Legislative Assembly Constituency).—

Will the Minister for Agriculture and Education be pleased to state :—

(*a*) whether the Mysore Hindi Prachar Parishat, Bangalore receives any financial assistance from Government and if it is subject to the control of the Department of Public Instruction ;

(b) the nature and extent of Financial aid granted annually ;

(c) whether it has come to the notice of Government that in respect of Examinations, proposed to be held by the Parishat recently, Question papers were reported to have leaked out and if so, whether the Department made any investigation ;

(d) whether the Fresh Dates for examinations notified and if so, dates fixed for such examinations;

(e) whether complaints of Maladminstration by the Executive Committee of the Parishat have been brought to the notice of Government, if so, with what result ;

(f) whether the Examinations conducted by the Parishat are recognised by Government ;

(g) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that by the postponement of the Examinations 80,000 students and more than 300 Pracharaks are affected ;

(h) whether there is a nominee or nominees of the Department of Public Instruction on the Board of the Parishat ;

(i) whether some of the office-bearers of the Parishat including the Secretary for the Board of Examiners, Teachers of the Department permitted to hold several offices ;

(j) whether Government would ensure that the Examinations held by the Parishat are conducted on satisfactory lines and that Public confidence is restored in regard to its management ?

A.—SRI K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA (Minister for Agriculture and Education).—

(a) Yes.

(b) The Parishat is receiving financial aid, both from the Government of India and the State Government as per Rules framed for running Free Hindi Classes and for maintaining Hindi Library. The extent of financial assistance received during the past two years is as follows :—

1. Government of India.		2. State Government.	
1966-67	*1967-68*	*1966-67*	*1967-68*
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
5,625	4,200	940	Not yet released

(c) Yes. The matter was enquired into promptly and the Parishat has been asked to postpone the said Examinations and hold the same at a later date by setting Fresh Question papers.

(d) Fresh dates have not yet been fixed and announced.

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(*e*) Complaints of maladministration were received for the first time on 15th February 1968. The Director of Public Instruction will hold an enquiry and take suitable action.

(*f*) Yes, the names of the examinations are PRAVESH, UTTAMA and RATNA.

(*g*) The number of students for various examinations of the Parishat for February 1968 is 11,409, the details of which are as follows :—

(i)	Hindi Prathama	...	4,402
(ii)	Madhyama	...	3,621
(iii)	Hindi Pravesh	...	2,066
(iv)	Hindi Uttama	...	923
(v)	Ratna	...	397

(*h*) No.

(*i*) The matter is under investigation, if it is found that some Government servants are holding office and receiving remuneration without prior permission, suitable action will be taken against all concerned.

(*j*) The responsibility for conducting examinations lies with the Parishat, because there is no direct control over the Examinations. If the Parishat fails to conduct examinations on satisfactory lines, Government will certainly reconsider about the recognition already granted to the Examinatious.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಮೈಸೂರು ಹಿಂದಿ ಪ್ರಚಾರ ಪರಿಷತ್ತಿನ ದುರ್ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ಮತ್ತು ದುರಾಡಳಿತದ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಶೀಘ್ರವಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ಸಮಿತಿಮಾಡಿ ಅದರ ನಿಜಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಯಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಾ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇನೆ. 15-2-1968 ದುರಾಡಳಿತದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ದೂರುಗಳು ಬಂದವು. ಅದನ್ನು ಡಿ. ಪಿ. ಐ. ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರಿಂದ ವರದಿ ಬಂದಮೇಲೆ ಮುಂದಿನ ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಪಿ. ಎಲ್. ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿ.—ಮೈಸೂರು ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೀಗೆ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರವಾಗಿ ಹಿಂದಿ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನು ನಡೆಸತಕ್ಕ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ರೆಕಗ್ನಿಷನ್ ಪಡೆದಿರುವುವು ಎಷ್ಟು ಇವೆ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಆ ವಿವರ ನನ್ನಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಈ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ನೌಕರರು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅವರು ನೂರಾರು, ಸಾವಿರಾರು ರೂಪಾಯಿ ತುಟ್ಟಿಭತ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರವಾಸ ಭತ್ಯ ತಿಂಗಳು ತಿಂಗಳೂ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾ ಇರುವುದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದೆಯೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ, ಅಂತಹವರು ಯಾರು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರ ಅನುಮತಿ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಆ ರೀತಿ ಸಂಭಾವನೆಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ ಅಂತಹವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಏರ್ಪಾಡು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ರೀತಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಖಚಿತವಾಗಿ ಅವರ ಹೆಸರುಗಳ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲೇ ನನಗೆ ಒಂದು ಪತ್ರಬಂದಿದೆ, ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು, ಮತ್ತು

ಜನರಲ್ ಸೆಕ್ರೆಟರಿ ಆ ಪರಿಷತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವವರು ಮೂರು ತಿಂಗಳಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂರು ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆ ಪರಿಷತ್ತಿನ ಕಾರ್ಯಕಲಾಪಗಳು ಸಮಂಜಸವಾಗಿ, ಯೋಗ್ಯವಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ನನ್ನ ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೂ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ನಮಗೆ ಬಂದಿರುವ ವರ್ತಮಾನದ ಮೇಲೆ ಇದನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೇನೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೇ ಒಂದು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟವಾದ ತಾರೀಖನ್ನು ನಿಗದಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಡಿ.ಪಿ.ಐ.ರವರು ಅಷ್ಟರೊಳಗೆ ಒಂದು ವರದಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಆಜ್ಞೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಾ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಯಾವ ವಿಧವಾದ ಶಂಕೆಯನ್ನೂ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ, ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನೂ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಕಾನೂನು ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಕೆಲಸ ಕಾರ್ಯ ನಡೆಯದಿದ್ದರೆ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಏನು ಬಂದೋಬಸ್ತು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೋ ಅದನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂಬ ಆಶ್ವಾಸನೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—35 ಸಾವಿರ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಈ ವರ್ಷ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗೆ ಕುಳಿತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಅನ್ನುವುದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದೆಯೇ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—35 ಸಾವಿರ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಅಲ್ಲ, ನನಗೆ ಬಂದಿರುವ ಸಮಾಚಾರದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ 11 ಸಾವಿರ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—15-11-1967ನೇ ತಾರೀಖು ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊನೆಯ ತಾರೀಖು ಅಂತ ನಿಗದಿಯಾಗಿತ್ತು. 8-1-1968ರವರೆಗೂ ವಿಧಾಯಕವಾಗಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೂ ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದೂ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ತಮಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದವರ ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಿ, ಬೇಡವಾದವರ ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರಾಕರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗೆ ಕುಳಿತುಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕವರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 35 ಸಾವಿರ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಅಂತ ಖಚಿತವಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿದುಬಂದಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಅದು ನನ್ನ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ. ನನಗೆ ಬಂದಿರುವ ಸಮಾಚಾರದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಹಿಂದಿ ಪ್ರಥಮಕ್ಕೆ 4,402, ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಿಕಕ್ಕೆ 3,621, ಹಿಂದಿ ಪ್ರವೇಶ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗೆ 3,062, ರತ್ನ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗೆ 397 ಅಂತ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಹಿಂದಿ ಮೇಲೆ ಅಭಿಮಾನ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಜನ ಈ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗೆ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅರ್ಜಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದರೆ ಸಕಾರಣ ಯಾವುದೂ ನಮೂದು ಮಾಡದೆ ಕೆಲವು ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರಾಕರಿಸಿರತಕ್ಕ ಸಂದರ್ಭ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದೆಯೇ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಅದು ನನ್ನ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದೆಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ನ್ಯೂನ್ಯತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಆಗಲೇ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಮುಕುಂದರಾವ್.—ಸರ್ಕಾರವೇ ಹಿಂದಿ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ. ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ನಡೆಸತಕ್ಕ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗೆ ಮಾನ್ಯತೆ ಕೊಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಗೆಜೆಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಸಲ ಹೇಳಿ ಪುನಃ ಈ ವರ್ಷ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾನ್ಯತೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಏಕೆ ಮುಂದುವರಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೀರಿ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಅನೇಕ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾನ್ಯತೆ ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿದೆ, ಒಂದೇ ಸಾರಿ ಏಕ್‌ದಂ ಅದನ್ನು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸುವುದು ಕಷ್ಟ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆ ತ್ರಿಭಾಷಾ ಸೂತ್ರ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬರುವುದರಿಂದ ಈ ಹಿಂದೀ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗೆ ಒಂದು ಘನತೆ, ಗೌರವ, ಮಾನ್ಯತೆ ಬರುವ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಈ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳನ್ನೂ ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕರಿಸಿ ಹಿಂದೀ ಎಗ್ಸಾಮಿನೇಷನ್ ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಅಂತ ಮಾಡಿ, ಈ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲವೇ? ಏಕೆ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಬಾರದು?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ. ಈ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಮತ್ತು ಖಾಸಗಿಯವರು ಇಬ್ಬರೂ ಸೇರಿಕೊಂಡು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಬರೀ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರೇ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದರೆ ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗಬಹುದು. ಖಾಸಗಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯವರು ಕೆಲವರು ಬಹಳ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ನಡೆಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಒಂದೆರಡು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನ್ಯೂನ್ಯತೆ ಇರಬಹುದು ಅಂದ ಮಾತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಎಲ್ಲ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳೂ ಕೆಟ್ಟುಹೋಗಿವೆ ಅಂತ ಹೇಳಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರೇ ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ನಡೆಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳತಕ್ಕ ವಾದ ಸರಿಹೋಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಅನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಮುಕುಂದರಾವ್.—ಖಾಸಗಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳವರು ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಾ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಿಗೂ ನಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ. ಅವರು ಸಾವಿರಾರು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸರ್ಟಿಫಿಕೇಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲವೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಮಾಡದೇ ಸರ್ಟಿಫಿಕೇಟ್ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ಅನ್ನುವ ಮಾತು ನಂಬುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳು ಇನ್ನಾವುದಕ್ಕೂ ಕೊಡದೇ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಮಾನ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಈ ಹಿಂದೀ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗೆ ಕೊಡುವುದರ ಉದ್ದೇಶವೇನು ? ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರೇ ಮಾಡಲು ಇರತಕ್ಕ ತೊಂದರೆಯೇನು ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಖಾಸಗಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳವರು ನಡೆಸತಕ್ಕ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರೇ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದರೆ ದುಡ್ಡಿನ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನೂ ಕೂಡ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಿಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿರಬಹುದು, ಈ ಪರಿಷತ್ತಿನವರು ಲಾಭ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಈ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಾ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಶುಲ್ಕವನ್ನು ಅವರು ವಸೂಲು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ವಸೂಲು ಮಾಡಿ ಲಾಭ ಸಂಪಾದನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ನಡೆಸಿದರೆ ನಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಸಮಂಜಸವಾದ ಏರ್ಪಾಡಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಿ, ನಷ್ಟವಾಗುವುದಾದರೆ ಬಿಡಬಹುದು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಖಾಸಗಿಯವರು ನಡೆಸುವಾಗ ಶುಲ್ಕ ಕೊಡಬಹುದು, ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದ ಮೇಲೆ ಶುಲ್ಕ ಹಾಕಬೇಡಿ ಎಂದು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ವೈ. ಎಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಖಾಸಗಿಯಾಗಿ ಹಿಂದೀ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸತಕ್ಕ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಆ ವಿವರ ನನ್ನಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಪಿ. ಎಲ್. ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿ.—ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳವರು ನಡೆಸತಕ್ಕ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳ ಮಟ್ಟವನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಯಾವುದು ಸರಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳತಕ್ಕ ಕ್ವಾಲಿಟೇಟೀವ್ ಕಮಿಟಿ ಡೈರೆಕ್ಟರ್ ಆಫ್ ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಟ್ರಕ್ಷನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಇದೆಯೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಇದೆ.

Sri K. R. ACHAR.—May I know whether the accounts of this Parishat have been audited and whether the Government has any control over it ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—Government has no control over it but I presume they are audited.

Sri K. R. ACHAR.—Will the Government send for the audit reports of this Parishat for the last two years and see what they are ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—I am afraid we may not have the right to call for them.

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—Will the Government take all the necessary steps to maintain the usefulness and sanctity of the examination no matter who conducts it ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—Yes.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಪಿ. ರಾಜಣ್ಣ.—ಈ ರೀತಿ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳವರು ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತ ಇರುವಾಗ ಹಿಂದಿ ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಅಂತ ಮಾಡಿ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಏಕೆ ನಡೆಸಬಾರದು ? ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರೂ ಕೂಡ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೀರಿ, ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವೇನು ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಖಾಸಗಿಯವರ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರೂ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ, ನಡೆಸಬಾರದು ಎಂದು ಯಾರ ಅಡ್ಡಿಯೂ ಇಲ್ಲ, ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಪಿ. ರಾಜಣ್ಣ.—ಖಾಸಗಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳವರು ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬ ಭಾವನೆಯಿಂದ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಹಿಂದಿ ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ, ಇದನ್ನು ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಾ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ ಅಂತ ಅಲ್ಲ, ಹಿಂದಿ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದೆ, ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರೇ ನಡೆಸುವುದು ಕಷ್ಟ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಪಿ. ರಾಜಣ್ಣ.—ಹಿಂದಿ ಒಂದನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಎಲ್ಲ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳನ್ನೂ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ಹಿಂದಿ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನೂ ಕೂಡ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರೇ ಏಕೆ ಮಾಡಬಾರದು ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—That is a suggestion for future examination and that will be examined.

Sri K. R. ACHAR.—In view of the fact that Government is giving aid to the Parishat, will Government make it a condition precedent that they should submit their audited accounts ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—If we give financial assistance, certainly the officers concerned will ask for the audited statement of accounts of the concerned society; they are bound to send it to the concerned officer.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Both the Government of India and the Government of Mysore are giving some financial assistance, though it is not much. In view of this, is not the Government getting regularly their Annual Reports of work done and statement of income and expenditure ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—Before the grants are utilised it is necessary to send these reports, and we will necessarily look into it.

ಶ್ರೀ ವೈ. ಎಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ನಮ್ಮ ಮೈಸೂರು ಹಿಂದೀ ಪ್ರಚಾರ ಸಭೆಯನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಬೇರೆ ಯಾವ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಾದರೂ ಗ್ರಾಂಟನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದೆಯೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಅನೇಕ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಗ್ರಾಂಟನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ವೈ. ಎಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಅಂಥ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ್ಯಾವುವು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತೀರಾ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಂದು ಪಟ್ಟಿಯೇ ಇದೆ. ಅದು ಈಗ ನನ್ನಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲ.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—Question Hour is over.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO Sri K. DHOOMAPPA—GRANT OF

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—I have received a letter from Sri K. Dhoomappa, Member, Legislative Council, requesting for leave of absence from 21st February 1968 to 2nd March 1968 from attending the Session, due to the death of his youngest brother.

Is it the pleasure of the House that permission be granted ?

HON. MEMBERS.—Yes.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—Permission to remain absent is granted.

Members' Representation

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY (Nominated).—We had sent a few questions, but the questions are not coming up at all. Even very short questions have not been answered.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—I will look into it.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ.—25 ದಿವಸಗಳ ಕೆಳಗೆ ನಾನೊಂದು ಅಲ್ಪಕಾಲಾವಧಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ್ದೆ. ಅವಕ್ಕೆ ಉತ್ತರವೇ ಇಲ್ಲ.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—They will be taken up shortly. Now the debate may continue.

NON-OFFICIAL RESOLUTION. *re*: APPOINTING A COMMITTEE TO GO INTO THE WORKING OF THE SEVERAL MEDICAL COLLEGES IN THE STATE

(Debate continued)

†Sri C. BANDI GOWDA (Teachers' Constituency).— Mr. Chairman Sir, before I resume the thread of my speech, I would like to recapitulate some salient points enumerated by me so far. I said the other day *viz.*, on 15th December 1967 that the premier Medical Colleges in the State, in Mysore as well as in Bangalore, are under-staffed, ill-equipped or working with defective accommodation, and that there are no proper incentives to the teachers. I also gave details about the pay structure. I pointed out that according to the All-India scales, a Professor gets Rs. 1,300 to Rs. 1,800 per month as salary and in addition to that a non-practising allowance of 50 per cent of that, which comes to about Rs. 650 to Rs. 900, and in the case of Associate Professors the pay is from Rs. 900 to Rs. 1,500 per month and the non-practising allowance ranges from Rs. 450 to Rs. 750. Whereas in other States, a Professor gets Rs. 700 to Rs. 1,100 per month as pay and only Rs. 200 per month allowance, and an associate professor gets Rs. 600 to Rs. 1,000 per month as pay and Rs. 150 as allowance. For want of incentive, qualified and talented professors are not willing to come to this profession. I also brought to the notice of the House that the administrative set-up in the institutions is not up to the mark, and illustrated the point by stating that the library funds are allowed to lapse, because they are not utilised in time. To give another instance, there is an Animal House in the Mysore Medical College. It serves the needs of the Department of Pathology, Physiology and Bio-Chemistry. But, there is no provision made in the budget for the maintenance of that Animal House and the meagre expenses that are incurred are met out of the contingency fund. We used to get supplementary estimates for budgets. What prevents the authorities there to make some supplementary provision and spend properly for that? I also referred on that day to the conditions prevailing in the Bowring Hospital in Bangalore.

Hon'ble Member, Sri Mallaradhya drew my attention to the fact that this is an institution meant for research work also. I was not aware of any research work going on there. Last week, I had an opportunity of visiting that Hospital and also had the privilege of meeting the Director of that Hospital. I asked whether any research was going on and he made a frank statement: 'no research'. As was told by him, good arrangements are made to manufacture wholesome bread for the use of patients and arrangements are made to prepare good quality glucose solution for injection purposes, and fine arrangements will be made to manufacture wheel-chairs, etc. I have no objection for manufacturing these and for improvements. But, that is not the essential function of a Research and Teaching Hospital. I also said the other day that there was no student for the post-graduate course in that Hospital. I am now informed that this month some students are selected for post graduate education in Medicine and Surgery and they are waiting for permission from the Bangalore University to start the course. But, so far no attempt has been made to start Para-clinical course in that Hospital. It is an unsatisfactory state of affairs, when well-qualified Surgeons and Physicians are there and are working there for the past 3 to 4 years, that they have not been able to teach or carry on research work. They do not teach because there are no students and they do not carry on research because there is no equipment and facility.

There are two other Government Medical Colleges in the State at Hubli and Bellary and the same comments generally apply to them also, and the comments apply with greater force to Bellary College—it is because it is the youngest and least developed. The other day I referred to the fact that there are 5 private Medical Colleges in the State. I have no comments to make about St. John's Medical College in Bangalore, because I know very little about it. But, I am told that the admission is made on a very sound basis, the hospital is well equipped and the instruction imparted is of high quality. I have got good experience of the other private Medical Colleges in the State and I would like to start from the best among them.

There is one private Medical College at Manipal-*cum*-Mangalore. It is the oldest and best run. I have visited it twice and I can say that it has got a very good show; they have got good staff, recently good accommodation and also they have got all the equipment required by the Indian Medical Council. They are always willing to comply with all the requirements and conditions insisted by the University also. But, there is another aspect to which I want to draw the attention of the House, because it concerns with the financial affairs of that Institution. I had gone to Manipal in connection with affiliation work in the beginning of this month and I noticed that in some of the departments there were more teachers than required. For the pre-professional course, I found there were 10 anatomy teachers, 11 pathology teachers and about 8 to 9 physics teachers. I looked at the Time Table for the pre-professional course. Where it is required to have 4 hours lecture in each subject

(SRI C. BANDI GOWDA)

and 4 hours practical, they had arrangement for 3 practicals in each subject of two hours each and six lecture classes in Chemistry; six in Pathology and five in Physics and one in Statistics. That was not at all required. When I asked why are you having so many staff and having only 4 classes? He said that he wanted to give better training to the students. But I was not convinced. If you want to have six hours of teaching for what can be taught in four hours, it is a mark of inefficiency and not efficiency. I have pointed out this fact in some other connections. To have so many teachers, they have to spend more. Whether it is pre-professional course or pre-clinical course, they have got plenty of lecturers, professors and associated professors.

Now the question arises about the mobilisation of resources to meet the expenditure. Naturally, they have to raise funds to meet this heavy expenditure. They were collecting Rs. 3,000 from every student as capitation fees before admission. A different name has been given to that now. All of a sudden, I find, that they have raised it to Rs. 4,000. This Manipal College was transferred to the Mysore University from Karnatak University only a few years ago and the Academic Council of the Mysore University took a note of the heavy fees they are collecting, and instructed them not to collect more than twice the amount that is being charged in the Government Colleges. The fees for Government is Rs. 400 and in all they are collecting Rs. 1,250 per year. But they are complaining that it would not be possible to manage with lesser rate of fees. This is the complaint from the Manipal College. They name this fees as maintenance fees. They are collecting Rs. 4,000 as beneválent fees from the students from Mysore and Rs. 6,000 from other students in India and much more from students from outside India. They have got different rates for different people. Every student has to pay this maintenance fees in advance. There is no question of paying in instalments. This applies not only to the students admitted by them, but also to the students admitted in the Government quota. The maintenance fees is paid by everybody.

SRI M. GOVARDHAN RAO (Nominated).—Has not the University any control over these Institutions?

3-15 P.M.

SRI C. BANDI GOWDA.—No University has any proper control over these Institutions. It is only for the Government to amend the University Act to see that they have got control over them. When this College was working under the Karnataka University, these concessions, it seems, were allowed and these concessions had to be continued when the College was transferred to the Mysore University. In addition to this, some seats are reserved for candidates sponsored by a Society known as Medical Relief Society at Manipal. In order to get the benefit of being a member of that Society, the candidate will have to pay a subscription. Rs. 270 is being collected from every student apart from the donation

fee for meeting the medical fitness examination fee, laboratory fee, sports fee, etc., in all it comes to Rs. 270 per year per student. I am told about 200 students will be admitted every year. The maintenance fees collected from them comes to about Rs. 6 lakhs. This is a very important issue which has to be looked into by the Hon'ble Minister for Health. This is not only the concern of the University but also the concern of the State Government.

Sri K. PUTTASWAMY (Minister for Health and Housing).—I do concede that it is the duty of the Government to look into the matter. But primarily, the University has got the right to fix up the fees. As Hon'ble member pointed out, they cannot charge more than twice what the Government is levying in the Government Colleges. Supposing some other name is given and the amount collected, in such case, can the University complain that they are collecting in some other form?

[MR. VICE-CHAIRMAN (Sri GANJI VEERAPPA) in the Chair]

Mr. VICE-CHAIRMAN.—What the Hon'ble Member feels is no doubt the University has a right to prescribe the fees, but they collect money in different names. That is the difficulty.

Sri P. M. NADGOUDA (Minister for Co-operation and Development).—May I bring to the notice of the Hon'ble Member that there is a clause in regard to giving affiliation to the colleges? There is a clause that competitive fees may not be levied. The University is quite competent to take action against it. The University wants to throw the blame on the Government. The proper authority to take action is the University and not the Government in this matter.

Mr. VICE-CHAIRMAN.—If it is an unhealthy practice the Hon'ble Minister says, the University has the power in the Act to take necessary action.

Sri C. BANDI GOWDA.—There can be no two opinions. It is an unhealthy practice.

Sri P. M. NADGOUDA.—If the Government takes any action in consultation with the University, the University will question the Government saying that they are interfering with their autonomy. This is the precarious position in which the Government is placed. Whatever blame is there, they want to throw it on the Government. Therefore, I request the Hon'ble Member to examine all these things.

Mr. VICE-CHAIRMAN.—Both the Hon'ble Ministers have sufficient experience with the University administration.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ (ವಿಧಾನ ಸಭಾಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ).—ನಡವಳಿಕೆಯು ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಪ್ರಭಾವಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಗಾಗಿ ಏನಾದರೂ ಆ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ? ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯವು ಏನಾದರೂ ಪ್ರಭಾವಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಗಾಗಿ ಅದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಿಶೇಷವಾದ ಗಮನವನ್ನು ಕೊಡದೇ ಆ ರೀತಿ ಆಗಿದೆಯೇ? ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗತಕ್ಕಂಥ ತೊಂದರೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಿವಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ಭಾವಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಇದೆಯೇ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪುಟ್ಟಸ್ವಾಮಿ.—ಜನಗಳು ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಬೀರಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಹಾಗಾದರೆ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರಿಗೆ ಆಗತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಅನ್ಯಾಯವನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವುದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪ್ರಥಮ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ ಅಲ್ಲವೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪುಟ್ಟಸ್ವಾಮಿ.—ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಇದೆ. ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯದವರು ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಎಷ್ಟಿದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಅರಿತು ಅದನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅಕಸ್ಮಾತ್ತಾಗಿ ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿಯವರು ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ ಲೋಪಮಾಡಿದರೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಅದು ನನ್ನ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ತಪ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಪ್ರಥಮವಾಗಿ ಇಂಥಾ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಿಗೂ ಮತ್ತು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೂ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿ ಬಫರ್ ಇದ್ದ ಹಾಗೆ. ಅವರು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಿ ಅದನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿದೆ. ಅವರು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಿ ಅದನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗದೇ ಇದ್ದಾಗ, ಅವರು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಗೊತ್ತಾದಾಗ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರವೇಶ ಮಾಡಿ ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರ ಹಿತದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಈ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯದ ಆಡಳಿತಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಪಟ್ಟಿತ್ತು. ಮೈಸೂರು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಮೇಲೆ ಹತ್ತು ವರ್ಷಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ಈ ತರಹ ದುರಾಚಾರಗಳು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುವುದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದೆಯೇ, ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯದ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದೆಯೇ, 10 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಕಾಲಾವಧಿ ಸಾಲದು ಎಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವೇ, ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿ ಸಲಹೆ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಥವಾ ಹಸ್ತಕ್ಷೇಪ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಿ ಎಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಹೇಳಬೇಡವೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪುಟ್ಟಸ್ವಾಮಿ.—ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯಕ್ಕೆ ನೇರವಾದ ವಿಚಾರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟದ್ದು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯದವರು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ವರದಿ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ನಾನು ತಮಗೆ ಖಂಡಿತವಾಗಿ ಭರವಸೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ, ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಅದರಮೇಲೆ ಏನು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೋ ಅದನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಯಾರ ಪ್ರಭಾವಕ್ಕೂ ಒಳಗಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

Sri C. BANDI GOWDA.—I am glad for the clarification furnished by the Hon'ble Health Minister. He was one of the members of the Mysore University Syndicate and is well-acquainted with the background of the Senate.

Mr. VICE-CHAIRMAN.—I was also one of the members of the Committee, with the Hon'ble Member.

Sri C. BANDI GOWDA.—Unfortunately, as Mr. Mallaradhya said just now, they were collecting money for so many years when it was affiliated to the Karnatak University. Since the College was affiliated to Mysore University later on, the members of the Syndicate expressed some concern over it. Along with you some members of the Syndicate had the privilege to go to the College and study its accounts, and they have expressed their concern and dissatisfaction and submitted a report to the University. Afterwards, the University also expressed its dissatisfaction and serious concern over the matter and when it was discussed at several meetings of the Syndicate, the University felt that something has to be done, when this agreement with this college is to be reconsidered in the year 1968. In the meanwhile, it was felt that there was no provision in the present University Act to prevent collection of fees before admissions are made to the college because that was a private understanding between the candidate and the management. Once a student is admitted to the college, the scale of fees, etc., come under the purview of the University. Therefore, University is also examining how to prevent this practice by the management, not only in this college, but in other colleges also. As Hon'ble Member Mr. Kanthappa Setty suggested, this is a matter to be dealt with by a concerted action

by the University and Government together. Anyway, this sort of collection of heavy amounts from the students before they are admitted in Kasturba Medical College has had demoralising effect and it is a blemish on the public institutions in our State. But they are not alone in this field to be pointed at. The contagion has spread and now I come to another college. It is also affiliated to the Mysore University, *i.e.*, the Davangere Medical College. The same evil exists there also, with this difference. Whereas the Kasturba Medical College had been built up in a business like manner and heavy investment has already been made and the teaching imparted is up to the mark required by the University as well as by the Indian Medical Council. There is nothing to be said about the Davangere Medical College, in any of these respects. I had also an opportunity to visit the Davangere Medical College in the first week of this month and I found that it is under-staffed. I do not want to give details. There is no accommodation for housing the department of anatomy and physiology. So far as the para-physical course is concerned there is no building or equipment. This month the first batch of students have to be admitted to the clinical courses No hospital facilities are available. The hospital there has a bed capacity of 125. Two rooms are coming up with 48 bed accommodation in it. By the end of this year the hospital will have a capacity of 225 beds. The Affiliation Commission sent by the University stated that no recommendation could be made in respect of this institution and a one-man Affiliation Commission is to be sent again by the month of June, this year for sending suitable recommendations, because the present facilities are not adequate for a medical college. They have also recommended to decide the number of students to be admitted to pre-professional course from next June on the basis of bed strength of the hospital available.

SRI J. B. MALLARADHYA.—This College was allowed to be started even before adequate preparations were made. Did they seek permission to start the college and did they get that permission?

SRI C. BANDI GOWDA.—Unfortunately that is the situation prevailing.

SRI J. B. MALLARADHYA.—When the University has found it fit that organisation can give necessary instruction and train up students for examination, is it desirable that we should condemn the institution?

SRI C. BANDI GOWDA.—Mr. Sastry has raised fundamental questions. We will discuss those things on a different occasion. It is open to the Members to offer their comments and offer their suggestions also for the improvement of the present sorry state of affairs. Sir, it is a pity that such a college was affiliated as a teaching institution to the Mysore University even when hospital facilities were not available and a greater pity that a large number of students were admitted to pre-professional course without regard to the facility and equipment available there. Possibly, in the course of next three or four years, they may be able to reach the level of Kasturba Medical College. I find people of

(SRI C. BANDI GOWDA)

Davangere are resourceful and they can contribute lakhs and lakhs of rupees for the development of the college. In fact, the debate here may provoke them to contribute money very soon. They may gather lakhs and lakhs of rupees. Even as it is, the Bapuji Education Society has already constructed building which may cost nearly Rs. 18 lakhs and they have got funds to the tune of Rs. 2 lakhs. But again, the interesting feature about this college is, that the bulk of it has come from students who have been admitted to this college. I am told the donors have made very generous contributions, but the promises are yet to be fulfilled. Only one or two gentlemen have given to the tune of Rs. 2 lakhs and the rest of it is yet to come. But these Rs. 22 lakhs or more have been collected from the students at the rate of Rs. 10,000 per student.

Smt. S. H. MARKER (Legislative Assembly Constituency).—I just want to ask one question. You have visited this college. After the amount is collected, did they not spend on the establishment, doctors and all that? How much they are spending per year?

Sri C. BANDI GOWDA.—How much they have collected and how much they have spent, this is a matter which takes a lot of time to ascertain. This cannot be done in one day. They might have collected Rs 30 lakhs in two years. But this should not be looked at as a commercial business. Approached from the point of view of standards, it is unfortunate that permission was given to these colleges to be started without proper preparations, equipment, staff, etc.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಈ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಬರಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಟ್ಟಂಥವರು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯದವರು ತಾನೆ ?

Sri C. BANDI GOWDA.—On that matter I am not so sure about it. It appears that the Government has taken the initiative in the matter and started the college and gave permission and lent the staff and services of the hospital to the college.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಈಗ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯದವರ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆ ಪಡೆಯದೆ ಈ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ.

Sri K. PUTTASWAMY.—They have owned the baby.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಇದನ್ನು ಏನೂ ಕುಲಗೆಡಿಸಿಲ್ಲ ತಾನೆ?

Sri C. BANDI GOWDA.—That may be so. I learnt the college was inaugurated by the Chief Minister himself.

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—In what way is this relevant whether it was inaugurated by the Chief Minister or Education Minister or Minister for Health? Now, the University is the relevant body to give affiliation and the University gives affiliation only after satisfying severa conditions. For us to start primary school, we do not get recognition for secondary school, only temporary recognition is given; we are

running Colleges of Arts and Sciences for 15 years on temporary recognition. But the University has found it fit to give affiliation. In what way is the Government to be blamed ?

SRI C. BANDI GOWDA.—It is not a question of blaming the Government. It is a question of stating facts. The University Committee blundered in allowing this college to be affiliated because the Affiliation Commission which went to inspect the College reported that there was facility to impart instructions in pre-professional course. On the basis of that report, they allowed the pre-professional course to be started. There was no trouble and adequate arrangements were made to impart instructions in pre-professional course. For pre-technical course also there was no trouble. The trouble started when they have to give clinical course training. There is no well-equiped hospital. Now it is not possible to retrace the step. It is an awkward situation in which the University has been placed. Hon'ble Members insist that the University ought to have been more circumspect in giving affiliation in the first instance. I agree with their charge and argument that University has blundered in giving affiliation to this College.

SRI B. G. DESHAPANDE (Teachers' Constituency).—I just want to know on a point of information. Before starting the Medical College or giving permission for any institution to start Medical College, is it not a fact that whether as a condition precedent, the Indian Medical Council has got to send some team of experts to see whether the Medical College is feasible there or whether they have got the necessary equipment and preparation for starting Medical College and whether it was done in this case.

SRI C. BANDI GOWDA.—I am coming to that point. Generally it is the concern of the University to go through all these preliminary things and have it affiliated and at a later stage, the Indian Medical Council also comes into the picture at the time of awarding degrees finally. They are also seized of the matter. Having examined all the aspects of the situation, the Indian Medical Council have taken a serious view of the matter and they have advised not to have more than 50 students admitted into that college to pre-professional course.

SRI M. P. L. SASTRY.—Is it proper for an extraneous organisation to advise the University which is a statutory body and which has powers specially in regard to instruction, examination, staff and all that ? Is it fair to impede the generosity of the University ?

SRI C. BANDI GOWDA.—There is nothing wrong in a technical body like the Indian Medical Council advising the University on this matter. If the University does not heed to its advice, it is always open to the Indian Medical Council not to recognise the degrees awarded by that University. If the Indian Medical Council has to recognise the degrees awarded by a university, naturally it expects the university and the colleges affiliated to it to conform to certain standards laid down by it.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಇಂಡಿಯನ್ ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಕೌನ್ಸಿಲ್‌ನವರು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯದ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳಿಗಾಗಲೀ ಅಥವಾ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಕೊಡುವುದರಲ್ಲಾಗಲಿ ಏನಾದರೂ ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲು ಸರಕಾರ ತಕ್ಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳದಿದ್ದರೆ ಅವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಬಂದೀಗೌಡ.—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಹೇಳುವುದು ನಿಜ. In fact when I was a student of the Mysore Medical College, the medical degrees of the Mysore University were not recognised at all and the graduates of the Mysore Medical College were put to a great deal of hardship for so many decades. Only in 1942 when the Second World War began, when they were short of medical personnel, they gave temporary recognition to the M.B.B.S. degree of the Mysore University and only thereafter the graduates of the Mysore University found employment everywhere. In view of that, it is not right for the university to sit tight on this matter and ignore the advice given by the Indian Medical Council.

Mr. VICE-CHAIRMAN.—To what extent can the Indian Medical Council help the situation and what has it done?

Sri C. BANDI GOWDA.—The Indian Medical Council will not enter into details of the day-to-day administration of the College. But it has got everything to do with the syllabus, the equipment available, the qualification of the teachers and the standards of examinations. On these matters, I understand that similar bodies exist even in the field of Engineering study also.

Sir, having said about these private medical colleges, I think the same evil exists in other colleges also. The conditions are not better in any of those colleges. The best is the Manipal College. Davanagere college perhaps comes at the tail end. The Manipal Medical College is well developed. Other colleges are yet to develop. No doubt, they will also develop in course of time when they collect funds and build the necessary buildings and appoint necessary staff. But for the time being, none of them come up to the standards set by the respective universities or by the Indian Medical Council.

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—How are the colleges in Belgaum and Gulbarga? Sir, Dr. Bandi Gowda having been more intimately connected with the Mysore University which has given recognition to these two colleges, said that the St. John's Medical College which is a Christian Missionary institution, has spent a lot of money and he was very complimentary in his remark. I would like to know how exactly the local enterprise and work of the people in the other two medical colleges is carried on.

Sri C. BANDI GOWDA.—I admit that I have not much knowledge of the affairs of the Belgaum and Gulbarga Medical Colleges. Without knowing details, it is not proper for me to comment on the management of those colleges. I learn that there too, there is this levy of capitation fee. They are not properly staffed. Probably what applies to one college, applies to another college also. I only illustrated by quoting instances of two colleges from the private sector and two colleges from

the Government sector, to show that none of them is up to the mark. This levy of capitation fee has agitated the minds of the public so much that comments and criticisms have been made on the floor of this House also on several occasions. Though the question of affiliation of these colleges, the fee structure, is primarily the concern of the University, Government cannot be entirely oblivious to the implications. It has a duty to safeguard the interest of the public. To take only one instance, the Manipal College, only rich people can get in there. The middle class people cannot think of that college because they cannot pay in advance such heavy amounts, even-though the students have the necessary merit to be admitted to that college. I hope the Government will do something to put an end to this sorry state of affairs and appoint a committee to go into this matter.

Sri K. KANTHAPPA SHETTY (Legislative Assembly Constituency).—Have the Mysore University passed a resolution in this respect and submitted that to the Government at any time?

Sri C. BANDI GOWDA.—It is a fact. Neither the Karnatak University nor the Mysore University have passed any resolution in this respect and sent it to the Government. I do think that is a suggestion worth considering. I think the Universities concerned will take certain steps to pass a resolution and move the Government in this matter.

My Hon'ble friend Sri V. Venkatappa has made a suggestion through an amendment.

3-45 P.M.

Mr. VICE-CHAIRMAN.—There is an amendment tabled by Sri Venkatappa. The amendment will be moved.

Sri C. BANDI GOWDA.—Sir, with these remarks, I commend the resolution for the acceptance of this House.

Mr. VICE CHAIRMAN.—There is an amendment. I want to know whether Sri Venkatappa is likely to move his amendment.

Sri V. VENKATAPPA (Legislative Assembly Constituency).—Sir, I beg to move :

> "That in line 1 after the word 'Committee' the words 'of experts' be added."

Mr. VICE-CHAIRMAN.—Amendment moved :

> "That in line 1 after the word 'Committee' the words 'of experts' be added."

† ಶ್ರೀ ವಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ.—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭಾಪತಿಗಳೇ, ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾದ ಡಾ. ಬಂದೀಗೌಡರು ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಒಂದು ನಿರ್ಣಯವನ್ನು ಮಂಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ: ಅದು ಹೀಗಿದೆ :

> "This Council is of opinion that a Committee be appointed to go into the working of several Medical Colleges in the State and to recommend for their improvement."

(ಶ್ರೀ ವಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ)

ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾನು ಈ ಕಮಿಟಿ ಎನ್ನುವುದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಆ ಕಮಿಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಪರ್ಟ್ಸ್ ಇರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸೂಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಡಾಕ್ಟರ್ ಬಂದೀಗೌಡರು ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ತೊಂದರೆಗಳು ಏನೇನು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ವಿಶದವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಾನು ಕೆಲವು ಕಾಲ ವಿದ್ಯಾ ಖಾತೆಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದೆ. ಮಣಿಪಾಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಕಾಲೇಜನ್ನು ನಾನು ನೋಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕಂಥವರ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಡಾಕ್ಟರ್ ಬಂದೀಗೌಡರು ಅನೇಕ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟರು. ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವವರ ಸಂಬಳ ಎಷ್ಟರಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಇರಬೇಕು, ಈಗ ಎಷ್ಟಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು, ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಇರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರುಗಳ ಕ್ವಾಲಿಫಿಕೇಷನ್ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆಯೇ ಅಥವಾ ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು, ಎಷ್ಟು ಜನ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರುಗಳು ಇರಬೇಕು, ಎಷ್ಟು ಜನ ಇರಬಾರದು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಸೆಕ್ಷನ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಅನುಭವ ಇದೆ, ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಸೆಕ್ಷನ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಅನುಭವವಿಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ವಿವರವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರು ಡಾಕ್ಟರ್ ಆಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಇವೆಲ್ಲವುಗಳನ್ನು ಬಹಳ ವಿಶದವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕೆಲವು ಕಡೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾವಂತರು, ಬುದ್ಧಿವಂತರು ಇರಬಹುದು. ಆದರೆ ಈ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪರಿಶ್ರಮ ಇರತಕ್ಕಂಥವರು ಇದ್ದರೆ ಆ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಏನೇನು ಅನುಕೂಲಗಳಿವೆ, ಏನೇನು ಅನುಕೂಲಗಳಿಲ್ಲ, ಅನಾನುಕೂಲಗಳಿದ್ದರೆ ಹೇಗೆ ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಬೇಕು, ಈಗಿನ ಸ್ಟಾಂಡರ್ಡ್ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಇರಬೇಕು, ಸರಿಯಾದ ಸ್ಟಾಂಡರ್ಡ್ ಮೇನ್‌ಟೇನ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಉತ್ತಮ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗೆ ತರಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಏನೇನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ನಿಪುಣರಾದಂಥವರು ಮಾತ್ರ ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇರಬೇಕು. ಡಾಕ್ಟರ್ ಬಂದೀಗೌಡರು ಹೇಳುವುದನ್ನು ಕೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವೇ ಹೊರತು ನಮ್ಮಂಥವರು ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಕಾಲೇಜಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ದೋಷಗಳು ಏನಿವೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯುವುದು ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿದಂಥ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ನಾವು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರೀ ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಅನಾನುಕೂಲಗಳು ಏನೇನು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಅವರು ವಿವರವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಅನುಕೂಲಗಳನ್ನೂ ಸಹ ವಿವರವಾಗಿ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಉತ್ತಮವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನೂ ಸಹ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ನ್ಯೂನತೆಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಕೂಲಂಕಷವಾಗಿ ನೋಡಿ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಕಮಿಟಿ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ, ಅಂತಹ ಕಮಿಟಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಪರ್ಟ್ಸ್‌ಗಳು ಇದ್ದರೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದೆಂದು ನನಗೆ ತೋರಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯನ್ನು ಸೂಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಈ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯನ್ನು ಬಹುಶಃ ಮೂವರ್ ಅವರು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ನಂಬಿಕೊಂಡು ಈ ನಿರ್ಣಯವನ್ನು ಸಮರ್ಥಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

† Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—Mr. Chairman Sir, I have very earnestly listened to the very effective speech delivered by my friend Dr. Bandi Gowda and the amendment moved by Sri V. Venkatappa in regard to the formation of a Committee stating that it should be a Committee of experts. I entirely agree with the mover and the seconder Mr. Venkatappa on principle. There is need for the constitution by the Government of a Committee to go into the question of the working of the Medical Colleges in the Mysore State to make recommendation for their improvement. It is on account of this constructive object that Dr. Bandi Gowda is having in his view that I am supporting this proposition. The resolution runs : that

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Some of these institutions have come to stay. How best they can serve the public at large and the student population and try to play their

role in the field of Medical Education, is a matter for concern for the public leaders as well as the Government. Therefore, it is necessary that we should take all steps either in the private sector or the public sector to see that these educational institutions that have been started work efficiently and it is with this object in view, I second the Resolution that was moved by Dr. Bandi Gowda.

It is true that there has been phenomenal progress in Medical Education in the Mysore State during the last thirty years. If I remember right, that it is in the year 1921 that the first Medical College in the Mysore State was started under the Mysore University and that in Bangalore very near the Victoria Hospital where there was an Electricity Office at that time under the tin sheets. I have a glimpse of that and the very first batch consisted of the best doctors and Dr. B. Venkatasubba Rao and Dr. Shivaram who have built a reputation after honest medical service in the State. They happened to be the very first students of that first batch which was started then.

Since then, during the last 33 to 40 years, Medical Colleges have grown both in number and in the student population, as also laboratories with clinical materials and teaching hospitals attached to them. I do concede the point made out by Dr. Bandi Gowda that there has been difference between one College and the other and there was deficiency in certain qualifications, etc., and that a committee should go into the question of the working of these Colleges and that all efforts should be made to make these Medical Colleges quite good and efficient for training out good doctors for the future. I will come to that later.

In the Mysore State to day. there are four Government Colleges. I believe there are two under the Karnatak University, 2 under the Mysore University and 2 under the Bangalore University, if I remember right. The first Medical College that was started in the Mysore State was under the Mysore University. Now, the Manipal Medical College is coming under the Mysore University. The Davanagere College was recently started. In all, there are three Medical Colleges under the Mysore University. There are four Medical Colleges under the Karnatak University; they are the Karnatak Medical College at Hubli, the Belgaum Medical College, the Gulbarga Medical College and the Bellary Medical College. You have two under Bangalore University—one run by the Government and the other by private management as such. As I stated earlier, these colleges have grown very rapidly in strength and in student population as well because the country demanded it, and the people needed them.

I have got the reports of two committees. They were the two very big Expert Committees that were constituted in the world as a matter of fact. One is Good Enough Committee of Great Britain and the other is Bhore Committee constituted in our own country. Both of them submitted their reports generally in regard to health.

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They have dealt with medical education and the professional education in a large number of chapters as such. Both these reports are considered to be very valuable and the authors of these two reports have been complimented both by these two Governments and the Indian Medical Council. All that is required to-day is that an expert body should go into these matters for the proper utilisation of the things that are already available with us. And the second thing is, what should be the intake, taking into consideration the number of doctors that are required, say for the coming fifty years and for the IV Plan period, the V Plan period and the VI Plan period and how to distribute the student population depending upon the staff, strength and the equipment in the laboratory.

Mr. VICE-CHAIRMAN.—The House rises now to meet again at 4-30 P. M.

The House rose at Four of the Clock to reassemble at Thirty Minutes past Four of the Clock.

The House re-assembled at Thirty-five Minutes past Four of the Clock.

[Mr. Deputy Chairman in the Chair]

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was just talking on the Resolution that was moved by my good friend Sri Bandi Gowda and the amendment moved by Sri V. Venkatappa that a Committee be constituted to go into the working of the Medical Colleges in the State, for their improvement or the development. Sir, one thing that we ought to remember is, when there is such a demand for medical education in the country, we need large number of people to serve the sick and the diseased population. Therefore, the number of colleges has gone up and the strength of the students has gone up and necessarily the staff to be appointed and the laboratory facilities should be in proporation to the student strength. Now, Sir, one thing that we ought to remember is that the Indian Medical Coucil which was mentioned by Sri Bandi Gowda is a Statutory Body, is the ultimate Statutory Body in the country today for maintenance of the standards of medical education in the country throughout. It is they that prescribe the necessary qualification for the teaching staff and several things that are to be. treated as requirements in the medical colleges as such. Their ambition is and the object of this Indian Medical Council is to have one uniform standard of medical education throughout the country and that they be at the highest possible level. This was practically ignored in Mysore

State and it is very recently and thanks to Sri Puttaswamy who has been in charge of the Health Ministry that the recommendations of the Indian Medical Council were always in the mind of the Government as far as appointments are concerned, distribution of work is concerned and starting of various departments is concerned. Therefore, it is very recently that the Indian Medical Couucil has received all this esteem and respect at the hands of the Mysore public and the Mysore Government. I myself happen to be a member of the Mysore University Syndicate for a long time and we know, whenever the University sent to Government the recommendations made by the Indian Medical Conncil and asked the Government to implement those recommendations, they treated them with scant courtesy. It was for that reason that our M.B.B.S. was not being recognised at the hands of the several Institutions and the outside Unitersities for a pretty long time.

Now, Sir, the Indian Medical Council's recommendations are respected by the State Government. The Indian Medical Council has made several recommendations in regard to the working of the medical colleges and the hospitals attached to these colleges as well. But fortunately or unfortunately there is another organisation which deals with higher education in the country and in the State, *i.e.*, university and the universities are supposed to be autonomous and which are stated to possess expert knowledge. The very college the Davanagere Medical College that was spoken of by Sri Bandi Gowda, where no facilities exist, no laboratories are available, clinical materials absent and the hospital required for running the medical college does not exist at all, is recognised and that college gave admission for 150 students. It is amazing and shocking from one point of view. Here is the university which is the highest entre of learning gives recognition for admission of nearly 150 students without having anything to do and there is no meaning in blaming the Government. We treat the universities as independent and autonomous bodies. Now Sir, these universities which have power to recognise, which have power to prescribe the tuition fees and the examination fees, which have the power to examine students and award diplomas and degrees, ought to be zealous in the maintenance of standards as such. On the one side they have to maintain efficiency in the academic field and on the other susceptible to the feelings and demands of the people in the country. The university which lives in a glass house cannot exist; a university which does not take into consideration the needs of the country has no usefulness to the country as such. Therefore the job that is to be discharged by the university is extremely delicate and difficult indeed. I do understand. What is it that the university has done? In Bangalore University which gives recognition, which awards diplomas and degrees in medical education and which recognises medical colleges as such, does not deal in detail with the appointment of staff and not even know the details of these things. Even the post-graduate work in the medical colleges are not in an uniform manner. I am told, subject to corrections that the Karnatak University, overnight took over the post-graduate educa-

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tion in medicine in K.M.C. Hospital even without the knowledge of those people and today the Karnatak University is running post-graduate course. But it is not so in Mysore University or Bangalore University. I wonder these universities have not been zealous in running the post-grauate course and maintenance of standards and thinking of uniform standard throughout the State at least. Therefore the fault lies with the universities to a certain extent. These universities, whenever they think of constituting committees for affiliation and recognition..........

SRI K. KANTHAPPA SHETTY.—Regarding the starting of medical college and providing hospital facilities is it the duty of the Government or not? The assurance given is that they would provide proper facilities for clinical training.

SRI M. P. L. SASTRY.—I am not going into the inner knowledge of it. What I am saying is that it was the universities' business to know that Government is desirous and will certainly make clinical facilities available for them and equip the hospitals in such and such an area. If they had no assurance from the Government or the organisation, the university is at fault. That is what I am saying. The universities today seem to be interested only in arts and science. We know the way in which committees are constituted for the affiliation purpose. For arts and science, experts are brought from outside. Temporary recognititions are given; year after year recognitions are given and colleges are inspected, except their own colleges. The Mysore University goes on inspecting colleges outside and it has not thought of inspecting either the Maharaja's College or the Yuvaraja's College. How are they working on which public money is spent? The very same thing applies perhaps in regard to Karnatak University and the Bangalore University. I am wondering when you are thinking of even post-graduate work in Arts and Science to be under the direct control of the university, why should not they think of professional courses and technical courses? Have they moved the Government in the matter? It is time that the universities are made responsible for these courses, wherever they may be located and that should be done in co-ordination with the Health Ministry. Therefore the universities can do a good lot in regard to higher education in Medicine as such.

4-45 P.M.

Now, Sir, Dr. Bandigowda was speaking of the absence of stock, absence of facilities in the teaching hospitals, intake of number into various colleges. The Medical Colleges in Mysore perhaps numbering 9 have been admitting nearly about 1,300 students. In course of time there may not be so much need, nor the need for the expansion of these Medical Colleges for the greater intake or starting of Medical Colleges in the State. Now, equipping these colleges and starting good hospitals and treating

them as teaching hospitals do require good lot of money. It is here the private enterprise should play its part or the Government should come to the aid of these colleges. Therefore it requires huge money. If the Government is not in a position to spend that money either for the purpose of teaching or creating facilities, I am one of those who feel that there is nothing wrong for the private agency to start colleges of this kind. What is it that either the Manipal or Davangere or Gulbarga institutions have done ? They have undertaken the responsibility which should have been the responsibility of the Government as such. Therefore, it is a matter for appreciation. What is it that this college has done ? The University prescribes minimum qualification for admission into several courses of study. May I just point out to this House that there was 40 per cent fixed as minimum for entry into Engineering or Medical Colleges. It is the Government that prescribed 45 per cent. It is not the university but the Government that took a bold step in saying that no person getting less than 45 per cent should be admitted. Therefore, the University has never bestowed its attention to these problems, especially on technical and professional education in Mysore State. Government have always been sympathetic and they have tried to maintain the standard and they have come to the aid of Government Hospitals and Government Colleges as well as to the aid of private hospitals and private colleges. It is not an easy joke to run a Medical College or an Engineering College. Dr. Bandi Gowda himself has paid a visit to the Manipal Institution. I myself had the privilege of visiting those institutions. I have seen how those institutions have grown. It is true that they have taken money from the public—you may call it developmental fee or capitation fee but they are accountable to the public for the money that they have taken. If they have misappropriated, the public are entitled to prosecute them and bring them before the court. There is no meaning in saying that they have been doing this and that. It is not a private affair; it is public work that they have been doing. I ask how the money should come from, how the college is to be built up and how the hospital is to be built up when the Government has not been able to have a teaching hospital a tached to the college. You find in Manipal a well-equipped hospital and Dr. Bandi Gowda himself with his knowledge of University matters has felt that they have more equipment and more teaching personnel. It is that way that they have been running colleges and most private agencies have been doing it. It is a matter of pity if the Davangere College has not come up to our expectations but there should be some kind of uniformity, control and supervision over these things. These private managements which are accountable to the public on one side, to the University and the Government on the other side have done monumental work as far as educational facilities and professional and technical education are concerned. I have known as a member of the Mysore University that the National Institution of Engineering in Mysore which was run in cattle sheds at that time was the outcome of the services that were rendered by the Engineers of Mysore State. To-day the Mysore University is proud of them, of the B.M.S.

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College and several other colleges. They were run by the sacrificing spirit of the people taking the co-operation of the public at large and trying to get money from the public at large. If half a dozen students or fifteen students or hundred students join together and want to run a course, they would like to have laboratory equipment, teaching staff, buildings, libraries and facilities for hostels, etc. Can any University refuse ? What is the job of a University ? The job of a University is the maintenance of standards of education, creation of facilities and giving help to those people. Beyond that they have no other job.

Having said this, I should admit that there have been deficiencies in the hospitals and teaching staff. It was a job in Mysore State to appoint properly qualified teachers to the teaching staff either in the Medical Colleges or in the Teaching Hospitals. For a long time, the Mysore Government or the authorities concerned did not take note of the requirements prescribed by the Indian Medical Council. It was only recently that they have taken note of it and people are being selected to the Lecturer's place or Reader's place or Professor's place. I would ask the Hon'ble Minister, is it not time that there should be revision of scales of pay of the teaching personnel in the Medical Colleges and Teaching Hospitals ? Sri Ganji Veerappa who happens to be a member of the Syndicate in more than one University knows that the Arts and Science Lecturers, Readers and Professors coming under the U.G.C. Scheme get better pay than the specialists and experts in the Medical and Engineering Colleges. An Arts Graduate who has passed merely M.A. and who is working as a Reader gets a higher salary than an expert either in Obstetrics or in any other clinical subject. I believe that Mr. Puttaswamy who is in charge of this Ministry knows that. Therefore, for encouraging these people to come to the teaching staff of the Medical Colleges, there should be an immediate revision of scales of pay. A Professor of English or Kannada or Economics goes up to Rs. 1,500 in the Universities and the salaries that are paid to Lecturers, Readers and Professors in Medical Colleges are much less than the U.G.C. scales of pay given to the Arts and Science Graduates. The present Health Minister made it a point to see that the non-practising allowance be given to them in order to discourage them from private practice. If they are good as Consultants, you should try your best to retain them in your own colleges. In order to draw proper men for these professions, especially to the teaching colleges not only should we respect the qualifications laid down by the Indian Medical Council but we should also attract them.

As far as the teaching hospitals are concerned, I do not think we have been adhering to the bed strength for each student as prescribed at the all-India level. The Indian Medical Council has laid down ten beds per student. We should be in a position to see that the intake into the Medical Colleges, either private or Government, satisfies this condition.

In addition to it, one thing that is not satisfactory especially at the higher level is the absence of any kind of research. It is only very recently that the Government of Mysore thought it fit to have a centre for higher research and post-graduate teaching in the Bowring Hospital. I agree with my friend, Dr. Bandi Gowda that the centre has not started working there at all. It is a good thing if they make up their mind, it is quite nice and I congratulate all those people who have been doing at least something other than what they would have been normally doing. It is nice that they manufacture bread. But, as far as facilities for the post-graduate work is concerned, I don't think it is available. One thing that has to be considered at this stage is, is it desirable to duplicate the courses of study that is already prevailing? The Bangalore Medical College has got the M. D. degree and the M. S. degree in Surgery and Doctor's degree in Medicine. But, in the new centre you should have such specialities that are not available in Bangalore Medical College at the post-graduate level. As I said the other day, a large number of people are going outside for training purposes in several fields as a matter of fact. We should try to avoid as far as possible, and it has been the recommendation of the Bore Committee as well, as you could see in regrad to the post-graduate education, they said that we should have two objectives. The post-graduate education should be devised to meet two different things : (1) giving necessary training for consultants and specialists, and (2) training of practitioners desirous of practising a speciality. In the case of the first, training will naturally involve several years of work in Special departments and Hospitals and lead to a higher qualification such as M. D., or M. S., degree. In the case of the second *i. e.*, training of practitioners desirous of practising a specialty, have the definite status of a specialsed training in the speciality concerned may range from 12 to 18 months under suitable guidance. They said : 'let it not be a repetition'. They recommended several courses for consideration of the Universities and the Governments as such. The first thing that they said was the recommendation in regard to the courses that should be made available at the higher level of Medical education be Dermatology, Radiology, Orthopaedic Surgery, Ophthalmology, Obstetrics, etc., and they added Anaesthesia and Psycho-paediatrics, Malariology and one or two other subjects. These specialities should find a place in the new centre which is supposed to train up people in the post-graduate work and at research as well. Now, the one thing that we have not in the Medical Colleges is a well-developed research activity. As a matter of fact, all the activity has been either in regard to running their own households or looking at the patients and taking money from them or this or that. But, it is a very unfortunate thing indeed that no two doctors join together and consult in regard to the work that they have done during the week, exchange their own views and arrive at certain new factors and new things and make their knowledge available for the next generation, a generation which is being trained by them as such. I do not think such a centre exists in any one of these Colleges, either run by the Government

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or by private agencies. As far as research is concerned, I am one of those that feel that research knowledge will progress and develop and be useful to the profession as such when not only the members of that faculty join together and discuss this matter, but the members of the other faculties also join together. There ought to be some kind of co-ordination in regard to research. I have got a report of the Medical Education in United Kingdom. They say, whenever a doctor wants to discuss a problem or speak of the case history of a special nature that he had been able to deal with during the week, normally those doctors connected with the clinical work are present and even those people who are connected with other departments and other subjects are also present on that occasion. It is this co-ordination that is going to enrich the knowledge of the medical profession and which is going to be useful for the future. If today there is transplantation of the heart and several other things in the other countries, it is mostly due to the exchange of views between or among large number of people that do not belong to their own faculty, but the members of the other faculties as such. It should be made a qualification, a requisite qualification for the appointment of a Head of a Department in any branch that he does possess the post-graduate qualifications on the one side and he happens to be an efficient doctor, and in addition to it he has been engaged in research work as such. Nobody should be appointed as the Head of the Department unless he is interested in research as well. Therefore, Sir, the achievement of the doctor in the research side also should be taken into consideration while appointments are being made. Facilities should be created for convening group conferences and these group conferences of these doctors should become a part of the work, actually of the teaching work and their hospital work. All that I wanted to say is this. Unless the people who are engaged in teaching at the graduate and post-graduate level have improved their own knowledge and they act to the knowledge that already exists and unless good work is turned out, our Colleges cannot be counted amongst the best colleges in the country. Therefore, this research should play a very important role as far as medical education s concerned.

I do not want to go into the details. My friend, Dr. Bandi Gowda made a mention of the large and small lecture halls that are required, the library facilities that are to be made at the library, reading and common rooms and the department of research and the special facilities that ought to be provided for. All these are absolutely necessary, and if we take the bed strength into consideration, it is not the total bed strength of the hospital that has to be taken into consideration, but the special type of cases that are available. That is why I have been trying to impress upon the Hon'ble Minister for Health that these teaching hospitals should be practically special hospitals, where all general cases will not come up. The day-to-day treatment is to be given to the people elsewhere, either at Corporation, municipal, private clinics and private

hospitals. If you really want your students at the medical and post-graduate level to have the necessary training and equipment, they should be able to deal with the special subjects, these hospitals should be made special hospitals and not admit all the general cases into these hospitals. That is again a matter for finance and it leads to the establishment of hospitals in various places. Specially, in a City of Bangalore, in Malleswaram you require a full-fledged hospital, in Jayanagar and in other big extensions you require full-fledged hospitals and these hospitals should become really the teaching hospitals as such. It is a matter of money and it is for the Government to see that these things are slowly developed into good teaching hospitals.

Now, Sir, there is one argument in favour of Sri Venkatappa's amendment that it must be a committee of experts and chiefly the Committee of experts should deal with these matters in an objective manner. Dr. Bandi Gowda himself stated that evidences are not available whether the University gave permission for taking 150 students or something like that. There is a lot of force in saying that the Committee should consist of experts and that they should take an objective view of the facilities that are available for 150 intake. The Committee should consider all difficulties that are encountered by the Colleges. That does not mean to say that I am quarrelling with the experts. But the Committee of experts should not consider the extraneous matters, but the maintenance of the academic standards and the efficiency of the Medical College and the usefulness of the Doctor to the public. Therefore, there is a lot of meaning in saying that this Committee should not be of ordinary people by pulls and pressures. When the report of the experts Committee is submitted, the Government should take it into consideration. But experts also are likely to commit faults. I do not say they are divine. They may also commit mistakes. To err is human. They may be ignorant of several things prevailing. But what is required of them, they must do. Unless proper efforts are made for limiting the intake in these hospitals and making facilities available immediately whether at the cost of the Government or at the cost of private institutions, there is very great danger in medical education suffering in the country. It is immaterial whether the College belongs to private or Government. The private managements are certainly doing good service to the public at large. They have shouldered the responsibility that has to be shouldered by the Government. Therefore, I am one of those who believe that the private managements are taking initiative and interest in this direction. It is not an easy job to run the institutions. It is easy to condemn. but it is not easy to bring about something good as such.

5-15 P.M.

Now the defects are there and they ought to be solved. Let the expert Committee go into the matter. If there are defects let them make suggestions for the consideration of the University as well as fo

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the Government. There is one thing for the Government to do as *i.e.*, the work that is done or being done by the private institutions in this direction should be recognised with gratitude and we should certainly say "that here are the people who have done wonderful work." That should be the attitude of the public and also the Government. Thank you.

SRI B. G. DESHPANDE.—I rise to give my wholehearted support to the resolution that is placed before this august House by Dr. Bandi Gowda. I must admit that Dr. Bandi Gowda is better qualified to speak more effectively on this resolution, firstly because he comes from Doctor profession and secondly his knowledge regarding the Medical Colleges and Institutions of our State is more intimate than mine. Whatever knowledge I have of the Medical Colleges that are functioning in this State is gathered or received from my friends. Dr. Bandi Gowda very wisely did not say anything about the Belgaum Jewaharlal Nehru Memorial Medical College. I have been inviting him to visit Belgaum and see things for himself. But when he was at Hubli for selection of students for Medical Colleges, I had an occasion to meet him, but he did not give me the pleasure of being my guest. Dr. Gowda while commending the resolution to this House have given a lucid exposition of the condition that obtains to-day in the 9 different Medical Colleges that are functioning in our State. Excepting one or two Colleges, namely, the Mysore Medical College and the Bangalore Medical College, the rest of the Colleges are all of very recent origin. It is only during the last 10 or 15 years that these Colleges have come up. For us living in north Mysore, the only Medical College that was giving medical education to our children, was the Bombay Medical College. But after independence and when the number of students desirous of taking medical education started increasing, naturally a necessity was felt for starting more Medical Colleges The Government started one or two, but accommodation in Government Institutions were insufficient to accommodate all those students who desired taking medical education and therefore, that was the reason why some private Institutions came forth to start institutions like Medical Colleges for the purpose of imparting medical education to our children. What happened was, the Government Medical Colleges, only two or three in number, could not accommodate all the students who wanted medical education. Then there came the question of selection and in the selection, those who got first class marks, that too above certain percentage, got admission. But what about those unfortunate section of the students who got though higher percentage of marks, but not first class? It was those who could not take the necessary percentage for admission for selection into the Government Medical College that have to find some institution where they could get education that they were aspiring to get. An attempt was made by private institution and they started a medical college at Manipal and they have been running it since 10 or

15 years. After people saw that private institutions also can run medical colleges successfully, engineering colleges successfully, then others also entered the field. At present we have nearly 4 or 5 institutions here in the State of Mysore which have taken upon themselves the task of imparting such technical education as medical education and engineering education to students who have joined those institutions. I know in the neighbouring State of Maharashtra we have only one private institution at Sholapur which is taking capitation fee and which is imparting medical instructions. From whatever little I have come to know, I can say that Sholapur institution is also thinking of ways and means of how to hand over this institution from private hands to Government. Mr. Hirachand knows much more about Sholapur Institution and he will deal with it later on. I agree with Mr. Sastry that it is not a joke to run an institution, let it be even a school or a secondary school; it is still no joke to run a college, even the Arts college. It is still very hard to run an Institution like the Medical College. Dr. Bandhi Gowda said something about the novel way in which capitation fee, maintenance fee and other fees are collected. It is true that these four institutions in Mysore State, Manipal College, Davangere College, Gulbarga College and the Belgaum College are taking something by way of capitation fees. It is true in Belgaum College, capitation fees is Rs. 5,000 in Gulbarga it is same amount, in Davangere the figure is Rs. 10,000; in Manipal it is Rs. 10,000.

Sri GANJI VEERAPPA (Teachers' Constituency).—In Davangere, it is not Rs. 10,000, but it is Rs. 5,000.

Sri BANDI GOWDA.—For outsiders it is more.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN (Legislative Assembly Constitnency).—You want to be uniform throughout and make it Rs. 10,000 ?

Sri B. G. DESHPANDE.—As I said, a medical college requires an anatomical laboratory; it requires a physiological laboratory; it requires maintenance expenses; Running expenses are so heavy that only a Government can run efficiently a medical college, and I am in a position to state to this House that no Government can run a medical college only on the income that they get by way of fees. It is perfectly true that the Government takes a fee of Rs. 400 from students of Medical college. But fees income is merely a pittance when compared to the expense that is required for running a medical college. If my information is correct, the Government spends Rs. 10 lakhs from Education Fund for running Medical Colleges. If that is so, what is required for proper maintenance and running of medical colleges is Rs. 10 lakhs per college. How can we expect a private institution to run only on the fee income ? Even supposing the fee that they are charging is two or three times more ? Therefore, my submission is there is nothing wrong in principle, if private insitutions are doing work of imparting medical education which is the primary responsibility of the Government and which the Government cannot do because of the paucity of Government institutions, and for the purpose of meeting their expenses if these

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private institutions accept capitation fees. But there is one thing. The acceptance of capitation fees or capitation donation should not proceed on business lines. It should not be commercialised.

SRI M. C. NARASIMHAN.—I want to know from the Hon'ble Member what he means by saying that it should not be commercialised. Does he mean to say that Rs. 10,000 charged, is not commercialisation ?

SRI B. G. DESHPANDE.—What I wanted to suggest is that these institutions have themselves fixed the amount of capitation fee. That is an arbitrary figure. Nobody has seen whether that much capitation fee is necessary to be taken by that institution while admitting students.

SRI J. B. MALLARADHYA.—The quantum of capitation fee to be fixed should have direct relation to investment of capital expenditure.

SRI B. G. DESHPANDE.—My submission is what would be the capitation which should be sufficient for the purpose of establishment expenses for the purpose of maintenance expenses should be arrived at after due and careful calculation by representatives of private institution, representative of the University and representative of Government, or the Government and the University may convene a meeting of representatives of these institutions and after hearing the representatives of these institutions with regard to the factors that are obtaining to fix how much capitation is required by them.

SRI J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Does my friend forget that in fixing capitation fees, poor students are going to be completely eliminated because if they cannot give capitation fee they cannot get admission ?

SRI B. G. DESHPANDE.—Bright students will be taken care of by the Government.

SMT. M.R. LAKSHAMMA (Graduates' Constituency).—Mr. Chairman, I heard Mr. Mallaradhya say what about poor students ? The Government colleges take care of poor students.

SRI B. G. DESHPANDE.—Therefore my submission is, Sir, that it should not be commercialised. The fact remains that these private institutions cannot run colleges without collecting money by way of capitation fees. Therefore if we want these institutions to run these medical colleges, you cannot merely say that they should not accept capitation fees and run medical educational institutions. It is not possible. My friend said that the professors that are there in the colleges require to be paid Rs. 1100 plus a non-practice allowance. If such a costly staff is to be maintined, if the laboratories are to be maintained, if quarters are to be provided, if they are to procure the necessary chemicals, etc., if they are required to provide proper building facilities—all these things require tremendous amount of expenditure and private agencies cannot maintain and run these colleges unless they take monay by way of capitation fees. What must be the quantum of

capitation fee should be decided by reference to a competent committees, where the Government representative, the University representative and the representatives of the private agency are all there and when once you take the decision as to what should be the capitation fee, they should not be permitted to demand more than that figure. The same thing can be said in regards to tuition fees also.

It was said by my friend Dr. Bandi Gowda that the Mysore University has passed a resolution that in private colleges fees which are more than double that of the Government Colleges, namely Rs. 400, plus Rs. 400—more than Rs. 800 should not be taken. It was also said by him that in order to obviate the rigours of this rule, a sum of Rs. 3000 is taken in advance. All these things, whether capitation fees should be accepted, and whether tuition fee should be increased—all these things should be settled by a discussion across the table. It is only then that a uniform system can be evolved for the purpose of admission and for the purpose of capitation fees. I therefore submit that so far as these four colleges are concerned, this system should be adopted and a committee, if at all Dr. Bandi Gowda's suggestion is to be accepted by the House, that committee certainly can go into this question.

My next point is that the teaching hospitals in our State are unfortunately not making any progress in regard to research. We have got a lot of talent in our State. We have also got teaching hospital. We have got good instances where fine medical work is done. But research facilities should be made available to doctors. That is my point. We have heard the South African Doctors—Dr. Bernard making heart transplantation. It is certainly a matter of pride that here in our own country, one of our own countrymen, Dr. Sen has performed another heart operation in Bomby recently, with a team of experts. If this can be done in Bombay and in South Africa, I ask why it cannot be done here when we have got talent and material. The only thing that is required is to give proper facilities for research and research is not possible unless the Government makes all the finances available. After all when the question of research comes, you cannot be miserly. You have got to give what they require. Therefore my suggestion to the Committee if at all, it is appointed, is to consider the possibility of equipping our hospitals here, both Victoria and Bowring hospitals with facilities for research. If such facilities are made available I am sure Mysore talent would go forth and make its mark.

Having said this and having considered what Dr. Bandi Gowda said about under-staffing, under-equipment all the deficiencies in our medical colleges could be removed if at all they are taken into consideration by a committee of experts. As is said in the resolution, I am sure this will prove to be a committee on which we can depend and I trust it will prove to be a body which can set an example.

†ಶ್ರೀ ಗಾಂಜಿ ವೀರಪ್ಪ.—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭಾಪತಿಗಳೇ ನನ್ನ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಬಂದೀಗೌಡರು ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ತಂದಿರತಕ್ಕ ನಿರ್ಣಯದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾತನಾಡುವುದು ಬಹಳ ಅಗತ್ಯ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದು ನಾನು ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅಪೇಕ್ಷಿಪಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈ ನಿರ್ಣಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಡಕವಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಓದಿದರೆ ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳ ಆಡಳಿತ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಏನೋ ಲೋಪದೋಷಗಳು ಇವೆಯೋ ಏನೋ, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ವಿಚಾರಣಾ ಸಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೋ ಎನ್ನುವ ಒಂದು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಕಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಡಾ. ಬಂದೀಗೌಡರು ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ್ದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಅವಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ವಿಚಾರಣಾ ಸಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಂಥಾ ಪ್ರಬಲವಾದ ಕಾರಣಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅವರು ಅದನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಕೇಸು ಮಾಡಿದ ಹಾಗೆ ಕಾಣಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಚರ್ಚೆ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವಾಗ ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ಯಾಪಿಟೇಷನ್ ಫೀಜನ್ನು ವಸೂಲಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎನ್ನುವ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಬಂತು. ಅದೂ ಬಹಳ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹಣವನ್ನು ವಸೂಲು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಅದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನುವ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನೂ ಕೂಡ ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಮತ್ತು ನನ್ನ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರಾದಂತಹ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯರು ಮತ್ತು ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ನರಸಿಂಹನ್ ಅವರು ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದನ್ನೇನಾದರೂ ಒಂದು ಕಮರ್ಷಿಯಲೈಜ್ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಕ್ಯಾಪಿಟೇಷನ್ ಫೀಜನ್ನು ವಸೂಲು ಮಾಡುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಬಹಳ ಚರ್ಚೆ ಮತ್ತು ತೀಕ್ಷ್ಣವಾದ ಟೀಕೆ ಕೂಡ ಅನೇಕಕಡೆ ಮತ್ತು ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿಯ ಸೆನಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಡ ಬಂದಿದೆ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಕೆಲವು ಕಾಲದ ಹಿಂತೆ ಭಾರತ ಯೂನಿಯನ್ ವಿದ್ಯಾಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾದ ಚಾಗ್ಲಾರವರು ಬಹಳ ಕಟುವಾಗಿ ಟೀಕಿಸಿದರು. ನನಗೆ ಜ್ಞಾಪಕ ಇದೆ. ನಾವು ಒಂದು ವಿಚಾರ ಅರಿತುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರಿಂಗ್ ಕಾಲೇಜಾಗಲಿ, ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಕಾಲೇಜಾಗಲಿ, ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಖಾಸಗಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ನಡೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬರಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಏನು ವಿಧಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಮತ್ತು ಏನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಅದರಿಂದ ನಡೆಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವೇ? ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಕಾಲೇಜಾಗಲಿ, ಒಂದು ಪ್ರೈಮರಿ ಸ್ಕೂಲಾಗಲೀ ನಡೆಸಬೇಕಾದರೆ, ಅದು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕ ಹಣದಿಂದ ನಡೆಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗ ಅನೇಕ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿವೆ, ಕಾನ್‌ವೆಂಟುಗಳಿವೆ ಅವುಗಳ ಆಡಳಿತ, ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸುವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಿತೆಯಿಂದ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ತತ್ವ ಒಪ್ಪಬೇಕಾದುದು—ಖಾಸಗೀ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಖಾಸಗೀ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿವೆ ಸ್ವಾಮಿ. ನನ್ನ ಮೊಮ್ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಉತ್ತಮ ದರ್ಜೆಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪಡೆಯಲಿ, ಅವರು ಮುಂದೆ ಉತ್ತಮರಾಗಲಿ ಎಂದು ಅಂಥ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಳಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ ಸ್ವಾಮಿ. ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಸ್ಕೂಲುಗಳ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಅದು ಬಹಳ ಶೋಚನೀಯವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ (ವಿದ್ಯಾ ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಶಾಖೆಗಳ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು).—ಅದನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ, ಸ್ವಾಮಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಗಾಂಜಿ ವೀರಪ್ಪ.—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯರು ಹೇಳಿದ ಹಾಗೆ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯವರು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ನಡೆಸುವುದನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಒಪ್ಪಬೇಕಾದುದು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಕಾನ್‌ವೆಂಟ್ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳೆಂದರೆ, ಕ್ರಿಶ್ಚಿಯನ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು. ನಾನು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಅವುಗಳು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮ್ಯಾನೇಜ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಪಿ. ಎಲ್. ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿ.—ನಮ್ಮ ಹಿಂದೂ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ ನಡೆಯದೆ, ಬರೇ ಕ್ರಿಶ್ಚಿಯನ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಂತೆ ನಡೆದರೆ, ನಮ್ಮ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಹೇಗೆ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ? ನಮ್ಮ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ಸಿಕ್ಕಬೇಕಾದರೆ, ಅದು ಹಿಂದೂ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ; ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ ಎಷ್ಟು ಫಲಪ್ರದವಾಗಬೇಕೋ, ಅಷ್ಟು ಫಲಪ್ರದವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿರುವುದು, ಸೆಕಂಡರಿ ಸ್ಕೂಲ್ಸ್ ಲೋಯರ್ ಗ್ರೇಡಿನ ಸ್ಕೂಲುಗಳಲ್ಲ. ಕ್ರಿಶ್ಚಿಯನ್ಸ್ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಅಂಥ ಸ್ಕೂಲುಗಳು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಗಾಂಜಿ ವೀರಪ್ಪ.—ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯರು ಹೇಳಿದಂತೆ ನಾವು ಒಂದು ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದು ಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಖಾಸಗಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು, ಅದು ಕ್ರಿಶ್ಚಿಯನ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಾಗಲಿ, ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿಯವರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಾಗಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಜಯಾ ಕಾಲೇಜಾಗಲಿ, ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಸ್ಕೂಲಾಗಲೀ ಅವುಗಳೆಲ್ಲಾ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿವೆಯೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I am talking of lower grades of education.

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—If Mr. Mallaradhya were to say that the Christain missionary educational institutions have been working very well, they have large number of facilities. Money is coming from outside to them. Ours is a poor country and we cannot make that money available to our institutions. Even at the Government level, the assistance and encouragement given to those institutions are better than those given to our institutions. I am sure Mr. Mallaradhya will agree that the assistance and encouragement given to those institutions even by Government are much better than the assistance and encouragement given to the other institutions.

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—Both the Government and private institutions whether it be Christian or non-Christian, are guided by the Grant-in-aid Code. So, I do not think there is any extra concession given to Christain institutions.

5-45. P. M.

Smt. S. H. MARKER.—History books are really ancient. If you examine the history books prescribed for schools, I do not think we can be proud of them as also the education of our present generation.

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—I agree that some books are not good.

ಶ್ರೀ ಗಾಂಜಿ ವೀರಪ್ಪ.—ಈಗ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ವಿಚಾರ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದುದು ಒಳ್ಳೇಯದು. ಅನೇಕ ಖಾಸಗೀ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೊಡ್ಡ ವಿದ್ಯಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಿಷ್ಠಾವಂತರು ಶ್ರದ್ಧಾವಂತರೂ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಇಂಥ ವಿದ್ಯಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಉತ್ತರ ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆ. ಎಲ್. ಇ. ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳನ್ನು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ನಡಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅನೇಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿವೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಬಹಳ ಪ್ರಶಂಸನೀಯವಾದ ವಿಚಾರ. ಹೀಗಿರುವಾಗ ಡಾಕ್ಟರುಗಳ ಕೊರತೆ ಇದೆ, ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಕಷ್ಟ ಎಂದಾಗ, ಖಾಸಗಿಯವರು ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಲು ಹೊರಟಾಗ ಅವರನ್ನು ಟೀಕೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ನನಗನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರೈಮರಿ ಸ್ಕೂಲನ್ನೇ ನಡೆಸುವುದು ಕಷ್ಟ ಎಂದಾಗ, ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿ ನಡೆಸುವುದು ಬಹಳ ದುಸ್ತರವಾದ ವಿಚಾರ. ಕೆಲವು ಲೋಪದೋಷಗಳು ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಬರುತ್ತವೆ. ಸ್ಟಾಂಡರ್ಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊರತೆ ಬಂದರೆ, ಯುನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿಯವರು ಹತೋಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಬಂದಿಗೌಡರ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನೂ ಮೈಸೂರು ಯುನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಥ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಟೀಕೆ ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಮಣಿಪಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳನ್ನು ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಲೋಪದೋಷಗಳು ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಕಾಲೇಜಾಗಲಿ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಕಾಲೇಜಾಗಲಿ ಅದೇ ಲೋಪದೋಷಗಳು ಇದ್ದೇ ಇರುತ್ತವೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಶಸ್ತ್ರ ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ, ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ತಪ್ಪು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಬರಬಹುದು. ಅವರಂತೆ ಲೋಪದೋಷಗಳನ್ನು ಎತ್ತಿ ಹಿಡಿಯುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನೂ ಒಬ್ಬ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಬಂದೀಗೌಡ.—ನಾನು ಹಣ ದುರ್ವಿನಿಯೋಗವಾಗಿದೆ, ತನಿಖೆ ಆಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಲೋಪದೋಷಗಳಿವೆ, ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಲೋಪದೋಷಗಳು ಗಂಭೀರವಾದುವು. ಅದನ್ನು ಸರಿಪಡಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಏನಾದರೂ ಒಂದು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಅಗತ್ಯ, ಅದನ್ನು ಶೀಘ್ರವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಗಾಂಜಿ ವೀರಪ್ಪ.—ಅದೆಲ್ಲಾ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರವಾಂಶಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊಂದಿಕೊಂಡ ವಿಚಾರ. ನಮಗೂ ಅವರಿಗೂ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸವಿರುವುದು, ಬರೀ ಇಂಥ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ, ಒಂದು ವಿಚಾರ ಸಮಿತಿಯು ಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದು ಸರಿಪಡಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದ ಲೋಪದೋಷಗಳಲ್ಲ. ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಏನಾದರೂ ಸ್ಟ್ಯಾಂಡರ್ಡ್ ಹೆಚ್ಚುಕಡಿಮೆಯಾದರೆ, ಅದನ್ನು ನಾವು ಪ್ರಿಸ್ಕ್ರೈಬ್ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು. ಆಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿ ಲೋಪದೋಷಗಳಿವೆ, ಕಾನೂನು ಸಾಲದು ಎಂದರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರವೇಶ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇವೆಲ್ಲಾ ದಿನಚರಿ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಕೆಲಸಗಳು. ಅದಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಪ್ರಬಲವಾದ ಕಾರಣವಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರಿಗೆ ಇಂಥ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ಇವತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸ ನಡೆಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನೂ ಲೋಪದೋಷಗಳಿವೆ ಎಂದು ತೋರಿಸಿದರೆ, ಬಹುಶಃ ಅವರಿಗೆ ನಿರುತ್ಸಾಹ ಬಂದು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಹುಟ್ಟುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಲೋಪದೋಷಗಳು ಇವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಅದು ಬೇರೆ ವಿಚಾರ. ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹತ್ತು ಸಾವಿರದಷ್ಟು ಕ್ಯಾಪಿಟೇಷನ್ ಫೀಸು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾದ ಬಂದೀಗೌಡರು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಇದು ಮೈಸೂರಿನ ಹೊರಗಿನಿಂದ ಬರುವ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಇದೆ ಆದರೆ ಮೈಸೂರಿನವರಿಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ 5000 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಬಾಬುಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ 2000ದಷ್ಟು ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ವಸೂಲು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಡವರ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ ಮಾಡಲು ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾದ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯರವರು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಬಡವರು ಹಾಗೂ ಶ್ರೀಮಂತರ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಶಕ್ತಿಯುಳ್ಳವರು ಫೀಸು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ ಮಾಡಲು ಬರುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಇಲ್ಲ. ನಾವೆಲ್ಲ ನೋಡಿರುವಂತೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯರವರಿಗೂ ಗೊತ್ತಿರುವಂತೆ, ಪ್ರೈಮರಿ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಹುಡುಗರನ್ನು ಕಳಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಕಾನ್‌ವೆಂಟು ಸ್ಕೂಲುಗಳಿಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ 25 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಕಳುಹಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಹಾಗಾದರೆ ಕಾನ್‌ವೆಂಟು ಸ್ಕೂಲುಗಳನ್ನೇ ತೆಗೆದು ಹಾಕಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವ ವಾದವನ್ನು ನಾನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಒಪ್ಪುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಬಡವರ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಮೆರಿಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ತಕ್ಕಷ್ಟು ರೂಲ್ಸ್‌ಗಳಿವೆ, ಅದರಂತೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಯಾವ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯೇ ಇರಲಿ, ಪ್ರತ್ಯಕ್ಷವಾಗಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಪರೋಕ್ಷವಾಗಿಯಾಗಲೀ ಯಾವ ವಿಧವಾದ ಸಹಾಯವನ್ನೂ ಅಪೇಕ್ಷಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೋ ಅವರೇನು ಬೇಕಾದರೂ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು. ಆದರೆ ಸರಕಾರದವರಿಂದ ಹಣಸಹಾಯ ಪಡೆದು ಎಲ್ಲ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನೂ ಪಡೆದಿರುವಂತಹವರು ಹತ್ತು ಸಾವಿರ ಅಥವಾ ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತು ಸಾವಿರದಷ್ಟು ಕ್ಯಾಪಿಟೇಷನ್ ಫೀಸು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಗಾಂಜಿ ವೀರಪ್ಪ.—ಇದನ್ನು ನಾವು ಕ್ಯಾಪಿಟೇಷನ್ ಫೀಸು ಎಂದು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇರೆ ಕಾರಣಗಳೂ ಇರುತ್ತವೆ. ನಾನಾಗಲೇ ಹೇಳಿದಂತೆ ಕಾನ್‌ವೆಂಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ 25 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಷ್ಟು ಫೀಸು ವಸೂಲು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು. ಅಂತಹ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನೇ ತೆಗೆಯಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಶಕ್ತಿ ಇರುವವರು ಫೀಸು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಹುಡುಗರನ್ನು ಓದಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಇರುವವರು ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಓದಲು ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಫೀಸು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎನ್ನುವ ವಾದವನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ನಾನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಒಪ್ಪುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಇಷ್ಟು ಮಾತ್ರ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ನಾನು ಹೇಳಿದ ಪಾಯಿಂಟನ್ನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಸರಕಾರ ಯಾವ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗೆ ಹಣ ಸಹಾಯ ಕೊಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೋ ಅಂತಹ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಸ್ವಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯದಿಂದ ಅಂತಹ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಅದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಾವು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಸರಕಾರದ ಸಹಾಯ ಧನವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದು ಮತ್ತು ಸರಕಾರದ ಎಲ್ಲ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನೂ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಇಷ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಕ್ಯಾಪಿಟೇಷನ್ ಶುಲ್ಕವನ್ನು ವಸೂಲು ಮಾಡುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಮಾತ್ರ ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿರುವುದು. ಸರಕಾರದ ಎಲ್ಲ ಫೆಸಿಲಿಟೀಸ್‌ಗಳೂ ಬೇಕು ಇತರ ನಾನಾ ವಿಧವಾದ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳೂ ಬೇಕು ಆದರೂ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರಿಂದ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ದುಡ್ಡು ಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ವಸೂಲು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡಬಾರದು ಎಂದು ಮಾತ್ರ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಮತ್ತು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ದುಡ್ಡು ಸೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಗಾಂಜಿ ವೀರಪ್ಪ.—ಈ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಂದ ದುಡ್ಡನ್ನು ಸೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎನ್ನುವ ಭಾವನೆ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಖಾಸಗಿಯವರು ಒಂದು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುವಾಗ ಅದನ್ನು ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರು ಮಾಡಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅದರ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಪತ್ರಗಳು ಇರುತ್ತವೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರು ಹಾಗೂ ಸರಕಾರದವರು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ನೋಡ ಬಹುದು. ಆಗ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಏನಾದರೂ ಲೋಪದೋಷಗಳಿದ್ದರೆ ಅವರ ಮೇಲೆ ತಕ್ಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಕ್ಯಾಪಿಟೇಷನ್‌ಗಾಗಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹಣ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎನ್ನುವ ವಾದವನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ನಾನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಒಪ್ಪುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಹಣ ವಸೂಲು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಸದ್ವಿನಿಯೋಗವಾಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಹಣ ದುರುಪಯೋಗವಾಗುವುದಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಆಗ ಯಾರು ಬೇಕಾದರೂ ಅಂತಹ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು. ದಾವಣಗೆರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಡ ಒಂದು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಇದೆ...

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ದಾವಣಗೆರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯವರು ಈ ಕಾಲೇಜು ಸೀಟಿಗಾಗಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ಎಕ್ಸೈಜು ಕಂಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟರವರು ಅವರ ಹುಡುಗನನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಲು ಒಂದು ಸೀಟಿಗಾಗಿ 30 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟರು. ಆದರೆ ಆ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯವರು 10 ಸಾವಿರಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ರಶೀತಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟರು ಬಾಕಿ ಹಣಕ್ಕೆ ರಶೀತಿ ಕೊಡಲೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ನಾನು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಹೆಸರನ್ನೂ ಹೇಳುವು ದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಕ್ಸೈಜು ಕಂಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟರವರ ಹೆಸರನ್ನೂ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. 30 ಸಾವಿರ ಕೊಟ್ಟು 10 ಸಾವಿರಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ರಶೀತಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟರು ಎಂದು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಇಂತಹ ವಿಚಾರಗಳು ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಗಾಂಜಿ ವೀರಪ್ಪ.—ಇದೇ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ನಮಗೂ ದೂರುಗಳು ಬರುತ್ತಿವೆ. ನಾವೂ ಕೂಡ ದಾವಣಗೆರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಕಾಲೇಜನ್ನು ನೋಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋದಾಗ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರನ್ನು ಸ್ಪೆಸಿಫಿಕ್ ಆಗಿ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದೆವು ಮತ್ತು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ಫಿಲ್ಮ್ ಆಕ್ಟರು ಬಹಳ ಹಣ ಕೊಟ್ಟುದರಿಂದ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದವರಿಗೆ ಸೀಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟರು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದಾಗ ಅದು ಸಾಬೀತಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಶ್ರೀ ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯರು ಹೇಳಿದಂತೆ ಕೆಲವು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ರೀತಿಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದು ಲೆಕ್ಕಪತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾವೇನು ಮಾಡಬಹುದು ?

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಎಂ. ಆರ್. ಲಕ್ಷಮ್ಮ.—ಹತ್ತು ಸಾವಿರಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ರಶೀತಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಉಳಿಕೆ ಹಣಕ್ಕೆ ರಶೀತಿ ಯಾಕೆ ಕೊಡಲಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಅವರೂ ಕೇಳಿದರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸೀಟೇ ಸಿಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದರ ವಿಚಾರವೇ ಬೇರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಪಿ. ಎಲ್. ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿ.—ಹತ್ತು ಸಾವಿರ ಫೀಸಿಗಾಗಿ ಬಾಕಿ 20 ಸಾವಿರ ಕಾಣಿಕೆಯಾಗಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರಬಹುದು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಗಾಂಜಿ ವೀರಪ್ಪ.—ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯರು ಹೇಳಿದಂತಹ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಅನೇಕ ಇವೆ. ಆದರೆ ಯಾವ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಅಥವಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಲೀ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದು ಖಂಡನೀಯವೇ ಸರಿ. ಆದರೆ ಎಲ್ಲ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳೂ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಲಂಚ ತೆಗೆದು ಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ದೂರುಗಳು ಬಂದರೆ ಅಂತಹ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡ ಬಹುದು. ಆದರೆ ಕ್ಯಾಪಿಟೇಷನ್ ಫೀಸ್ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಅದನ್ನು ಖಂಡನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವ ವಾದವನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ನಾನು ಒಪ್ಪುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೆಲವು ಕಡೆ ದುಡ್ಡಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ನಡೆಸುವುದಕ್ಕೇ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇವೆಲ್ಲ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು. ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಇಂಜನೀಯರಿಂಗ್ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರಿಂದ ನಡೆಸಲ್ಪಡುವ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯರೂ ಕೂಡ ಅನನುಭವಿಗಳಾದವರು ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ಯಾರೂ ಭಾವಿಸಬಾರದು. ಈಗ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿಗಳು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಗಾಂಧಿ ನಗರ ಹೈಸ್ಕೂಲು ಬಹಳ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಬೇಕಾದಾಗ ನಾನು ಹಾಗೂ ನನ್ನ ಹೆಂಡತಿ ಇಬ್ಬರೂ ಸೇರಿಕೊಂಡು 1800 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರೋನೋಟು ಬರೆಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಈ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ನಡೆಯಲಿ ಎಂದು ಮೊದಲು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೆವು. ಈಚೆಗೆ ಇದು ಬಹಳ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆದು ಬರುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿಗಳು ಈ ದುಡ್ಡನ್ನು ವಾಪಸ್ಸು ಕೇಳಬೇಡಿ. ಇದು ಈ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗೇ ಉಪಯೋಗವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದುದರಿಂದ ಈಗ ಈ ಪ್ರೋನೋಟನ್ನು ತಿಪ್ಪೆಗುಂಡಿಗೆ ಬಿಸಾಕಿದ್ದಾಯಿತು. ಮೊದಲಿಗೆ ನಾನು ಹಾಗೂ ದೇವುಡು ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿಗಳು ಇಬ್ಬರೂ ಈ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಆರಂಭಮಾಡಿದ್ದೆವು. ಇಂತಹ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳೂ ಇವೆ. ಇದು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿಗಳವರಿಗೂ ಗೊತ್ತಿರುವ ವಿಷಯ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಪಿ. ಎಲ್. ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿ.—ನಾವು ಕೂಡ ಸಾಲ ಈ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಾಗಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವವರನ್ನು ವಾಪಸ್ಸು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಡಿ ಎಂದು ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸಿದೆವು. ಕೆಲವರು ಆ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆಗೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿದರು. ಕೆಲವರು ವಾಪಸು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡರು. ಇದರ ವಿಷಯ ತಮಗೂ ಗೊತ್ತು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಗಾಂಜಿ ವೀರಪ್ಪ.—ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಕಾಲೇಜನ್ನು ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಜನರು ಸೇರಿಕೊಂಡು ಆರಂಭ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದು ಬಹಳ ಕಷ್ಟದ ಕೆಲಸ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಕೆಲವು ಕಷ್ಟಗಳು ಬರುತ್ತವೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹವನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಆದರೆ ಈ ನಿರ್ಣಯ ದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿರುವಂತೆ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ವಿಚಾರಣಾ ಸಮಿತಿ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದು ಅಷ್ಟು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ನನ್ನ ಭಾವನೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುವಾಗ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ದೋಷಗಳು ಬರಬಹುದು. ಅವನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಬಹುದು. ಆದರೆ ಈ ನಿರ್ಣಯದಲ್ಲಿರುವಂತೆ ಒಂದು ವಿಚಾರಣಾ ಸಮಿತಿ ಮಾಡುವ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಲೋಪದೋಷಗಳೇನಾದರೂ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಇದನ್ನು ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಲು ತಕ್ಕ ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾದ ಬಂದೀ ಗೌಡರು ಹೇಳಿರುವಂತಹ ನಿರ್ಣಯದಂತೆ ನಾನು ಇದನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಒಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಟೆಕ್ನಿಕಲ್ ಎಜುಕೇಷನ್‌ಗಾಗಿ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಸಹಕಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಅವರು ಹೇಳುವಂತೆ ನಾನೂ ಹೇಳುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಭಿನ್ನಾಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವೇನೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಸರಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗಲಿ, ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿಯವರಾಗಲಿ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಏನಾದರೂ ಲೋಪದೋಷಗಳು ಇದ್ದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಲು ಸರಕಾರ ತಕ್ಕ ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಲಹೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಇಂಥ ವಿಚಾರಣಾ ಸಮಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದು ಬೇಡ ಎಂದು ನನ್ನ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ.

ಉಪಸಭಾಪತಿಯವರು.—ಈ ಸಭೆ ಈಗ ಎದ್ದು ಮತ್ತೆ ನಾಳೆ 8-45 ಗಂಟೆಗೆ ಸೇರುತ್ತದೆ.

The House adjourned at Six of the Clock to meet again at Forty-five Minutes past Eight of the Clock on Friday the 1st March 1968.

WD 10342—GPB—600—23-7-1968

MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Wednesday, 6th March 1968.

The House met in the Council Chamber, Vidhana Soudha, Bangalore, at Fifteen Minutes past Two of the Clock.

MR. CHAIRMAN (SRI S. C. EDKE) in the Chair.

STARRED QUESTIONS

(to which oral answers were given)

Pension to Retired School Teachers

36. SRI S. MUKUNDA RAO (Teachers' Constituency).—

Will the Minister for Agriculture and Education be pleased to state :—

(*a*) whether the quarter pension paid to retired Primary School Teachers of the Madras area is less than the old age pension paid to destitutes in many cases ;

(*b*) whether this has now been raised to a minimum of Rs. 20 in Madras ;

(*c*) the increase they propose to give to these teachers ?

A.—SRI K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA (Minister for Agriculture and Education).—

(*a*) It depends upon individual cases.

(*b*) No information is available.

(*c*) Does not arise.

SRI S. MUKUNDA RAO.—Sir, according to the budget proposals now before the House, the pension plus D. A. would be Rs. 30. If the budget is passed, will this benefit be extended to these people also ?

SRI K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—I do not think so.

SRI S. MUKUNDA RAO.—Why not, Sir ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—They are are not allottees to this Government.

Sri S. MUKUNDA RAO.—Sir, they were allottees to this State and they were given the 1/4 pension by the Mysore Government excepting the scheme which had been formulated by the Madras Government. At that time, there was no proposal to have D. A. there as well as here in 1963. Now, the budget proposals are to give D. A. to the triple benefit people also. Why not this be extended to these people also ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—This is is a matter that has to be examined, Sir.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Is it not a fact that under the re-organisation of States Act whatever benefits they were entitled to will hold good after integration ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—Yes.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Then, why ars these people denied that benefit now ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—What they were getting at the time of re-organisation, they are getting. What the member wants to know is that the amount goes up to Rs. 30 and whether that benefit would be given to them. I said 'no'.

Sri S. MUKUNDA RAO.—Benefit proposed in the budget straight-away says "all those who are benefited under the triple benefit scheme". Why should this Government make a difference between the triple benefit scheme introduced by our Government and the triple benefit scheme they had at the time of re-organisation of the States ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—According to the scheme of Madras Government they are not eligible.

Sri S. MUKUNDA RAO.—According to our scheme, those teachers are not eligible but now you are making them eligible.

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—Whether they are to be made eligible or not is a point for examination. I will examine it.

Kannada Typewriters

38. Sri M. P. L. SASTRY (Nominated).—

Will the Minister for Agriculture and Education be pleased to state :—

(a) the number of Kannada Typewriters Government have brought for use at (i) District Level (ii) Divisional Level (iii) State Level ;

(b) whether the number of Kannada typists are available for work at the above levels ?

A.— Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA (Minister for Agriculture and Education).—

(*a*) (i) District Level ... 7
(ii) Divisional Level ... 3
(iii) State Level ... 53

(*b*) Yes.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಪಿ. ಎಲ್. ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿ.—ಕನ್ನಡ ಟೈಪ್‌ರೈಟರ್ಸ್ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ 7, ವಿಭಾಗ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ 3, ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ 53 ಇವೆ ಎಂದು ಉತ್ತರದಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಈ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಆಡಳಿತ ಭಾಷೆಯಾದ ಮೇಲೆ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ, ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ, ವಿಭಾಗ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಕೆಲಸ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ, ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಕನ್ನಡ ಟೈಪ್‌ರೈಟರ್ಸ್‌ನ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ತಾನೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಇರಬೇಕಾದ್ದು ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಹೌದು, ಅಲ್ಲೇ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಇರಬೇಕು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಪಿ. ಎಲ್. ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿ.—ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು, ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ, ಮತ್ತು ವಿಭಾಗ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಬಳಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಬೇಕಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ — 19 ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳು ಇವೆ 7 ಟೈಪ್‌ರೈಟರುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀರಿ, 4 ಡಿವಿಜನ್‌ಗಳು ಇವೆ 3 ಟೈಪ್‌ರೈಟರುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀರಿ, ಇಷ್ಟು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಟೈಪ್‌ರೈಟರುಗಳನ್ನು ಸಪ್ಲೈ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಆಡಳಿತ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಹಾಗಾಗುತ್ತದೆಯೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಇದುವರೆಗೂ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗಿಲ್ಲ, ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಆಡಳಿತ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ತೀವ್ರವಾಗಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನೂ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಈ ವರ್ಷದ ಮುಂಗಡ ಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಟೈಪ್‌ರೈಟರ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕನ್ನಡ ಟೈಪಿಸ್ಟ್ಸ್ ನೇಮಕದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಖರ್ಚಿಗೆ ಒಂದಷ್ಟು ದುಡ್ಡು ಒದಗಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆಯೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ನಾನು ಅದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ನಮ್ಮ ಈ ಕೌನ್ಸಿಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅಸೆಂಬ್ಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯತಕ್ಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಕಲಾಪಗಳನ್ನು ಕನ್ನಡ ಶೀಘ್ರಲಿಪಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಕನ್ನಡ ಟೈಪ್‌ರೈಟರ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಟೈಪ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆಯಲ್ಲಾ (ಇಲ್ಲದ್ದಾರೆಯಲ್ಲಾ) ಈ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಏನೂ ಸಂಭಾವನೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡದೇ ಬೇರೆಯವರಿಗೆ ಸಂಭಾವನೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾ ಇರುವುದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದೆಯೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದೆ, ಅದನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಸಹಾನುಭೂತಿಯಿಂದ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸಂಭಾವನೆ ಬರುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡುತ್ತೀರಾ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಸಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹನ್.—63 ಟೈಪ್‌ರೈಟರ್ಸ್‌ಗೆ ದುಡ್ಡು ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಾ ! ಅಥವಾ ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಡೊನೇಷನ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಡೊನೇಷನ್ ಯಾರೂ ಕೊಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ದುಡ್ಡು ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ.—ಈ ಎರಡು ಸದನಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಮುಕ್ಕಾಲು ಮೂರು ವೀಸೆ ಪಾಲು ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲೇ ಭಾಷಣ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಅದನ್ನು ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲೇ ಟೈಪ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಟೈಪ್ ಮಾಡುವವರಿಗೆ ವರ್ಕ್ ಲೋಡ್ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಸಂಬಳ ಮಾತ್ರ ಮೊದಲು ಎಷ್ಟು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಿರೋ ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೀರಿ, ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಂಬಳ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಾ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.— ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯರವರು ಇದೇ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಕೇಳಿದರು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಗೋವರ್ಧನರಾವ್.—ಕಳೆದ 5 ವರ್ಷದಿಂದ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ, ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ಅವರ ವಿಷಯ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ನೋಡಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—May I know whether it is a fact that representations were made by private commercial institutions that grant or subvention or help should be given to them in order to popularise the Kannada typewriters and if so, whether that is considered ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—No such repersentation has come to the Government and therefore that question does not ariss.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—When you presided over some function of the Shorthand writers it appeared in press that they made such representations.

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—I have not presided over any function.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ದೇಶಾದ್ಯಂತ ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಆಡಳಿತ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುವುದಾದರೆ ಸಾಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದರ ಅನುಭವ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಟೈಪಿಸ್ಟ್ಸ್ ಸಿಕ್ಕುತ್ತಾರೆಯೇ ? ಅವರನ್ನು ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೂಡಲೇ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆಯೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕಡಮೆ ಸಾಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಜನ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೂ ಇನ್ನೂ ಕೆಲವು ಜನ ಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಕಾದಷ್ಟು ವಾತಾವರಣವನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ, ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಾ ಟೈಪ್‌ರೈಟರುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವುಗಳ ಅಭಾವ ಇದೆಯೇ ? ಅಥವಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಂಡರಾಯಿತು, ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಇದೆಯಲ್ಲಾ ಪರವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬ ಭಾವನೆಯಿಂದ ಇದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಅಫಿಷಿಯಲ್ ಲ್ಯಾಂಗ್ವೇಜ್ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮಾಡುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತೀವ್ರ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಟೈಪ್‌ರೈಟರ್ಸ್‌ನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಪಿ. ಎಲ್. ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿ.—ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಡಳಿತ ಭಾಷೆ ಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಆದಾಗ ಎಷ್ಟು ಕನ್ನಡ ಟೈಪ್‌ರೈಟರ್ಸ್ ಬೇಕು, ಎಷ್ಟು ಜನ ಕನ್ನಡ ಟೈಪಿಸ್ಟ್ಸ್ ಬೇಕು ಎಂಬ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಏನಾದರೂ ಊಹೆ ಮಾಡಿದೆಯೇ ? ಆಲೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿದೆಯೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಅದನ್ನು ಇನ್ನೂ ಆಲೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಪಿ. ಎಲ್. ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿ.—ಹಾಗಾದರೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಶೀಘ್ರಲಿಪಿಗಾರರು ಯಾರಿದ್ದಾರೋ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ಕೊಡದಿದ್ದರೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಆಡಳಿತ ಭಾಷೆಯಾದಾಗ ಕನ್ನಡ ಶೀಘ್ರಲಿಪಿಗಾರರು ಸಿಕ್ಕುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬುದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದೆಯೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಬಂದಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಪಿ. ಎಲ್. ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿ.—ಕನ್ನಡ ಶೀಘ್ರಲಿಪಿಗಾರರು ಮತ್ತು ಕನ್ನಡ ಟೈಪಿಸ್ಟ್ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವರಿಗೇನಾದರೂ ಒಂದು ಉತ್ತೇಜನ ಕೊಡುವುದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಗಮನಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಕನ್ನಡ ಆಫಿಷಿಯಲ್ ಲ್ಯಾಂಗ್ವೇಜ್ ಆದರೆ ಶೀಘ್ರಲಿಪಿಗಾರರು, ಟೈಪಿಸ್ಟ್ಸ್ ತಾವೇ ತಾವಾಗಿ ತಯಾರಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆ; ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ವಿಶೇಷವಾದಂತಹ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ ಕಲ್ಪನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಕಾಣುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಗೋವರ್ಧನರಾವ್.—ಕನ್ನಡ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಬೇಕು, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಈ ಮೂರು ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯರು ಮಾತ್ರ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿಗಳೇನೋ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲೇ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದರು. ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ನರಸಿಂಹನ್‌ರವರು ಏ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ವಿಶ್ವನಾಥಸ್ವಾಮಿ.—ಕಮರ್ಷಿಯಲ್ ಬೇಸಿಸ್ ಮೇಲೆ ಟೈಪ್‌ರೈಟರ್ಸ್‌ನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುಳ ವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆಯೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಬಂದಾಗ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

Professors of Kannada in Government Colleges

39. Sri Y. S. PATIL (Graduates' Constituency).—

Will the Minister for Agriculture and Education be pleased to state :—

(*a*) the number of Professors working in the Department of Kannada in all the Government Colleges as on October 1967 ;

(*b*) the number of Professors appointed as Professors in Kannada ever since the estalishment of the 15 Government Colleges in the State ?

A.— Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA (Minister for Agriculture and Education).—

(*a*) Nil.
(*b*) Nil.

ಶ್ರೀ ವೈ. ಎಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಮೈಸೂರು ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡಕ್ಕೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಾದರೂ ಇದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಇದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಕನ್ನಡ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ತರಬೇತಿಯಾದಂಥ ಪ್ರೊಫೆಸರುಗಳು, ರೀಡರುಗಳ ಅಭಾವದ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರೂ ಇಲ್ಲ ಅಂತ ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲವೋ ಅಥವಾ ಏನು ಕಾರಣದಿಂದ ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಕನ್ನಡ ಪ್ರೊಫೆಸರ್ ಹುದ್ದೆ ಇರುವುದು ಒಂದು. ಅದು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಆರ್ಟ್ಸ್ ಅಂಡ್ ಸೈನ್ಸ್ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ, ಇಂಟರ್‌ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ಸೀನಿಯಾರಿಟಿ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ತಾಪತ್ರಯವಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗಿಲ್ಲ, ಅದು ನಿರ್ಧಾರವಾದ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಈ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ವರ್ಗದವರ ಗುದ್ದಾಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಭಾಗಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟವರು ಕಷ್ಟಪಡಬೇಕಾದ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಏನಾದರೂ ಅಲೋಕೇಷನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರೊಫೆಸರ್ ಅಂತಲೋ ರೀಡರ್ ಅಂತಲೋ ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಿ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಕನ್ನಡಕ್ಕೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ಕಾಲೇಜು ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಅಪಾದನೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಇದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಆದಷ್ಟು ಶೀಘ್ರವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಪಿ. ಎಲ್. ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿ.—ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರನ್ನು ನೇಮಿಸುವಾಗ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ವ್ಯಾಸಂಗ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಏರ್ಪಾಡು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಾ ಅಥವಾ ಆ ವಿಷಯದ ಪ್ರಾತಿನಿಧ್ಯದ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಾ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಓದತಕ್ಕ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಮತ್ತು ಆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಪೈಕಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಜನ ಆ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸದ ಭಾಗವಾಗಿ ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ತೀರ್ಮಾನಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಪಿ. ಎಲ್. ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿ.—ಈ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯಾಸಂಗ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ನೋಡುವುದಾದರೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ವ್ಯಾಸಂಗ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ, ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿನಿಯರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಬಹಳ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಈ ಕನ್ನಡ ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕರ ನೇಮಕವಾಗಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದೆಯೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಆರ್ಟ್ಸ್ ಅಂಡ್ ಸೈನ್ಸ್ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿಯೇ ಒಂದು ಹುದ್ದೆಯನ್ನು ಏರ್ಪಾಡು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಭರ್ತಿಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗಿಲ್ಲ, ಇಂಟರ್‌ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ಸೀನಿಯಾರಿಟಿ ಲಿಸ್ಟ್ ಅಡ್ಡಿ ಬಂದಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಪಿ. ರಾಜಣ್ಣ.—ಗವರ್ನಮೆಂಟ್ ಆರ್ಟ್ಸ್ ಅಂಡ್ ಸೈನ್ಸ್ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರೊಫೆಸರರ ಪೋಸ್ಟ್ ಇದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದಿರಿ. ಅದು ಅಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಇದೆಯೇ ಅಥವಾ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿಗೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ಫರ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಾ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಅಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಇದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಮಹಾರಾಣಿ ಕಾಲೇಜಿಗೆ ಪ್ರೊಫೆಸರರನ್ನು ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಹೆಂಗಸರನ್ನು ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡುವುದರಿಂದ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಗೊತ್ತೆ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಅಂತಹ ಅರ್ಹತೆ ಇರತಕ್ಕವರು ಬಂದರೆ ಅವರನ್ನೇ ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಪಿ. ಎಲ್. ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿ—ಈಗ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕರ ವರ್ಗಾವರ್ಗಿ ಆಗುವಾಗ, ನೇಮಕವಾಗುವಾಗ, ಲಿಂಗ ಮತ್ತು ಜಾತಿ, ಕುಲ, ಬಣ್ಣದ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇಲ್ಲ, ಅಲ್ಲವೇ ? ಅವರ ಅರ್ಹತೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ತಾನೆ ಅದು ಆಗುತ್ತಾ ಇರುವುದು ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಹೌದು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಪಿ. ಎಲ್. ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿ.—ಈ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಹೆಂಗಸರ ಕಾಲೇಜಿಗಾದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಗಂಡಸರು ಅರ್ಹರಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕವರು ಇದ್ದ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಸೀನಿಯಾರಿಟಿ ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರನ್ನು ತಳ್ಳಿಹಾಕಿ ಹೆಂಗಸರು ಎಂಬ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಹೆಂಗಸರ ಕಾಲೇಜಿಗೆ ಹೆಂಗಸರನ್ನೇ ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕರನ್ನಾಗಿ ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಅಲ್ಲವೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಬರೀ ಹೆಂಗಸರು ಅಂತ ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ; ಅರ್ಹತೆ, ಸೀನಿಯಾರಿಟಿ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಸದಾ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲೂ ಯಾವ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕ ವರ್ಗವನ್ನೇ ಆಗಲಿ ಅವರ ದಕ್ಷತೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಿದ್ಯಾ ಅರ್ಹತೆಗಳ ಆಧಾರವನ್ನೇ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸಿ ಅವರನ್ನು ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆಯೇ ವಿನಾ ಬೇರೆ ಯಾವ ಅರ್ಹತೆಯನ್ನೂ ಆಧಾರವಾಗಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಅನ್ನುವುದು ನಿಜವಲ್ಲವೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಹೌದು.

State Adult Education

40. Sri Y. S. PATIL (Graduates' Constituency).—

Will the Minister for Agriculture and Education be pleased to state :—

(a) the net amount spent on State Adult Education Council ;

(b) the number of Schools and Libraries that it is running ?

A.—Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA (Minister for Agriculture and Education).—

(*a*) Rs. 10,45,702-26 for the year 1966-67. The grant in-aid depends on the schemes approved. The grant is about Rs. 7.00 lakhs per annum.

(*b*) *Literacy Classes* (*Schools*)	*Libraries*
919	2,650

ಶ್ರೀ ವ್ಹಿ. ಎಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಈ ಅಡಲ್ಟ್ ಕೌನ್ಸಿಲ್ ಟ್ರೈನಿಂಗ್ ಕೋರ್ಸಿಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಎಷ್ಟು ಹಣವನ್ನು ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಆ ವಿವರಗಳು ಈಗ ನನ್ನಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಪಿ. ಎಲ್. ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿ.—ವಯಸ್ಕರ ವಿದ್ಯಾಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಪೀಠಗಳು ಎಷ್ಟು ಎಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಿ ಅವು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿವೆ, ಅವುಗಳ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರು ಯಾರು ? ಅವರ ವಿದ್ಯಾಅರ್ಹತೆಗಳೇನು ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಸುಮಾರು 9 ವಿದ್ಯಾಪೀಠಗಳು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಇನ್ನು ಆ ಆಚಾರ್ಯರ ವಿದ್ಯಾ ಅರ್ಹತೆಗೆ ಬಂದರೆ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿ. ಎ.; ಬಿ. ಎಸ್. ಸಿ. ಪಾಸಾದವರೂ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕೆಲವು ಕೇಸುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ವೀಸಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಅಷ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ವಿದ್ಯಾ ಅರ್ಹತೆಗಳಿಲ್ಲದವರೂ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಅಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುತಕ್ಕ ಆಡಳಿತದ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಜಿಲೆನ್ಸ್ ಕಮಿಷನ್ನಿನವರೂ ಮತ್ತು ಅಕೌಂಟೆಂಟ್ ಜನರಲ್‌ರವರ ಆಫೀಸಿನವರೂ ಕೆಲವು ಆಕ್ಷೇಪಣೆಗಳನ್ನೆತ್ತಿರುವುದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೇನಾದರೂ ವರದಿಗಳು ಬಂದಿವೆಯೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಕೆಲವು ದೂರುಗಳು ಬಂದಿವೆ. ಆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತನಿಖೆ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಭಂಡಾರಗಳನ್ನು ತೆರೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಗ್ರಾಂಟನ್ನು ಪಡೆದು ಆ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಆ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಉಪಯೋಗ ಮಾಡದೆ ಆ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಖಜಾನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಠೇವಣಾತಿ ಇಟ್ಟಿರತಕ್ಕ ವಿಚಾರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದೆಯೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಆ ವಿಚಾರ ನನ್ನ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಜನರಿಗೆ ಜ್ಞಾನಾರ್ಜನೆಯಾಗಲೆಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು 76ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಗ್ರಾಂಟನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಆ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಬಳಸದೆ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಖಜಾನೆಯಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟು ಬಡ್ಡಿಗಳಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೇನಾದರೂ ದೂರುಗಳು ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲವೇ ? ಅಕೌಂಟೆಂಟ್ ಜನರಲ್‌ರವರ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯಿಂದ ದೂರು ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲವೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಕೆಲವು ನ್ಯೂನಾತಿರಿಕ್ತಗಳನ್ನು ಅವರು ವರದಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—8 ವಿದ್ಯಾಪೀಠಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರತಕ್ಕ ಗ್ರಾಂಟನ್ನು ಅವರು ಕೇವಲ 5ಕ್ಕೇ ಅದೆಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಉಪಯೋಗ ಮಾಡಿರತಕ್ಕ ಅಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿಲ್ಲವೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಆ ಅಕ್ರಮ ನಡೆದಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಅಕೌಂಟೆಂಟ್ ಜನರಲ್ ಆಫೀಸಿನವರು ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ತನಿಖೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಈ ಅಡಲ್ಟ್ ಎಜುಕೇಷನ್ ಕೌನ್ಸಿಲ್‌ನಿಂದ ಜನರಿಗೇನಾದರೂ ಪ್ರತಿಫಲ ಸಿಕ್ಕುತ್ತಿದೆಯೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಹೇಳುವುದು ಬಹಳ ಜಿಜ್ಞಾಸೆಯ ವಿಷಯ. ಆ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯವರು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನೇನೋ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಆಡಳಿತ ವಿಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಲೆಕ್ಕ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ)

ಪತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಇಡತಕ್ಕ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ತಪ್ಪುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಿರತಕ್ಕ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ಪಾಶ್ಚಿಮಾತ್ಯ ದೇಶದವರೂ ಕೂಡ ಮೆಚ್ಚಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡಿದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿಫಲವಿಲ್ಲ ಅಂತ ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಇದೊಂದು ಲೇವಾದೇವಿ ನಡೆಸತಕ್ಕ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿದೆ ಅನ್ನುವುದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದೆಯೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಹಾಗೇನೂ ಆಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಹಾಗಾಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವೂ ಇಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಇದರ ಮೇಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಸಾಲ ಹೊರೆಯೆಷ್ಟು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೀರಾ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಆ ವಿವರಗಳು ನನ್ನಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಅವರಿಗೆ ಹಾಗೆ ಸಾಲ ಮಾಡಲು ಯಾರು ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಕೊಟ್ಟರು ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಹಾಗೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಯಾರೂ ಆ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ವೈ. ಎಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಈ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗೆ 1964—65ನೆಯ ಸಾಲಿಗೆ ಒದಗಿಸಿದ್ದ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್‌ಗಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ 17 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅವರು ಪಡೆದಿಲ್ಲವೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಲೆಕ್ಕಪತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ದೋಷವಿದೆ ಎಂದು ನಾನಾಗಲೇ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ವೈ. ಎಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಏನೂ ಪಾಸಾಗದವರು ಪ್ರಿನ್‌ಸಿಪಾಲರಾಗಿಲ್ಲವೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಯಾವ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನೂ ಪಾಸಾಗದವರಲ್ಲ, ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಲ್.ಸಿ. ಪಾಸಾದವರೊಬ್ಬರು ಪ್ರಿನ್ಸಿಪಾಲರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಡೆನ್ಮಾರ್ಕಿನಿಂದ ಬಂದಿದ್ದವರು ಇದಕ್ಕೆ 2 ಕಾರುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರೆ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಸಹಾ ಇವರು ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವುದು ನಿಜವೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಆ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಗೆ ಉದ್ಭವವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬರಬೇಕಾದ ಸಹಸ್ರಾರು ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಎಕ್ಸೈಸ್ ಡ್ಯೂಟಿಯನ್ನು ಕೂಡ ಮನ್ನಾ ಮಾಡಿ ಆ ಕಾರನ್ನು ಇವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಅದನ್ನೂ ಕೂಡ ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವರು ಹೀಗೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ನಾವುಗಳು ಯಾರೂ ತಲೆಯೆತ್ತಿಕೊಂಡು ತಿರುಗುವಂತಿಲ್ಲ ಅನ್ನುವುದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದೆಯೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗೇ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಸ್ಟ್ಯಾಚುಟರಿ ಬಾಡಿಯನ್ನು ಆದಷ್ಟು ಬೇಗ ನೇಮಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ವೈ. ಎಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ದಿನವಹಿ ಖರ್ಚಿಗಾಗಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು 86ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಪ್ರಾವಿಡೆಂಟ್‌ಫಂಡನ್ನೂ ಕೂಡ ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಂಬುದು ತಮ್ಮ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದೆಯೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ದಿನವಹಿ ಖರ್ಚಿಗಾಗಿ ಅದನ್ನು ವೆಚ್ಚಮಾಡಿದ್ದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಸಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹನ್.—ಆ ಬಾಡಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಈ ಶಾಸನ ಸಭೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಯಾವ ಅಧಿಕಾರವೂ ಇಲ್ಲದಿರಲಿ ಎಂದು ತಾವು ಅದನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಸ್ಟ್ಯಾಚುಟರಿ ಬಾಡಿಯನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಯೋಚಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಾ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಅದನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಅಟಾನಮಸ್ ಬಾಡಿಯಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಮಾಡಲಾಯಿತು ; ಅಷ್ಟೇ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಆ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಸೆಕ್ರೆಟರಿಗಳು ಆ ಕಾರುಗಳನ್ನು ತಿರುಪತಿಗೂ ಮತ್ತು ತಮ್ಮ ಅಣ್ಣನ ಮಗನ ಮಗಳ ಮದುವೆಗೂ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಲು ಅದನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿತ್ತೆ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಆ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿ ನನಗೇನೂ ದೂರುಗಳು ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ನನಗೆ ಆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ನಾನು ಆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION AND ANSWER

Clash between groups of people in Ajjampur

4. Sri M. V. VENKATAPPA (Graduates' Constituency).—

Will the Minister for Home and Municipal Administration be pleased to state :—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that there was a clash between a group of people and the pilgrims who were returning from Antharagatta Jathra near Ajjampur on 10th February 1968 ;

(*b*) whether the Government is aware that a group of 500 people raided on Town of Ajjampur with weapons on 11th February 1968 ;

(*c*) if so, the reasons for such clash between those two groups ;

(*d*) the total number of persons injured ?

A.—Sri R. M. PATIL (Minister for Home and Municipal Administration).—

(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) On the evening of 10th February 1968 when some people of Tarikere were returning by bullock carts from Anthargatta Jathra, a cart broke down near Ajjampur and some persons who were in the cart sustained minor injuries. It is alleged that a person from Ajjampur who was travelling in a bus made fun of them. This led to exchange of hot words and then to blows.

(*d*) 36.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ.—ಆ ಅಜ್ಜಂಪುರದ ರೈಲ್ವೆ ಗೇಟಿನ ಬಳಿ ಹೊಡೆದಾಟವಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾಗ ಅಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಪೋಲೀಸಿನವರು ಆ ತಮಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ನೋಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರಲ್ಲವೆ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಆರ್. ಎಂ. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಇಲ್ಲ. ಅವರು ಆ ಜಗಳವನ್ನು ಬಿಡಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ.—ಆ ಜಗಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಗಾಯಗೊಂಡವರನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ಅಜ್ಜಂಪುರದ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗೆ ಹೋದಾಗ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಡಾಕ್ಟರಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಯಾರೂ ಸರಿಯಾದ ನಿಗಾ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳದೆ ಇದ್ದುದರಿಂದ ಆ ಗಾಯಗೊಂಡವರು ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ ಮೆಗ್ಯಾನ್ ಹಾಸ್ಪಿಟಲ್‌ಗೆ ಹೋದರಲ್ಲವೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಆರ್. ಎಂ. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಯಾವ ತಾರೀಖಿನಲ್ಲಿ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ.—ಮೊದಲನೆಯ ದಿನವೇ.

Sri R. M. PATIL.—On the first day *i. e.* 10-2-68 it so happened that the cinema goers at about 1-30 raised cries because the dynamo failed. At that time the Police Constable intervened and ultimately the quarrel subsided. On account of the intervention of the Constable, the people who had gathered there took him to task. This is rather a very strange action on the part of the mob that had gathered there. As a result of this some injuries were caused to the Constable and he was taken to the hospital.

Sri A. H. SHIVANANDASWAMY.—On a point of order, Sir. The Hon. Member referred to a particular incident and the Hon'ble Minister is referring to a different incident.

Sri R. M. PATIL.—This incident] took place on the first day *viz*, 10-2-68.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ.—144ನೇ ಸೆಕ್ಷನ್ ಜಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದಿರಿ. ಅದು ಈಗಲೂ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿದೆಯೇ ?

Sri R. M. PATIL.—This was promulgated on 13-?-1968 for 15 days. That means it has ended on 28-2-1968.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ಎಚ್. ಶಿವಾನಂದಸ್ವಾಮಿ.—9ನೇ ತಾರೀಖು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಗಲಭೆಯಾದರೆ 13ನೇ ತಾರೀಖು ಪೋಲೀಸಿನವರು ಆ ಗಲಭೆಯನ್ನು ಬಿಡಿಸುವ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರು ಅದುವರೆಗೆ ಏನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಆರ್. ಎಂ. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—9ನೇ ತಾರೀಖು ಅಲ್ಲ. 10ನೇ ತಾರೀಖು ಮುಂಜಾನೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. 10 ಮತ್ತು 11ನೇ ತಾರೀಖಿಗೆ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. 13ನೇ ತಾರೀಖಿನ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯೇ ಇಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ಎಚ್. ಶಿವಾನಂದಸ್ವಾಮಿ.—12ನೇ ತಾರೀಖು ಗಲಭೆಯಾಗಿರುವುದು ತಮ್ಮ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದೆಯೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಆರ್. ಎಂ. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಇಲ್ಲ. There is no incident on 12th.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ಎಚ್. ಶಿವಾನಂದಸ್ವಾಮಿ.—12ನೇ ತಾರೀಖಿನಲ್ಲಿ ತರೀಕೆರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗಲಭೆಯಾಗಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ಎಂ. ಎಲ್. ಎ. ಅವರ ಮನೆಗೆ ನುಗ್ಗಿ ಅವರನ್ನು ಹೊಡೆದು ಅವರು ಅನ್‌ಕಾನ್‌ಷಸ್ ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅವರನ್ನು ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ವ್ಯಾನಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋದುದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದೆಯೇ ?

Sri R. M. PATIL.—This is a different matter.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಪಿ. ರಾಜಣ್ಣ.—ಟೋಲ್‌ಗೇಟ್ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಜಗಳವಾಯಿತು. ಪೋಲೀಸಿನವರು ಆ ಜಗಳವನ್ನು ಬಿಡಿಸಿದರು ಅಂದಮೇಲೆ ಏನಾದರೂ ಕ್ರಿಮಿನಲ್ ಕೇಸನ್ನು ಯಾರಮೇಲಾದರೂ ಹಾಕಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ ?

Sri R. M. PATIL.—In respect of the first incident, a case was launched under Crime No. 9 of 68 under Sections 143, 144, 324 and 332 read with Section 149 in Birur Police Station. In respect of the afternoon's incident, a case was also launched under Crime No. 13 of 1968 under Sections 143, 149, 147, 148, 324 and 326 read with Sections 34 and 109. These are the two cases that have been registered.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ.—ಈ ಕೇಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿರುವವರ ಪೈಕಿ ಬರೀ ತರೀಕೆರೆಯವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಹಾಕಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ ಅಥವಾ ಲಿಸ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಜ್ಜಂಪುರದವರು ಯಾರ್‍ಯಾರು ಇದ್ದಾರೆ ?

Sri R. M. PATIL.—This is a rioting case. I cannot say specifically.

Sri S. P. RAJANNA.—How many accused are there in these cases ?

Sri R. M. PATIL.—I want notice. It is a matter of detail. With regard to the first incident, the number of accused is 28. As regards the second case, the number is not noted.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ಎಚ್. ಶಿವಾನಂದಸ್ವಾಮಿ.—9ನೇ ತಾರೀಖು ಅಂತರಘಟ್ಟ ಜಾತ್ರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗಲಾಟೆ ಯಾಗಿ ಸಿನಿಮಾ ಥಿಯೇಟರ್ ಹತ್ತಿರವೂ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಗಲಾಟೆಯಾದ್ದರಿಂದ 10, 11, 12ನೇ ತಾರೀಖು

ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತರೀಕೆರೆ, ಅಜ್ಜಂಪುರಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಗಲಾಟೆಯಾಗಿರುವುದು ಸರ್ಕಾರಧ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದೆಯೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಆರ್. ಎಂ. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ತಪ್ಪು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡು ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. 9ನೇ ತಾರೀಖು ಆ ಜಾತ್ರೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದು ನಿಜ. ಆ ಮಧ್ಯರಾತ್ರಿಯವರಗೂ ಯಾವ ಒಂದು ಘಟನೆಯೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. 10ನೇ ತಾರೀಖಿನ ರಾತ್ರಿ ಹತ್ತೂವರೆ ಘಂಟೆಗೆ ಸಿನಿಮಾ ಡೈನಮೊ ಹೋಯಿತು. ಆ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಕಾನ್‌ಸ್ಟೇಬಲ್ ಇಂಟರ್‌ಫಿಯರ್ ಆಗಿದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವನನ್ನು ಹೊಡೆದರು. ಅದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೇಸು 10ನೇ ತಾರೀಖು ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಆಗಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ.—ಬಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ತಮಾಷೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೆಂದು ಆಪಾದನೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಂದಮೇಲೆ ತಮಾಷೆಮಾಡಿದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ನೀವು ಅರೆಸ್ಟ್‌ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಾ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಆರ್. ಎಂ. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪ ಎಂಬುವನು ಒಬ್ಬ ಮಾತ್ರ ತಮಾಷೆಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದ. ಅವನನ್ನು ಅರೆಸ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡಿದರೋ ಇಲ್ಲವೋ ನನಗೆ ಈಗ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಇದು ಒಂದು ತಮಾಷೆ ಕೇಸು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ಎಚ್. ಶಿವಾನಂದಸ್ವಾಮಿ.—ತಮಾಷೆ ಅಂದರೆ ಏನು ತಮಾಷೆ ಮಾಡಿದರು ? ಬುಡುಬುಡಿಕೆ ಆಡಿಸಿದರೆ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಆರ್. ಎಂ. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.— ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ಆ ಕಡೆ, ಈ ಕಡೆಯವರು ಹೊಡೆದಾಡಿದರು. ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನಾವು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಇಷ್ಟು ವೇಳೆಯನ್ನು ಕಳೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ.—ಅಜ್ಜಂಪುರದವರು ಶಾಂತಿ ಸಮಿತಿಯನ್ನೇನ್ನಾದರೂ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಆರ್. ಎಂ. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಈಗ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಂತಿ ಇದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ಎಚ್. ಶಿವಾನಂದಸ್ವಾಮಿ.—ಅಂತರಘಟ್ಟ ಜಾತ್ರೆಯ ಸಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂತಹ ಒಂದು ಘಟನೆ ನಡೆದಮೇಲೆ, ಅದರಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಇಂತಹ ಒಂದು ತಮಾಷೆ ನಡೆಯಿತು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದಮೇಲೆಯೂ ತರೀಕೆರೆ ಎಂ. ಎಲ್. ಎ. ಅವರ ಮನೆಗೆ ನುಗ್ಗಿ ಅವರನ್ನು ಹೊಡೆದು ಅವರು ಅನ್‌ಕಾನ್‌ಷಿಯಸ್ ಆದಮೇಲೆ ಅವರನ್ನು ಅಜ್ಜಂಪುರ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ವ್ಯಾನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋದುದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದೆಯೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಆರ್. ಎಂ. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಈಗ ಏನು ನನ್ನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಇದೆಯೋ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ವಿಚಾರ ಕಾಣುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

MR. CHAIRMAN.—Question No. 37 lapses since the conscerned member is absent. Now Questions are over.

QUESTION FOR ANSWER ON THE DAY

(but not taken up)

Audit Report and Balance Sheet of the D. C. C. Bank, Chitradurga

37. Sri G. V. ANJANAPPA (Graduates' Constituency).—

Will the Minister for Development and Co-operation be pleased to state :—

(a) whether the Government verified and examined the yeraly audited report and balance sheet of the D.C.C. Bank, Chitradurga ;

(b) if so, whether any defalcations, misappropriations, outstanding arrears under S. T. Loans, M. T. Loans, Crop Loans and Cash

(SRI G. V. ANJANAPPA)

Credit Loans, misuse of vehicies, favouritism, undue influence by the President was noticed by Government;

(c) the steps taken by Government to recover the mounting arrears year by year?

A.—Sri P. M. NADGOUDA (Minister for Development and Co-operation).—

(a) Yes.

(b) No, except the outstanding arrears.

(c) For recovery of overdues, awards are obtained and are executed through Sale Officers, Bank staff and Departmental officers. As this is one of the weak banks, a special expert committee consisting of the President of the Bank, Officers from Co-operative Department and Agricultural Department, representative of Reserve Bank of India have been formed for reviewing the overdue position and for suggesting effcetive measures for recoveries.

Re-CONSTITUTION OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—Under sub-rule (1) of Rule 201 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Legislative Council, I have reconstituted the Business Advisory Committee with the following Members:—

1. Sri S. Nijalingappa, Chief Minister
2. Sri K. V. Shankara Gowda, Leader of the House
3. Sri S. D. Gaonkar, Deputy Chairman, L. C.
4. Sri M. V. Venkatappa
5. Sri G. V. Anjanappa
6. Sri J. B. Mallaradhya

2-45 P.M.

REPORT OF THE JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE MYSORE AGRICULTURAL PESTS AND DISEASES BILL, 1967

(Presentation)

Sri K. V. SHANKRA GOWDA (Minister for Agriculture and Education).—Sir, I beg to present the Report of the Joint Select Committee on the Mysore Agricultural Pests and Diseases Bill, 1967.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—The Report of the Joint Select Committee is presented.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1968-69

General Discussion

(Debate Continued)

ಶ್ರೀ ವೈ. ಎಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ್ (ಪದವೀಧರರ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ).—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭಾಪತಿಗಳೇ, ಮೊಟ್ಟ ಮೊದಲನೆಯದಾಗಿ ಈ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಮಾತು ಹೇಳಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. 1965-66ನೇ ಅಂತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ 31,112 ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಿದ್ದುವು. ಅವುಗಳಿಗೆ 36.10 ಲಕ್ಷ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು 90,181 ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕರುಗಳು ಇದ್ದರು. ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 1966-67ರಲ್ಲಿ 1.57 ಲಕ್ಷ ಮಕ್ಕಳೂ, 1967–68ರಲ್ಲಿ 2.75 ಲಕ್ಷ ಮಕ್ಕಳೂ ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ವಿದ್ಯಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗಾಗಿ 1968-69ರಲ್ಲಿ 36·8 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಮುಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಈಗ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ 1,400ಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸೆಕೆಂಡರಿ ಶಾಲೆಗಳೂ, 16 ಇಂಜನಿಯರಿಂಗ್ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳೂ, 29 ಪಾಲಿಟೆಕ್ನಿಕ್ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳೂ, ನಾಲ್ಕು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯ, 14 ಉದ್ಯಮ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿವೆ ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದ 1968—69ನೇ ವರ್ಷದ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ ಭಾಷಣ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ 16 ಮತ್ತು 17ನೇ ಪುಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಕಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವಿರಿ. ಆದರೆ ಕೇವಲ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಹಾಗೂ ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕರುಗಳ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ ನಡೆದಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ಕೇವಲ ಇದು ಕ್ವಾಂಟಿಟೇಟಿವ್ ಆಗಿದೆಯೇ ಹೊರತು ಕ್ವಾಲಿಟೇಟಿವ್ ಆಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಂದೆರಡು ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಖಾತೆ ನಮಗೂ ಒಂದು ಗಂಟು ಹಾಕಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆ ಗಂಟನ್ನು ಅವರು ತಾವೂ ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈಗ ನನ್ನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಈ ಗಂಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಏನೇನು ಇದೆಯೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. (ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳ ಗಂಟನ್ನು ಪ್ರದರ್ಶಿಸಿದರು).

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ (ವಿಧಾನ ಸಭಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ).—ಆ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳ ಗಂಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಮಗೂ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಹಂಚಿಕೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆಯೋ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ವೈ. ಎಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಆ ಗಂಟು ತಮಗೆ ಬೀಳಬಾರದೆಂಬುದಾಗಿ ನನ್ನ ಇಚ್ಛೆ.

ನಮ್ಮ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರು ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ, ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಹೈಸ್ಕೂಲುಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವೊಂದು ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನು ಲೈಬ್ರರಿ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಅಪ್ರೂವ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವನ್ನು ಶಾಲೆಗಳು ಕೊಳ್ಳಲೇಬೇಕೆಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವನ್ನು ಆ ಶಾಲೆಗಳು ಕೊಳ್ಳದೇ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಅವರ ಪಗಾರ ತಡೆ ಹಿಡಿಯುತ್ತೇವೆಂದೂ, ಆ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಗ್ರಾಂಟು ಕೊಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದೂ ಅವುಗಳ ರೆಕಗ್ನಿಷನ್ ತೆಗೆದು ಹಾಕುತ್ತೇವೆಂದೂ ಮೇಲಿನ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಓರಲ್ ಸೂಚನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಹಾಗೂ ಬೆದರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ವಿದ್ಯಾ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರು ಆ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ ಸರ್ಕ್ಯುಲರ್ ಈಗ ಓದಿ ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅದು ಈ ರೀತಿ ಇದೆ :—

"Office of the Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Bangalore Division, Bangalore—No. A9. 25522-R.R.F. 111/66-67 dated 25th February 1967.

MEMO.

Orders thereon:

The Books noted in the enclosed list published by the Janapada Sahitya Academy are approved by the Director of Public Instruction in Mysore, Bangalore, and recommended for the purchase by all the Heads of High, Middle and Primary Schools in the Division out of the current accumulated Sports and Reading Room Funds.

(ಶ್ರೀ ವೈ. ಎನ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ್)

The Janapada Sahitya Academy has been directed to supply a set of Books worth Rs. 200 to the High Schools and Rs. 100 to the Middle Schools in the Division through V.P.P.

The Heads ....early date.

Sd/-
For Deputy Director ".

ಹೀಗೆ ಸರ್ಕ್ಯುಲರ್ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ್ದೂ ಉಂಟು. ಈ ಸರ್ಕ್ಯುಲರ್ ಸಂಗಡ ಇರುವ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ (in the enclosed list published by Janapada Sahitya Academy) ಜನಪದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಅಕಾಡೆಮಿ ಅವರ ಪ್ರಕಾಶನ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಕ್ರಮ ನಂ. "10" ನೇದು 'ಜೇನು ಹನಿಗಳು' ಎಂಬ ಪುಸ್ತಕ. ಅನುಕ್ರಮ ನಂ. '28' 'ಜನಪದ ಪ್ರೇಮಗೀತೆಗಳು' ಎಂಬ ಪುಸ್ತಕ, ಹಾಗೂ ಅನುಕ್ರಮ ನಂ. '47' ನೇದು 'ಒಲವಿನ ಸೆರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ' ಎಂಬ ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಇವೆ. ಈ 'ಒಲವಿನ ಸೆರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ' ಎಂಬ ಪುಸ್ತಕದಲ್ಲಿಯ ಕೆಲವು ವಾಕ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ನಾನು ನಿಮಗೆ ಓದಿ ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಪುಸ್ತಕದ ಹೆಸರು ಒಲವಿನ ಸೆರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ (ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಕಾದಂಬರಿ. ಲೇಖಕರು, ರಾ. ಸು. ಮಣಿ. ಮಣಿ ಪ್ರಕಾಶನ, ರಾಮನಕೆರೆ, ಡೇರಿ ಫಾರ್ಮ್, ಮೈಸೂರು, ಪ್ರಥಮ ಮುದ್ರಣ 1964 ಬೆಲೆ 2-25, ಸುಮಿತ್ರಾ ಪ್ರಿಂಟರ್ಸ್ ಅಂಡ್ ಪಬ್ಲಿಷರ್ಸ್, ಮೈಸೂರು-4, ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಪುಟ '9' ರಲ್ಲಿ 'ಬೀದಿಯ ಸೇದುವ ಬಾವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎದುರು ಮನೆ ಸುಬ್ಬಮ್ಮ ತನ್ನ ಮಡಿ ಸೀರೆಯ ಸೆರಗಿನ ಹೊರಗೆ ಎದೆಗಳು ಕುಣಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ನೀರು ಸೇದುತ್ತಿದ್ದಳು'. 'ಪುಟ 11ರಲ್ಲಿ 'ಅವಳ ಕುಚಗಳು ಒಳ್ಳೇ ಬುಗರಿಗಳ ಹಾಗಿವೆ. ಪುಟ 18—ಮಗ್ಗುಲಗೆ ಕೈಹಾಕಿದ, ಹಾಸಿಗೆ ಬರಿದಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಪುಟ 19— ಟವಲ್ ಹೋಯಿತು, ಒಂದು ಚುಂಬನ. —ಪುಟ 22. ಒಂದು, ಎರಡು ಮೂರು ಗಾಢ ಚುಂಬನಗಳು.

ಪುಟ 32 ಲೋ ರೈಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ಮೂಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಳಿತಿದ್ದ
ಹುಡುಗಿಗೆ ಕಣ್ಣು ಹೊಡಿತೀಯಾ
ಏ ರಾಸ್ಕಲ್ ನೀನು ಬಾತ್ ರೂಮಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ
ಬರತೀನಿ ಅಂತಾ ಅವಳಿಗೆ ತಗುಲಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು
ಹೋಗ್ತಿಯಾ.

ಪುಟ 7 ಅವಳು ತೊಟ್ಟ ಕುಪ್ಪಸದ ಕೆಳ ಅಂಚಿನಾಚೆ
ಜಗ್ಗಿದ ಸ್ತನಭರ ಬೆಳಗ್ಗೆ ಕಾಣುತ್ತಿತ್ತು.

ಪುಟ 37 ನಿನ್ನ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾಗದ ಹಾಕಿದಿ ಏನೋ
ಇಲ್ಲ ಮಾವಯ್ಯ, ಪ್ರಸ್ತ ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ
ಆಯಿತು.

ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಲಾ ಬಾಲಕರು ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರಿಗೆ 'ಪ್ರಸ್ತ' ಅಂದರೆ ಅರ್ಥವೇನು ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದರೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು ಹೇಗೆ ವಿವರಿಸಬೇಕು ?

ಪುಟ 143 ಭಟ್ಟರು ಅತಿ ರಸಿಕರು. ಅವಳ
ಮಿಂಚುವ ರೇಶಿಮೆ ರೌಕೆ ತವಿದ
ಘನ ಕುಚಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ಮುಗ್ಧರಾಗಿ......

ಪುಟ 159 ಒಳಗೇನೋ ರಾಜಣ್ಣ ಅಂತಹ
ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೈ ನೆರೆಯದ ಪುಟ್ಟ
ಹೆಂಡತಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಏನೇನು ಲೀಲೆ
ಆಡಬೇಕೋ ಎಲ್ಲ ಲೀಲೆ ಆಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದ.

ಪುಟ 162 'ಮೀನಾ ದಿಟಕ್ಕೂ ನೀನು ಮುಟ್ಟಾಗಿ
ಎಷ್ಟು ದಿನವಾಯ್ತು' ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದ

ಇಂತಹ ವಿಷಯಗಳುಳ್ಳ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ, ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಿಕ ಶಾಲೆಗಳ ಲೈಬ್ರರಿಗೆ ಅಪ್ರೂವ್ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಒಳಿತೆ? ಇವನ್ನು ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳಲೇ ಬೇಕೆಂದು ಒತ್ತಾಯ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಸರಿಯೇ ಇಂತಹ ಅಶ್ಲೀಲ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ, ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಿಕ ಶಾಲೆಗಳ ಲೈಬ್ರರಿಗೆ ಅಪ್ರೂವ್ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಒಳಿತೇ? ರಾತ್ರಿ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ದಂಪತಿಗಳು ಕೂಡಿ ಮಲಗುವ ರಸಿಕ ದಾಂಪತ್ಯದ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಈ ಪುಸ್ತಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಪುಸ್ತಕ 'ಜನಪದ ಪ್ರೇಮಗೀತೆಗಳು' ಇದು ವರ್ಣ ಚಿತ್ರಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಕೂಡಿದೆ. ಸಂಪಾದಕರು ಕ್ಯ.ರಾ.ಕ್ಯ.

ಮುದ್ರಕರು ಮೈಸೂರ್ ಪ್ರಿಂಟಿಂಗ್ ಅಂಡ್ ಪಬ್ಲಿಷಿಂಗ್ ಹೌಸ್, ಮೈಸೂರು.

ಮೊದಲನೇ ಮುದ್ರಣ 1957
ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಮುದ್ರಣ 1961 ಕ್ರಯ 3-25
ತೃತೀಯ ಮುದ್ರಣ 1965

ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ:

ಪುಟ 63 ರಲ್ಲಿ
ಅಗುರಣ ಮಾಡಿದ, ಬಿಗಿಯಪ್ಪಿಕೂಡಿದ
ಬುಗರಿ ಕುಚದ ಮೇಲೆ ಬೆಳ್ಳುಗುರಿನ ಗಾಯವು
ಅವನೇನಗುರಣ ಮಾಡಿದ.

ಪುಟ 67 ರಲ್ಲಿ
ಕಗ್ಗಲ್ಲ ಕಣಿವೇಲಿ ಇಬ್ಬರು ಬರುವಾಗ
ತಬ್ಬಿದರೆ ಏನಾಗೋದೆ ಎಲೆ ನಾರಿ
ವತ್ತಿದರೆ ಏನಾಗೋದೆ ಎಲೆ ನಾರಿ
ಅತ್ತೆಯ ಮಗಳೆಂದು ಹತ್ತಿರ ಕರೆದರೆ
ವತ್ತಿದರೆ ಏನಾಗೋದೆ ಎಲೆ ನಾರಿ
ಮುಟ್ಟಿದರೆ ಏನಾಗೋದೆ ಎಲೆ ನಾರಿ
ಮಾವನ ಮಗಳೆಂದು ಮಾತಿಗೆ ಕರೆದರೆ
ಮಾತಿನಿಂದೇನಾಗೋದೆ ಎಲೆ ನಾರಿ
ವಾರಿಗೆಗೆಳೆತೆಂದು ನೀರಿಗೆ ಹೋದರೆ
ದೂರಾದರೇನಾಗೋದೆ ಎಲೆ ನಾರಿ
ಮಲಗಿದರೆ ಏನಾಗೋದೆ ಎಲೆ ನಾರಿ

ಪುಟ 11
ನೆರೆದ ಹುಡುಗಿಯ ತೊಡೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ
ಒರಗಿದನು ಹುಡುಗ
ನೆರೆದ ಹುಡುಗಿಯ ತೊಡೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ
ಒರಗೋ ಹೊತ್ನೆ ಹುಡುಗ
ಹಂಪೆ ಹೊಳೆಯಾಗಿ ಹುಡುಗಿ
ಹಂಪೆ ಹೊಳೆಯಾಗಿ ಹುಡುಗಿ
ಹರಿದೋಗೋ ಹೊತ್ತಿಗೆ ಹುಡುಗಿ
ತುಂಡೇರಿಯಾಗಿ ತಡಕೊಂಡ
ತುಂಡೇರಿಯಾಗಿ ತಡಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಹೊತ್ತಿಗೆ ಹುಡುಗಿ
ಗೆಂಡೆ ಮೀನಾಗಿ ತುಳುಕಿದಳು ಹುಡುಗಿ
ಗೆಂಡೆ ಮೀನಾಗಿ ತುಳುಕೋ ಹೊತ್ತಿಗೆ ಹುಡುಗಿ
ಸಣ್ಣ ಗಾಣನಾಕಿ ಸೆಳೆಕೊಂಡ.

ಈ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಅಶ್ಲೀಲ ಕವನ ಇರುವ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಿಕ ಶಾಲೆಗಳ ಲೈಬ್ರರಿಗೆ ಅಪ್ರೂವ್ ಮಾಡಿ, ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಳ್ಳಲೇಬೇಕೆಂದು ಒತ್ತಾಯಿಸುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಟೆಕ್ಸ್ಟ್ ಬುಕ್ ಕಮಿಟಿಯವರೂ ಸಹ ಈ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರೈಮರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಿಕ ಶಾಲೆಗಳ ಲೈಬ್ರರಿಗೆ ಸಿಫಾರಸು ಮಾಡುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಇವು ಪಠ್ಯ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳೇ?

ಶ್ರೀ ವೈ. ಎಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಈ 'ಜನಪದ ಪ್ರೇಮಗೀತೆಗಳು' ಪುಸ್ತಕದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ನಗ್ನ ಚಿತ್ರಗಳಿವೆ. ಎರಡು ಅರೆಬತ್ತಲೆ ನಗ್ನ ಚಿತ್ರಗಳಿವೆ. ಇವು ಬಣ್ಣ ಬಣ್ಣದ ಚಿತ್ರಗಳಿವೆ. ಈ ಚಿತ್ರಗಳು 3″×2½″ ಅಳತೆಯುವು ಇವೆ. ಈ ಚಿತ್ರಗಳು ಶಾಲಾ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೆಟ್ಟ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಉಂಟು ಮಾಡುವುದರಲ್ಲ ಸಂದೇಹವಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲ, ದೇವರ ಚಿತ್ರಗಳನ್ನೂ ಸಹಿತ ನಗ್ನ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲ ತೋರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಇಂತಹ ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಿಕ ಶಾಲೆಗಳ ಲೈಬ್ರರಿಯಲ್ಲಿಡಲು ಒತ್ತಾಯ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಬಹಳ ತಪ್ಪು.

ಇದೇ ಪ್ರಕಾರ 'ಜೇನುಹನಿಗಳು' ಎಂಬ ಪುಸ್ತಕ. ಕೃ.ರಾ.ಕೃ. ಅವರು ಸಂಪಾದಕರು ಬೆಲೆ 3-50. ಪ್ರಕಾಶಕರು ಜನಪದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಅಕ್ಯಾಡೆಮಿ, ಮೈಸೂರು ಐದು. ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಿದ ನಾಲ್ಕನೇ ಮುದ್ರಣ 1965. ಈ ಪುಸ್ತಕ 114 ಪುಟ ಟೆಕ್ಸ್ಟ್ ಉಳ್ಳದ್ದಿದೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲ 50ಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ನಗ್ನ ಚಿತ್ರಗಳಿವೆ.

SRI K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—These are not selected by the Text Book Committee. These are the orders of the D.P.I.

ಶ್ರೀ ವೈ. ಎಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಇಂತಹ ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು, ಅಲ್ಲಗಳೆಯುತಕ್ಕದ್ದಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ವಿದ್ಯಾ ಶಾಖೆಯವರು ಸರ್ಕ್ಯುಲರ್ ಹೊರಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಓದಿ ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

"No. A9. 25522/111/66-67.

Office of the Deputy Director
of Public Instruction,
Bangalore Division,
Bangalore. 27-5-1967.

To

The Head Master.

Subject :—Purchase of Books for Libraries of High and Middle Schools in the Division Janapada Sahitya Academy, Mysore.

Reference :—This Office Memo of even number dated 25th February 1967 on the above subject.

Representation dated 20th April 1967 from Janapada Sahitya Academy, Mysore, furnishing a list of Schools refused to receive the books supplied.

The attention of the Head-master is invited to Government letter No. Ed. 157 GLC 64 dated 9th March 1966 and Ed. 11 SLS 66 dated 11th March 1966 and D.P.I's memo No. C1.4-113/66-67 dated 30th November 1966 communicated in this office memo of even number dated 25th February 1967.

The Books noted in the list already sent are recommended for the purchase by all the Schools. The reasons for his refusal is not known to this office. He is requested not to refuse but to accept the supply without delay and arrange payment at an early date as already instructed; for details he may contact this office.

Action taken may be reported.

Sd./
For *Deputy Director*"

ಈ ಪ್ರಕಾರ D.P.I, Deputy Director, Under Secretary to the Government of Mysore, ಎಜುಕೇಷನ್ ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟಿನವರು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ತಮ್ಮ ತಮ್ಮ ಸಿಗ್ನೇಚರ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಸರ್ಕ್ಯುಲರ್ ಮೇಲೆ ಸರ್ಕ್ಯುಲರ್, ಮೆಮೋದ ಮೇಲೆ ಮೆಮೋ, ಆರ್ಡರ್ ಮೇಲೆ ಆರ್ಡರ್ ಪ್ರಕಾರ 6–8 ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 12 ಸರ್ಕ್ಯುಲರ್ ಕಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆ ಎಲ್ಲ 12 ಸರ್ಕ್ಯುಲರುಗಳನ್ನೂ ನಾನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭಾಪತಿಯವರೆದುರು ಹಾಜರ ಪಡಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇದೇ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ವಿ. ಜೇವೂರ್ ಅವರು ಡೈರೆಕ್ಟರ್ ಆಫ್ ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಟ್ರಕ್ಷನ್ ಹಾಗೂ ಟೆಕ್ಸ್ಟ್ ಬುಕ್ ಕಮಿಟಿ ನಾತ ದಿಂದ ಬರೆದ ಪತ್ರ (ಸರ್ಕ್ಯುಲರ್ ಸಹಿತ) ಈ ಹನ್ನೆರಡು ಸರ್ಕ್ಯುಲರ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಅದರ ನಂಬರು D.O.No. T2.38 Misc 3/67-68 dated January 4, 1968ನೇದ್ದಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಜನಪದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಅಕ್ಯಾಡಮಿ ಅವರು ಸಪ್ಲೈ ಮಾಡಿದ ಈ ಲೈಬ್ರರಿ ಪುಸ್ತಕದ ಬಿಲ್ಲು ವಸೂಲು ಮಾಡಲು ಡಿ.ಇ.ಓಗಳನ್ನು ಒತ್ತಾಯಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಶಾಲಾ ಹೆಡ್‌ಮಾಸ್ಟರರನ್ನೂ ಒತ್ತಾಯಿಸಿ ದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರ ಬಿಲ್ಲು ಕೊಡದಿದ್ದವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಸೀರಿಯಸ್ ಆಕ್ಷನ್ಸ್ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಇಂತಹ ಅಶ್ಲೀಲ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾಧ್ಯಮಿಕ ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಅಪ್ರೂವ್ ಮಾಡಿದವರು ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಬರೆದವರಿಂದ ಅಥವಾ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಕರಿಂದ ಲಂಚ ತಿಂದಿರಬೇಕು. ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ದಡ್ಡ ಮೂರ್ಖರಿರಬೇಕು. ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ಭಂಡ ರಸಿಕರಿರಬೇಕು.

ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಪು. ತಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹಾಚಾರ್ಯರು, ಗೊರೂರು ರಾಮಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಅಯ್ಯಂ ಗಾರರು, ದ. ರಾ. ಬೇಂದ್ರೆಯವರು, ಮತ್ತು ಕುವೆಂಪು ಹಾಗೂ ಶಂಭಾ ಜೋಶಿ ಮುಂತಾದ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ ಸಾಹಿತಿಗಳ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳಿರುವಾಗ್ಯೂ ಅವನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಇಂತಹ ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಗಳನ್ನು ಆರಿಸಿ ಅಪ್ರೂವ್ ಮಾಡುವ ಬುದ್ಧಿ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಏಕೆ ಬಂದಿತೋ ತಿಳಿಯುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಈ ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಲೈಬ್ರರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಒತ್ತಾಯ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದರೆ, ಪ್ರಕಾಶಕರಿಂದ 110ಕ್ಕೆ 15ರಿಂದ 25ರಷ್ಟು ಕಮೀಶನನ್ನು ಈ ಅಪ್ರೂವಿಂಗ್ ಕಮಿಟಿಯವರು ಲಂಚ ತಿಂದಿರಬಹು ದೆಂದು ಸಂಶಯ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಸಾವಿರಾರು ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಖರೀದಿಸಿದರೆ 40–50 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಅಪ್ರೂವಿಂಗ್ ಕಮಿಟಿಯವರಿಗೆ—ವಿದ್ಯಾ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಲಂಚ ರೂಪ ಸಿಗುವ ಸಂಭವವಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಇದನ್ನು ಖರೀದಿಸಲು ಒತ್ತಾಯಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವರೋ—ತಿಳಿದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಇನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಕೆಲವು ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕೆಲವೊಂದು ದೋಷಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ದೋಷಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಹೇಳುವು ದಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಈ ಸಭೆಗೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ತಿಳಿಯಬಾರದು. ಈ ದೋಷ ಗಳು ಇರಬಾರದು ಎನ್ನುವುದೇ ನನ್ನ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ. ಮೈಸೂರು ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಮುನ್ನಡೆ ಎಂಬ ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ವತಿಯಿಂದಲೇ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ 1959-1966ರವರೆಗಿನ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆ ಪುಸ್ತಕದ 62 ಪೇಜ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಹೇಳಿ ದ್ದಾರೆ: "ಮೈಸೂರು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದ ಜತೆಗೆ, ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪುನರ್ಘಟನೆಯ ನಂತರ ಇನ್ನೆರಡು ವಿಶ್ವ ವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಗಳು ಅನುಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ಧಾರವಾಡದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿತವಾದವು" ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ. ಮೈಸೂರು ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಪುನರ್ಘಟನೆಯನಂತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಧಾರವಾಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯವು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿತವಾಗಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿರುವುದು ತಪ್ಪಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಶ್ವ ವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯವು 1949ರಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿತವಾಯಿತು. ರಾಜ್ಯಪುನರ್ವಿಂಗಡನೆಯಾದುದು 1956ರಲ್ಲಿ. ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ವತಿಯಿಂದಲೇ ಈ ರೀತಿಯ ತಪ್ಪು ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸುವುದು ತಪ್ಪು. ಇದೇ ಪುಸ್ತಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಪೇಜ್ 10ರಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಇದೆ: "ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪುನರ್ಘಟನೆಯ ಕಾಯಿದೆಯನ್ವಯ ಮದ್ರಾಸ್ ರಾಜ್ಯದಿಂದ ಬಂದ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕನ್ನಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲದೆ 1953 ಆಂಧ್ರ ರಾಜ್ಯ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಶಾಸನದನ್ವಯ ಮೈಸೂರಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಮೈಸೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಕೊಳ್ಳೇಗಾಲ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಹಾಗೂ ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳು ಸೇರಿವೆ" ಎಂದು. ಕೊಳ್ಳೇಗಾಲ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಯಾವಾಗ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿಸಲಾಯಿತು ಎಂಬ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ತಪ್ಪು ವರದಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದೇ ಪೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹಳೆಯ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ಕೋಲಾರ, ತುಮಕೂರು, ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ, ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ, ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಗಳೂರು, ಹಾಸನ, ಮೈಸೂರು, ಮಂಡ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳು ಎಂದು ಇದೆ. ಅಂದಮೇಲೆ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪುನರ್ಘಟನೆಯ ಕಾಯಿದೆಯನ್ವಯ ಮದ್ರಾಸ್ ರಾಜ್ಯದಿಂದ ಬಂದ ಪ್ರದೇಶ: ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕನ್ನಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲದೆ 1953 ಆಂಧ್ರ ರಾಜ್ಯ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಶಾಸನ ದನ್ವಯ ಮೈಸೂರಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಮೈಸೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಕೊಳ್ಳೇಗಾಲ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಹಾಗೂ ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳೂ ಸೇರಿವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿರುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ತಪ್ಪಿದೆ. ಅದೇ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಚದರ ಮೈಲಿ ಹಾಕುವುದರಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಅವರ ಬೇರೀಜ ತಪ್ಪಿದೆ.

(ಶ್ರೀ ವೈ. ಎಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ್)

ಇನ್ನು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಖಾತೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅನೇಕ ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಜೇವರ್ಗಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಹೈಸ್ಕೂಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ 4 ಜನ ಮಾಸ್ತರುಗಳು 28 ಜನ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕಂದಗಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಹೈಸ್ಕೂಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ 2 ಜನ ಮಾಸ್ತರುಗಳು 33 ಜನ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಗೌರ್ನಮೆಂಟ್ ಬೇಸಿಕ್ ಟ್ರೈನಿಂಗ್ ಹೈಸ್ಕೂಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ 5 ಜನ ಮಾಸ್ತರರು ಇದ್ದರೆ 35 ಜನ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕೇವಲ 5—6 ಜನ ಹುಡುಗರು ಇರುವ ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಾ ಒಂದೊಂದು ಹೈಸ್ಕೂಲ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬಹಳ ನಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ತುಂಬ ಭಾರವಾದುದನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಬಾರದು. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾಸ್ತರುಗಳನ್ನು ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಮತ್ತು ಹೈಸ್ಕೂಲ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಬೇಕು. ಈಗ ಕೆಲವು ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಾಸರಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡರೆ ಒಂದೆಡೆ 1 : 20, ಮತ್ತೊಂದೆಡೆ 1 : 50 ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಕಡೆ 1 : 80 ಈ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ (Ratio) ಪ್ರಮಾಣವಿವೆ. ಇನ್ನು ಎಸ್. ಎಸ್. ಎಲ್. ಸಿ. ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೇಳಬೇಕೆಂದರೆ ಗುಲ್ಬರ್ಗದ ಮಲ್ಲಿಕಾರ್ಜುನ ಹೈಸ್ಕೂಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ 1967ರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇವಲ 3 ಜನ ಎಸ್. ಎಸ್. ಎಲ್. ಸಿ. ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗೆ ಕುಳಿತಿದ್ದರು, ದಯಾನಂದ ಹೈಸ್ಕೂಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇವಲ 3 ಜನ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಎಸ್. ಎಸ್. ಎಲ್. ಸಿ. ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗೆ ಕುಳಿತಿದ್ದರು. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಕಡೆಯ 38 ಹೈಸ್ಕೂಲ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಳಿತಿದ್ದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಪೈಕಿ 100ಕ್ಕೆ 100ರಷ್ಟು ನಾಪಾಸಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಗೋವರ್ಧನರಾವ್ (ನಾಮ ನಿರ್ದೇಶ ಹೊಂದಿದವರು).—ಅದೂ ಒಂದು ರೀತಿಯ ಸಾಧನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಟಿ. ಶ್ರೀಕಂಠಯ್ಯ (ವಿಧಾನಸಭಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ).—ನಾಪಾಸು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬೇಡಿ, ಫೇಲಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ವೈ. ಎಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಈ ರೀತಿ 38 ಹೈಸ್ಕೂಲ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 100ಕ್ಕೆ 100ರಷ್ಟು ಫೇಲಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಎಸ್. ಎಸ್. ಎಲ್. ಸಿ. ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಧಾರವಾಡ ಮತ್ತು ಬಿಜಾಪುರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಎಸ್. ಎಸ್. ಎಲ್. ಸಿ. ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಲು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಅನೇಕ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೆಂಟರ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ನಡೆಯುವ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಸೂಪರ್‌ವಿಜನ್ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಒಬ್ಬರಿಗೊಬ್ಬರು ಕಾಪಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಉತ್ತರ ಬರೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 100ಕ್ಕೆ 100ರಷ್ಟು ಈ ರೀತಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ಮಾಸ್ತರುಗಳೇ ಬೋರ್ಡಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಬರೆದು, ಅದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಬರೆಯುವಂತೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆ ಸೂಪರ್‌ವಿಜನ್ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನೀವೇ ಹೋಗಿ ಎಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಕೇಳಬಹುದು. ನಾನು ಹೋಗುವುದು ಕಷ್ಟವಿದೆ. ಇಂತಹ ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಕಾನೂನು ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಸೂಪರ್‌ವಿಜನ್ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ, ಅಂತಹವರು ಹೊರಗಡೆ ಬಂದರೆ ಮರ್ಡರ್ ಆಗುವ ಸಂಭವವಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಧಾರವಾಡ ಮತ್ತು ಬಿಜಾಪುರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ರೀತಿಯ ಒಂದು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ನೀತಿ ನಡೆದಿದೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ, 1966-67ರಲ್ಲಿ 100ಕ್ಕೆ 80ರಷ್ಟು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ, 100ಕ್ಕೆ 10-12 ನಂಬರ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಇಂತಹವರಿಗೆ 25ರಿಂದ 30ರವರೆಗೆ ಗ್ರೇಸ್ ಮಾರ್ಕ್ಸ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಪಾಸ್ ಮಾಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಗ್ರೇಸ್ ಮಾರ್ಕ್ಸ್ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಪಾಸ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಮುಂದೆ ಪದವೀಧರರಾಗಿ ಬಂದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಭವಿಷ್ಯ ಭಾರತದ ಪ್ರಗತಿ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಸಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹನ್ (ವಿಧಾನಸಭಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ).—ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆ ಈ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಇರುವುದೇ ಇಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ವೈ. ಎಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಇಂತಹವರಿಂದ ದೇಶದ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯಾಗುವುದು ಕಷ್ಟವಿದೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಆರ್ಟ್ಸ್ ಮಾಸ್ತರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸಂಬಳ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಶಾಲೆಯ ಮಾಸ್ತರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸಂಬಳಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಬೊಂಬಾಯಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಆರ್ಟ್ಸ್ ಮಾಸ್ತರುಗಳು ಸುಮಾರು 120 ಜನ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವರಿಗೆ ಟ್ರೈನಿಂಗ್ ಕೂಡ ಆಗಿದೆ.

ಇವರೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಕೂಡ ಪ್ರೈಮರಿ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವರು ಪದವೀಧರರೂ ಕೂಡ ಆಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. 15 ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಇವರು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಇದುವರೆಗೆ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯ ಪ್ರಮೋಷನ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಆದಷ್ಟು ಜಾಗ್ರತೆ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಮೋಷನ್ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಈ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಬೊಂಬಾಯಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿರುವಂಥ ಅನೇಕ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಟ್ರಿಪಲ್ ಬೆನಿಫಿಟ್ ಸ್ಕೀಮನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಕಡೆ ಕೆಲವು ಹೈಸ್ಕೂಲ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಮುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿಯವರು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಅಕೌಂಟೆಂಟ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕ್ಲಾರ್ಕ್ ಏನಾದರೂ ತಪ್ಪು ಮಾಡಿದಾಗ ಅವರುಗಳ ಸಂಬಳವನ್ನು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸುವುದು ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲದೆ ಮುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಂತೆ ಇರುವ ಹೈಸ್ಕೂಲ್‌ಗಳ ಮಾಸ್ತರುಗಳಿಗೂ ಸಹ ಒಂದೊಂದು ಸಾರಿ ಮೂರು ತಿಂಗಳವರೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಳ ಕೊಡದೆ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದೇ ರೀತಿ ಹೊಸಪೇಟೆ ಹೈಸ್ಕೂಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಧಾರವಾಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಹೈಸ್ಕೂಲ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಖಾಸಗಿಯವರು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಂತಹ ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮೇನೇಜ್‌ಮೆಂಟಿನವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಕೈಕೆಳಗಿರುವ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರುಗಳನ್ನು ನೂರು ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಕೊಡಿ, ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಕೆಲಸದಿಂದ ತೆಗೆಯುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನೋಟೀಸ್ ಸಹ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಮೇನೇಜ್‌ಮೆಂಟಿನವರು ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕುರ್ಚಿ ಬೆಂಚ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಬಿಟ್ಟಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಮಾಸ್ತರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕುಳಿತುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದರೂ ಸಹ ಯಾವ ಕ್ರಮವನ್ನೂ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಡಿ.ಎಸ್.ಪಿ. ಅವರಿಗೂ ಸಹ ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದರೂ ಸಹ ಯಾವ ಕ್ರಮವನ್ನೂ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದು ನಾಚಿಕೆಗೇಡಿನ ಮಾತು.

ಇನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಖಾತೆಯವರು ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಫೀಸನ್ನು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ರಿಯಾಯಿತಿ ಕೊಡುವ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ಆರ್ಡರ್ ಹೊರಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆ ಆರ್ಡರ್ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯಿದೆಯೆಂದರೆ :

> "Candidates who are the sons or daughters or grand sons or grand daughters of persons who converted themselves to Christanity from any of the above communities mentioned under Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes are also exempted from payment of Examination fees. In this case, they should produce a certificate from the Head of a recognised church to the effect that they are the sons or daughters or grand-sons or grand-daughters of the person (name to be specified) who were converted into Christianity"

ಹೀಗೆ ಈ ಚರ್ಚಿನ ಪಾದ್ರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಏಕೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೀರಿ ? ಅಲ್ಲ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಆಫೀಸರ್ಸ್ ಇಲ್ಲವೇ, ಅಥವಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ? ಈ ಹೆಡ್ ಆಫ್ ದಿ ಚರ್ಚಿಗೆ ಮೇಜಿಸ್ಟೀರಿಯಲ್ ಪವರ್ ಕೊಡುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ.

ಇನ್ನು ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಬಸ್‌ಗಳ ವಿಷಯ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ನೂರಕ್ಕೆ 80 ರಿಂದ 90 ರಷ್ಟು ಬಸ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಫಸ್ಟ್ ಎಯಿಡ್ ಬಾಕ್ಸ್ ಇದೆ. ಆ ಪೆಟ್ಟಿಗೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಏನೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಮೊನ್ನೆ ನಾನು ಹೊಸಪೇಟೆಗೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆ. ಗದಗ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಒಂದು ಆಕ್ಸಿಡೆಂಟ್ ಆಯಿತು. ಆಗ ಪೆಟ್ಟಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಒಡೆದು ನೋಡಿದರೆ, ಏನೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಅದೂ ಕೂಡ ಲಗ್ಸುರಿ ಬಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಕಂಪ್ಲೈಂಟ್ ಬರೆದೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೂಡ ಬಂತು.—ಇನ್ನು ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದೇ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಸಜೆಶನ್ ಬಾಕ್ಸ್ ಎಂದು ಇದೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಕೀಲಿಯೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಚಿಲಕವೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಅದನ್ನು ಯಾರು ತೆಗೆಯುತ್ತಾರೋ, ಅಥವಾ ಸಜೆಶನ್ ಹೋಗುತ್ತದೋ, ಇಲ್ಲವೋ. ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರು ಅದರ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡ ಹಾಗೆ ಕಾಣುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಇನ್ನು ಬಾಂಬೇ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಅನೇಕ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವೇಳೆಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ನ್ಯಾಯವು ಸಿಗುತ್ತಾ ಇಲ್ಲ. ನಾಲ್ಕಾರು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಕೇಸಸ್ ಇನ್ನೂ ಯಾವ ನಿರ್ಣಯವಾಗದೆ ಉಳಿದಿವೆ. ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ಸಾವಿರಾರು ಕೇಸುಗಳು ಪೆಂಡಿಂಗ್ ಇವೆ. Justice delayed is justice denied ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನಾವು ನೆನಪಿನಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ನಾಲ್ಕಾರು ವರ್ಷ ಆದ ಮೇಲೆ ಯಾವ ನ್ಯಾಯ ಸಿಗಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದು ಬಹಳ ಕಠಿಣ. ಸಾವಿರಾರು cases

(ಶ್ರೀ ವೈ. ಎಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ್)

ಪೆಂಡಿಂಗ್ ಇಟ್ಟು ಮುನಿಸಿಫರು ಬೇರೆ ಕಡೆ ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ಫರ್ ಆಗಿ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಈ ಕಡೆ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲವೇ, ಅಥವಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಅಲಕ್ಷರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೋ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಯಲಿಲ್ಲ.

ಇನ್ನು ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗದ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಬಿದನೂರು ಎಂಬಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿವಪ್ಪನಾಯಕರ ಅರಮನೆಯ ಸ್ಥಳ ಉಂಟು. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಮಿಶನರಿಗಳು ಬಹಳ ಬಲವಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಅಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲ, ಯಾವ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿವಪ್ಪನಾಯಕರ ಗದ್ದುಗೆ ಇತ್ತೋ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಲುಬೆಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ತೆಗೆಸುವುದರ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿಯವರು, ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಬೋರ್ಡಿನವರು ಎಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರತಿಭಟಿಸಿದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಇದುವರೆಗೂ ಯಾವ ತರದ ಕ್ರಮವನ್ನೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಕಾಲದ ಅರಮನೆಯ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಾದ ಪ್ರಜಾವಾಣಿ, ನವಭಾರತ, ಜನಪ್ರಗತಿ, ಸಂಯುಕ್ತ ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕ ಮುಂತಾದುವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಲೇಖನಗಳು ಬಂದಿವೆ. ಚಿತ್ರಗಳು ಕೂಡ ಬಂದಿದೆ; ಅದರ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಇಲ್ಲಿಯ ತನಕ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಗೊತ್ತಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ.

ಇನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಒಂದು ಅನ್ಯಾಯ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಉದಾಹರಣೆಯಲ್ಲ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಧಾರವಾಡದ ನವಲಗುಂದ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲ ಒಬ್ಬರು ಎಸ್. ಎಸ್. ಒಡೆಯರ್, ಎಂಬ ಎಂ.ಬಿ.ಬಿ.ಎಸ್. ಡಾಕ್ಟರ್ ಇದ್ದರು. ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಅವರನ್ನು ಬೇರೆ ಕಡೆಗೆ ವರ್ಗಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವರು 1961ರಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜಿನಾಮೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟರು. ನಂತರ ಅವರು ಪ್ರೈವೇಟ್ ಪ್ರಾಕ್ಟೀಸ್ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹತ್ತಿದರು. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಹಣ ದೊರಕಲಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಮತ್ತೆ ಅವರು ಪುನಃ ಸರ್ವಿಸಿಗೆ ಸೇರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಇಚ್ಛೆಯಿಂದ ಮಂತ್ರಿಯವರ ವಶೀಲಿ ಹತ್ತಿದರು. ನಂತರ ತಿರುಗಿ ಅವರನ್ನು ಅದೇ ಜಾಗಕ್ಕೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಆರು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಸಮಯವನ್ನು ಲೀವ್ ಎಂದು ಟ್ರೀಟ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ 35 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಬಂತು. ಆರ್ಡರ್ ಹೀಗಿದೆ :

3-15 P.M.

"ORDER No. PHS. 44 MBG 66,
Bangalore, dated 26th April 1967.

In the circumstances represented by Dr. Vodeyar, and in view of the recommendation made by the Director of Health Services Government are pleased to direct that Dr. S. S. Wodeyar be permitted to withdraw his resignation. His previous service will count for pension, leave, increment, etc., as if he had not resigned and he should hold his relative rank in the relevant cadre. The period intervening 21st August 1961 and the date of assumption of charge will be treated as such leave as was at his credit on the date of aceeptance of his resignation."

35 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಟ್ರೆಜರಿಯಿಂದ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ವಶೀಲಯಿಂದ ಈ ಕೆಲಸ ನಡೆಯುವುದಾದರೆ, ಇದು ಏನು ಸರ್ಕಾರವನ್ನು ಬಯ್ಯಬೇಕೋ ಏನು ಎಂದು ಗೊತ್ತಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ನಾನು ಆರ್ಡರ್ ಕೋಟ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಸೀನಿಯಾರಿಟಿ ಲಿಸ್ಟ್ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಜೂನಿಯರ್ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರ್ಸ್, ಡಿಪ್ಲಾಮಾ ಹೋಲ್ಡರ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ 18ನೇ ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ 1966, ಗೆಜಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪಬ್ಲಿಷ್ ಆದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಯಾರಿಗೆ ಸೀರಿಯಲ್ ನಂಬರ್ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಪ್ರೊಮೋಶನ್ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೋ ಅದನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಸೀರಿಯಲ್ ನಂ. 421 ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಬಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮುಂದೆ 300 ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಬಿಟ್ಟು 821, 822 ನಂಬರಿನವರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರೊಮೋಶನ್ಸ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ಇದ್ದ ನಂಬರುಗಳನ್ನು ಅಲಕ್ಷ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದು ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯ ಪಕ್ಷಪಾತ ಎಂದು ನನಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ.

ಈ ಆಯವ್ಯಯ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಹೊಸ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನುವ ಸಮಾಧಾನ ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಈ ತೆರಿಗೆಯ ಭಾರ ಇಳಿಸಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ತರಹದ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ

ವನ್ನೂ ಕೈಗೊಂಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಆದಾಯ 18.12 ಕೋಟಿಯಷ್ಟು ಎಂದು ಇದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಅದು ಬಡವರ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಜನರ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ನಿರಾಶಾದಾಯಕವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ರಾಜ್ಯದ ನೌಕರರುಗಳಿಗೆ ತುಟ್ಟಿಭತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವುದು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಸಮಾಧಾನದ ಸಂಗತಿ. ಆದರೆ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಯವ್ಯಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಯೋಗ್ಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡದೇ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಮುಂದೆ ಜನ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರ ಮೇಲೆ ಕರ ಹಾಕುವ ಬಾಧೆ ಈಗಿನಿಂದಲೇ ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಪೀಡಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ನಿರುಪಯುಕ್ತತೆಯಿಂದ ಇಂದು ಸರಕಾರ ವೆಚ್ಚ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಆದಷ್ಟು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಪ್ರೈಸ್ ಲೈನನ್ನು ಕಂಟ್ರೋಲು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕನ್‌ಸ್ಟ್ರಕ್ಟೀವ್ ಆಗಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಅದನ್ನೂ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಇಂದು ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದೆ ಮಂಡಿಸಿರುವ ಬಜೆಟ್ಟು ಆಶಾದಾಯಕವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ ಮತ್ತು ಸರಕಾರದ ಆಡಳಿತ ಕೆಲಸಗಳು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ನಡೆದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಇಷ್ಟು ಹೇಳಿ ನನ್ನ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Sri S. P. RAJANNA (Teachers' Constituency).—Mr. Chairman, I wish to thank the Hon'ble Minister for Finance for the presentation of a surplus budget for the year 1968–69. Some of the Hon'ble Members have expressed that it is an embezzlement of figures. They should know first that the Budget itself is of figures regarding the revenue of the State and its expenditure. It contains only figures and nothing else. The Finance Minister has given a full picture of the Budget. He has put forward the adverse consequences for the last two years. The Revenue could not have been better than what it is now. Some have already said that the State finances depend on the loans, overdrafts, and such other things. Even in the case of small firms, if you go into the details, you will know any firm has to depend, on loans, overdrafts, etc. Why not the State, when it has got the capacity to repay ?

There are so many factors which have contributed for the deterioration of the finances which the Hon'ble Finance Minister has put forth with an open mind before the House. Let me congratulate the Finance Minister for the announcement of the D.A. to Government officials and pensioners. I think there is a mistake here : Stage 90 to 109 rise is put down as Rs. 15, whereas in the immediate lower stages the D.A. is enhanced to Rs. 18. I feel the stage 90 – 109 should get something more. Perhaps it is a mistake. This may perhaps be clarified in the reply.

How the expenditure on education is nearly 1/5 of the total revenue of the State. The achievements attained in the previous years of the Education Department have been given in the book REVIEW OF THE WORK OF GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS. Most of the targets have been reached and in some, they have exceeded the targets also. For example, opening of non-Government High Schools was 200, whereas it has exceeded and gone up to 700. Similarly most of the targets fixed are almost reached. In regard to enrolment of senior primary schools, 30 per cent was the target and it has risen to 33 per cent. Sir, out of the total revenue of the State, 1/5th has been given to the Department of Education. But it lies with the administrative machinery to utilise the funds properly without misusing. Here I have to bring it to the notice of the Education Minister some of the needs of the schools. I have visited and seen many schools, some of the primary schools

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do not have even a chair or a table for the teacher to sit. These are things which are to be looked into. Whereas we all know that there are better results from Convents, everybody realises that it is only due to better surroundings they have, better equipment they have, the children will be impressed and they will have a mind to study what they are taught. Whereas in our Government schools, such surroundings have still to be created. I do hope that these funds will be properly used for this purpose.

Regarding laboratory in high schools, many of the students may not know how to handle scientific balance. Because the number of boys are so many and equipment provided will be less, particularly in laboratories in big high schools, there will be 2-3 balances. How can any body expect to teach practical side of any subject with only 2 or 3 balances in a school having 100 or 1200 students ? In SSLC itself, there will be about 300 or 400 students. If they are asked to handle the balance, with only 2 balances, it is impossible to provide for practicals. Many of the students of the school do not know how to operate the balance. Two or three balances that they have will surely be kept as an exhibit in the laboratory.

Regarding text books, even the Hon'ble Minister has accepted that good text books are not written. So, he has a good idea of giving proper encouragement for preparing good text-books.

Regarding school buildings, in Bangalore Rural district itself, there are so many incomplete school buildings. Only a sum of Rs. 9 lakhs has been allotted for this year. I think it will not be sufficient even to complete the incomplete buildings. How can they take up new buildings ? However there is some good achievement in previous years ; under the third plan they have added 300 additional class rooms and 80 lady teachers' free quarters. Of course I congratulate them for having constructed 80 lady teachers free quarters. But the question is, are they being properly used for the purpose they were intended ?

In universities also, the funds are not properly used. That is what I feel. In the Universities, they call for applications for the post of a professor and the applicants appear before the so-called expert committee who are supposed to select. But they do not select professor, but they select a Reader. When they call for applications for the professor's post, how can the committee select a Reader out of them ? Even there, there are instances where the pay of the Reader selected in this manner is fixed at the maximum of the scale of the Reader, in such a way that with one or two increments, he will be getting the professor's grade. The finances are not properly used.

Another instance has come to my notice. The authorities wanted to have a van for the University. So, they purchased the chassis. That was sent to the T.V.S. for construction of body. Even the Road Transport Corporation are building good bodies for the vans. Still the

University preferred the T.V.S. I have no complaint against that. What I am informing is two high officials of the University travelled to Madurai to inspect as to how the body is constructed and returned. Is it not an unecessary expenditure, I ask.

Now, I will deal with the S.S.L.C. Public Examination held in 1963. That year hardly two or three papers had been finished and the rest four or five question papers had leaked. The leakage came to the notice of the Government, and they ordered reexamination after a month or so. Then the question papers for the re-examination were got printed outside the State. Usually all the question papers were being printed in the Government Printing Press up to the year 1963. Then the officer conducting the S.S.L.C. Examination was called the Secretary of the Secondary Education Board; and this Secretary and the Director of Printing were responsible for the printing and secrecy of all the question papers of S.S. L.C. To ensure secrecy of the papers, a separate room was constructed for this purpose and kept at the disposal of the Secretary in the Press, all the question papers used to be kept packed, sealed and under lock. So, that was a very efficient secure arrangement. But in the year 1963, the printed SSLC question papers were taken to the 'Victory Hall' and kept in the open Hall there, contrary to the usual procedure. 'Victory Hall' is not a safe place for keeping question papers. It was not the place for keeping confidential papers. There they began packing and bundling question papers and despatching them to various centres. Some mistakes crept in and some one who was handling them, leaked out the question papers; with the result re-examination had to be conducted. Later on, the wise officials of the Education Department thought that the questions leaked out from the Press. I do not think that the officers who investigated into this matter, agreed with them and said that the leakage was from the Press. I wonder whether that investigation is still going on. That enquiry commenced in the year 1963 and although February 1968 is over, we do not know at what stage that enquiry is: whether the investigation is over and a report is submitted to the authorities. The members of this House desire to be intimated of the outcome of that investigation. After this leakage of question papers, the Department or the Government thought of getting the question papers printed at Madras, Bombay and other places outside the State. Now the allotment towards the T.A. and D.A. of the officials for this purpose is Rs. 6½ lakhs. That is the amount allotted in the budget of this year. Why do they require so much for the Examination item. Usually the conduct of the examinations supervised by the D.E.O. and the Deputy Director and the Director who will be going round on surprise inspections. In that case, where is the necessity for spending Rs. 6½ lakhs towards T.A. and D.A. of officials of Examination section? This large sum is set apart for being spent towards the T.A. and D.A. of officers and officials for going to Madras and Bombay and other places to look into the printed question papers and other work connected with it. It has come to my notice that the T.A. and D.A. of some officers born on the Examination Section has

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come to Rs. 3,000 and 4,000 per month. Such things are happening and lot of money is being wasted.

There is another wastage which has come to myknowledge. When I went to a Deputy Director of Education and asked him about certain matters, he said that there were superfluous hands in Bangalore Division comprising of Tumkur, Kolar, Bangalore Rural District and City District. According to him, there are about 500 to 600 superfluous hands in the Middle School Section and 80 to 90 hands in the High School section. I do not know why so many superfluous hands are being maintained without work. Are there salaries also included in this Budget ? It is no account of such unnecessary and unwanted staff that the budget expenditure has been inflated. The services of so many hands are not being properly utilised. That is what I feel. It is better that at least some posts which are vacant now are not filled up and full-time work is extracted from the existing hands.

Having said so much about the Education Department, I wish to touch the working of the Bangalore Dairy on one or two points. The Bangalore Dairy has got some vehicles of their own. Probably there is an engineer also to look after them. The Transport Section of the Dairy has kept 12 lorries idle. In the real sense of the term, they are not exactly condemned. The Department can repair them by spending Rs. 10,000 without condemning them, they have called for tenders from private vehicle owners to hire them to the Dairy giving them only four days' time for submitting the tenders. The object in giving such a short date is ununderstandable and leads to suspicion. They have accepted the tenders from three transport owners and they are being used for supplying milk. What happened was : only three tenders were received and the lowest quoted Rs. 4.5 paise per running kilometre. Any person who is running a transport vehicle will know easily that the rate quoted is too high and costly. Moreover, what I am given to understand is that the authorities of the Dairy have accepted three tenders from a a single person on different letter-heads. They have done something and fixed up a contractor. The same contractor has been given a private agency also at Rajajinagar to sell Butter. It is obvious that he is the favourite of the authorities of the Bangalore Dairy.

Added to this, there is one more point relating to the Bangalore Dairy. The authorities have recently purchased a ghee boiler for Rs. 18,000. My information is that this stainless steel container will not cost more than Rs. 8 to Rs. 10,000 ; that could be its maximum price. The seller has charged as forwarding charges of Rs. 811. It has been supplied by Messrs. Larsen & Tubro. It appears it was being transported for somebody else and it returned when it was half-way and that is why this Rs. 811 had to be paid towards forwarding charges. This information may kindly be investigated by the concerned Minister and the truth found out, as to whether a private party had indented for

it and agreed to purchase for Rs. 18,000 or for a lesser rate and when it was on its way, the Dairy agreed to take it at the rate agreed to by the private party or for a higher rate.

With these I conclude and thank the Chair.

† SRI V. SRINIVASA SHETTY (Graduates' Constituency).—Sir, I rise to make a few remarks on the budget presented by the Hon'ble Finance Minister. The Hon'ble Finane Minister has risen to considerable heights in presenting an entirely deficit as a surplus budget. He has also become a master juggler in statistics. I will have a few more things to say at a later stage.

Sir, before touching upon the budget itself, I wish to make a few remarks on the state of administration in the country. in general and in particulars of Mysore State. For nearly 20 years the party in power has been ruling the country. We are old enough to know the state of affairs before independence— most of us have had the benefit of that experience— and we are still being governed by the same party and we are now in the year 1968. Sir, when things began to go wrong, Some of us were under the impression that people will learn lessons; but, year in and year out, as we know, things have gone from bad to worse. Until to day one feels, there is no Government at all in the country ; there is no administration, no law and no order at all. The rule of law is only in the books. Administration seems to have totally vanished. If you simply examine the progress of the State and the administration for the last one year— even one year— we see in some of the most important departments, in whose hands the safety of the country and people are, there is absolutely no discipline. Take for example, the police department. We have a lot to say against the police department. Sir, is there a single case where the police were able to control the situation, take proper steps against the culprits ? Unfortunately, our Chief Minister who has risen to dizzy heights does not see any evil, any wrong, any corruption in the whole administration, in the Ministry, in the country. He belongs to that class of mythical monkeys who speak no evil, hear no evil, see no evil. You may remember even yesterday there was a question by my friend Sri Narasimhan and I had the pleasure of putting it and in answer to a question the Chief Minister said, there is absolutely no necessity for any Commission to enquire into the ministerial corruptions in the country. He says, absolutely no necessity for any Commission. Sir, I am tempted to think that there is something radically wrong either with him or with the mental make up ; in the very mental make up there is something wrong. We know, the Prime Minister of India has admitted time and again that having tasted power for 20 years, the party has deteriorated. It may not be the exact wording of the Prime Minister but the sum and substance of what she said was : having exercised power for 20 years, the party has

†Indicate that the remarks or speeches have not been revised by the member concerned.

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become corrupt and deteriorated. She has confessed that it is better for the party to sit in the opposition for some time. But our Chief Minister, in his omniscient why, does not think there is anything wrong at all. After he become the Chief Minster, during this term, things went from bad to worse. To give an instance, there was the Hindi agitation in Bangalore, Mangalore and Mysore and other places. The police were let loose. Sir, I am not defending the students or the public at all; everybody is to be blamed here. If I say the party in power and the Government is in the wrong, I mean the public also is in the wrong. The whole malady is, there is no leadership in the country; there is total lack of leadership in the country and among the students. Everywhere, there is lack of leadership. That is why, all this is happening.

3-45 P.M.

Sri K. SURYANARAYANA ADIGA (Local Authorities' Constituency).—What about the opposition?

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—When I say country, opposition also is there. Sir, there is a blinkered vision among my friends. I have got some very harsh words to say against the opposition also. I am not praising the opposition here; I said, the whole country. We are not criticising the country but we are criticising the rulers. I am not saying, I am a saint. But, is it not the duty of the Government to lead the country? Is there no leadership to lead the country, to lead the Government? Is there a single instance when he, as the Chief Minister, has led the State? Never. It has not been done. Take for example the language controversy. I do not know, he may have a reason. He is the President of the Indian National Congress and possibly that is the reason why he says that this Government has accepted the three language formula. I personally ask, who has accepted the three language formula? The Chief Minister says: we have accepted. I do not know if anybody in the State has accepted the three language formula at all. Any way, what guidance or lead he has given to the State? He has not been able to pacify the public or the students and give a lead.

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY (Nominated).—Sir, the three language formula is a very old formula as recommended by the Education Reforms Committee of which Sri Mallaradhya was the Secretary—the regional language and English and Hindi. These are considered to be three language formula. Government of Mysore has accepted it from a pretty long time.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—Sir, my friend is a literary man and he is an elderly man. In the field of education I bow down to him. My experience is very little considering his experience. Any way, so far as the three language formula is concerned, I do not know whether the

legislature or the Government has accepted the three language formula at all. Almost all the Southern States have gone against this formula and they wanted a revision.

SRI K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—It is only Madras which has gone against the three language formula Andhra has accepted it; Kerala has accepted it and Mysore has accepted it.

SRI V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—I do not know who has accepted it. What is Andhra and what is Kerala? The people have not accepted it. The persons in power have accepted it. The people as such, those who are affected, have not accepted. Is it the contention of the hon'ble Minister that it is a formula which does not harm the people of the State?

SRI K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—To be plain, the ordinary masses are not concerned. It is only a few who are interested very much in English, are saying it.

SRI V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—I do not know why the Minister says so. I have never uttered a single word about English. Possibly he anticipated what I wanted to say. I am not one of those who say that though, of course, I feel that English should remain, but, now I said nothing about English.

SRI M. P. L. SASTRY.—As far as Mysore is concerned, as I said three language formula was accepted when Sri A. G. Ramachandra Rao happened to be the Minister and late on when Sri Anna Rao Ganamukhi was the Minister in 1961, this was reiterated. When there was some kind of reorganisation of syllabus, once again the Government has reiterated that. Therefore, as far as Mysore is concerned, this three language formula is an old formula which is accepted and is being worked out.

SRI V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—Sir, even the Centre is inclined to change the whole thing. Everybody is prepared to change the whole thing.

SRI K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—What the Centre is inclined is, modification of language resolution and not about the 3 language formula. They are of the opinion that it should stand. But the resolution is going to cause unequal burden on various States and so they want to change the resolution.

SRI V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—The whole thing is about the burden. If it is equalised, it is all right. As it is, it is not. One word the minister stated and that is that the ordinary masses are not affected. Yes, it is only the literate classes that are affected.

SRI K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—How are literate people affected? In all the States three languages have to be learnt by the students. If any State has not adopted it, it is up to the Central Government to see that it is brought into force in all the States.

SRI V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—After all we have to remember that it is the question of bread and butter. Ultimately this three lanauage problem comes to employment field. In the Central Cadre, is it going to affect or not ? A number of students seek employment.

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—It is there that the question of burden comes up.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—I agree there. I have said that ordinary people are not affected. But even with regard to that, do not the Government feel that the students are justified in agitating—not taking extreme measures as they are alleged to have taken ? Are they not entitled to agitate ?

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—Should they get agitated over three language formula or should they get agitated over the extra burden which falls on them ?

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—Actually it is a burden.

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—He is only concerned with burden.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—If there is no disparity beetween the North and South, I am satisfied.

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—We have no difference about it.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—One thing is clear. Whatever achievements have been there, these achievements are due to violence. Ordinary reasoning, rhyme or argument does not prevail in this country. Take any simple instance in this country. For any achievement, the Government ultimately concedes only after violence, burning and anything else. Even the late Prime Minister was not willingly to concede unless there was violence. Take any problem in the country.

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—So, are you justifying the violenee ?

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—No, I am not justifying. I am saying that unless there is violence, you do not concede anything. After all we are all human beings. All are not Gandhians. We want achieve some objective. If I cannot get it, I have two fists and if I come to know that by using them only I can get, I will be driven to that. We are not Gandhians and that is why these things are happening. Even the Government concede these things. The Government could have taken lying down these things. They let loose legal violence of the police against the students. This is not the first instance. A few days back we had student unrest and the police used force indiscriminately. There was no rule of law at all. Now it is stated that it was not students' trouble but hooligans took advantage.

Sri K, V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—Is it the contention of the hon'ble member that in spite of the fact that public buildings are burnt, the police should have kept quiet.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—I condemn the destruction of public property, without any stint. But, shall I say that 90 per cent of the violence was by the police rather than the public in the state ? In every case it is so. Once the police are let loose, they have no rule or law or restraint with regard to the use of force at all. It is not only one instance. I can give a number of cases when rule of law never had any say in the matter. We had the famous Madhugiri incident which is enquired into. It is only a glaring example. I do not know whether the Minister is going to justify these things. There are a number of instances . I take this opportunity to bring to the notice of this House one or two instances which occured very recently. One incident occurred about a year ago in Mysore.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—The House will now rise and meet at 4-30 p. m.

The House rose at Four of the Clock to reassemble at Thirty Minutes past Four of the Clock.

The House reassembled at Thirty Minutes past Four of Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair]

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—Sir, I forgot to say one thing. Let it not be misunderstood that I am against Hindi as such. No doubt, I am for English. There is no sanctity in Hindi and there is nothing derogatory in English. We have had the misfortune to be under the British rule but we had the good fortune to have one of the greatest languages of the world which it will be foolish and criminal to do away with. When other countries equally strong, equally great and equally independent as England have begun to learn a language which is spoken by the largest number of people in the world practically it is a compulsory secondary language in most of the countries in Europe, Russia and Yugoslavia it will be foolish at this juncture to say that we should not study English at all. There is nothing sancrosanct about Hindi I may confess to the House that I have insisted that my two children should not take up Kannada but should take up Hindi as the second language not only in the high school but even upto Intermediate. I have nothing against Hindi, but Hindi is a national language just as Kannada is. I have no objection to studying Hindi but I shall never give up English because it is the one language which you may call the window or the footpath or the road. It is absolutely neccssary for communication with the world and it ought to be learnt. I am not bothered about any particular formula but our boys should never psychologically or otherwise feel that they are in an inferior or

(SRI V. SRINIVASA SHETTY)

weaker position than the northerners. It is their bounden duty to see that that does not happen. I am certain that they have failed in their duty. They have not given that confidence to the students in this House. Their words do not seem to have carried any weight at all. The words of the so-called leaders of the country, especially of the South, do not seem to have carried any weight at all because people have begun to despair of giving any weight to their assurances. That is why things went out of hand. I unhesitatingly say that whoever destroys national property or whoever misbehaves is a criminal and deterrent action should be taken against those people. Let it not be misunderstood that one of the Members of the Opposition is instigating. That is the insinuation that has come from the other side. We were never in the picture; we never instigated and it is never our intention that national property should be destroyed at all. I unhesitatingly condemn such action, no matter whoever has done it.

Some of my hon'ble Friends on the other side wanted me to refer to the United Front Governments. It is not germane to the issue here. Whatever it is, I am not holding any brief for any Opposition Government, united or disunited. As I said, to be frank, I have very little to pick and choose between the parties that exist in India for the present. I was saying the other day to a friend of mine that of course the Congress is decidedly corrupt and irretrievably corrupt. The happy feature is that they are not more corrupt. Having tasted power for twenty years, one would have expected them to be a little more corrupt. I do feel that no party should be in power too long, whether it is the Congress or the Opposition party. Willy-nilly in England no party is in power for too long a period. A party may be in power for 5 years or ten years or fifteen years or twenty years and then it is thrown out and another party comes into power. It seems to have become a tradition that no party should be in power for too long.

SRI M. P. L. SASTRY.—It is not a political dictum or axiom.

SRI V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—I bow down to my hon'ble Friend's knowlege that there is no such dictum. If my friend is blind to the writing on the wall, woe be to them. I cannot help it.

I do not know how my friend feels about it. I am not one who will be quite happy when there is chaos in the country. The Arch Villains are the Government themselves. They have set an example of maladministration, they have set an example to nepotism.

[MR. VICE-CHAIRMAN (SRI M. GOVARDHANA RAO) in the Chair]

SMT. M. R. LAKSHAMMA (Graduates' Constituency).—Mr. Chairman, if the hon'ble member yields, he said in England no Party is in office for too long. Does a Ruling Party rest with the people?

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—The voters kick out those parties who stick to power too long. Of course, nobody who has tasted power wants to get out of it. The whole difficulty is, you get the Government you deserve. The people have not deserved a better Government and therefore this Government has to be in power. If the people think that they want a better Government, it is up to them to see that my hon'ble friends who stick to power too long are out. If my friends on the other Side think that they will be able to rule even in future by themselves, they are totally wrong. We have had experience of certain cited leaders who said that they will never join any Party to form a Government. The one thing that they should understand is that they will never be in a position to form a Government in one single State in the future. They have to adjust themselves to the changing circumstances. At the same time, let it not be understood that I am patting myself on the shoulder that the Opposition Party is better.

Sir, since the Hon'ble Education Minister is here, I want to refer to one or two incidents regarding law and order which pertains to his Department. About 1½ years ago, there was an incident in the Medical College at Mysore. Unfortunately, there was a clash between the students from South Kanara and the old Mysore area, and there was a pitched battle within and outside the Hostel and hooligans and goondas were brought in. Fortunately or unfortunately, I was present in Bangalore at that time, I approached the then Home Minister—I think Sri R. M. Patil was there—who took immediate action. The most surprising thing is, during the molestation the whole Police force were looking and watching and never took any action till there were specific orders from the Government. Sir, about a month or so ago, there was another incident at Hassan. There also, students from my District and the old Mysore area clashed in the Hostel and there was beating and all that. By saying this, I am not justifying the cause of the students of my District. I do not know who is justified and who is not. That apart, they fought between themselves. Ultimately a number of hooligans and goondas entered the Hostel permises, students were beaten and some dispensaries were smashed. As a result of this, more than 200 students and a number of medical practitioners had to vacate Hassan. Was any action taken in the matter just like the incident in Mysore ? If these things are going to be repeated. I do not know what will happen ultimately.

4. 45 P. M.

I understand, even now the students have not joined the Colleges. The authorities have not taken any action. The Superintendent of Police, Hassan, who is staying very near the Hostel never took any objection as also the Police. The Principal of the Institution said that he is helpless and is unable to do anything in the matter. Where are we ? Are we under any Government ? I want to know whether

(SRI V. SRINIVASA SHETTY)

there is law and order in this State at all. I am appealing to the Hon'ble Education Minister to see whether anything was done in the matter. To all these Colleges majority of the students come from outside the State. The students in the Manipal College and Suratkal College and other Colleges are mostly outsiders. Can we go on like this? I am not saying that our students are angels. Cannot the Government interfere in the matter; cannot the Police interfere in the matter and see that justice is done? I am not asking for any mercy. I am told that even now the students have not changed.

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—Sir, the picture is not so very alarming as my friend put it. It was only an internal quarrel.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—Sir, I have got more respect for the Hon'ble Education Minister to believe what he says. But, more than 200 students went away, 3 or 4 Doctors left the place and two or three dispensaries were destroyed at Hassan. The house of the District Superinteddent of Police is very near the Hostel. Only one Dentist's shop was not molested. I am not pleading they are doing nothing at all. I am simply stating the facts. Let there be Congress Ministry, or any other Ministry or the old Mysore Ministry, they should have balanced picture of all these things and see that these things are not repeated. In Mysore same thing has happened and the Hon'ble Minister is aware of what has happened in Hassan. Nearly 150 students were hammered and they ran away. A number of Doctors' shops were looted and I do not know whether the Police is existing at all. I can simply laugh at this. I am fully justified in what I have stated in regard to the law and order situation in the country. Sir, this is the state of affairs in the country in regard to law and order.

Sri K. KANTHAPPA SHETTY (Legislative Assembly Constituency).—Some outsiders got in the mob and did all these mischieves. You cannot condemn the Police and the mob itself was responsible for this.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.— I know it fully well that our Friend Mr. K. K. Shetty is defending. Usually we do not agree with each other. We have taken through in disagreeing with each other. Being a President of that Organisation, he cannot agree with me. There is one serious malady that has afflicted the country *i. e.*, the high cost of living and the jumping prices of the essential commodities.

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—The prices are coming down. In regard to Areca it has come down, in regard to Dhal it has come down and so many other things have come down.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—Our friends are saying it has come down. One serious thing I want to bring to the notice of this Hon'ble House. One phenomenal feature of this State is the free circulation of

(SRI V. SRINIVASA SHETTY)

takes up that portfolio. He is good enough to take any number of portfolios in a stride. I do not know whether he has applied his mind to the agriculture portfolio in his term. Suddenly he gives up the agriculture portfolio to somebody. I hope, at least the Minister for Agriculture sticks to this portfolio and makes it a success. It is agreed on all hands that if we succeed in agricultural production, we are saved; otherwise, we are doomed. I say, it is a portfolio which is enough for a single Minister.

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—I agree with the hon'ble Member.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—A Minister who has got faith, conviction and love for agriculture should hold this portfolio and then only it will suceed. We will be watching the performance of the present Agriculture Minister and perhaps he may be endowed with such qualities of head and body that he can cope with both the portfolios. There are exceptional people who may be able to cope with more work; I am not able to do so much work but another man may be able to do ten times that work. So, we will be watching him in handling this all important portfolio and see how much he succeeds. I will warn the Minister for Agriculture that we will not spare him on this side, if he fails, because the entire country and the State depends on the success of agriculture.

Sir, the other point which I wish to bring to the notice of the Agriculture Minister is, it is a department which has grown more officers than foodstuff. What an administration, Sir? You can have umpteen Directors of Agriculture, Deputy Directors, Assistant Directors. There is a fascination for the Directors: everyone wants to call himself some Director — *Chota or Bada* (Small or big). It is such a big coterie of Directors. Even in the districts we have a number of Directors. Where do they work? I have never been able to see their work. Do all agriculture operations take place in the cities on the tar roads? Most of these Directors very rarely visit the villages. They do of course, lot of paper work. We want officers to work in the villages and in the fields. The then Agriculture Minister was saying that in Japan for every 200 agriculturists there was an Extension Officer and his first duty was to see if anything was wrong with those 200 agriculturists and watch the performance of those 200 agriculturists. Sir, here, how many officers are watching the performance of the agriculturists in the villages? When the Development Commissioner came to South Kanara, I gave a bit of my mind and they gave lot of excuses. We say that Japan has extraordinarily progressed in the matter of agriculture but the agriculturist in our country does not know even the new methods of agriculture. Barely one or two people in a village may have taken up to modern agriculture. What is it you are doing except going on increasing Directors and Deputy Directors and Assistant Directors? In a number of places you entrust this work to the village worker and village officers. These Gramasevaks are incapable of looking after this

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—In Bombay and Madras.

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—I beg to differ. That is not correct information. Nowhere the students are being supplied with instruments. It is the responsibility of the students to equip themselves with the instruments out of their own money.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—Anyhow, I am not going to assert that I am fully right. It is also hearsay. I have this information from the students. I wish Government make enquiry into this matter. If what I have learnt is correct, what about the poor students who seek entry into the course ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—Regarding the tuition fee, Mysore State is the cheapest. For example, in Andhra, Madras and Kerala States, the tuition fee levied is more than what is levied for the students in the various colleges here.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—In Government Colleges, it may be cheaper. What about capitation fees ?

Sri K. V. SHANKAR GOWDA.—After all, for private institutions, the Government is not giving any financial assistance. Those who are in a position to pay that capitation fee, pay it and join those colleges.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—I never thought that the hon'ble Education Minister would justify it. I did not know his mind. Anyhow, I do not see eye to eye with him in regard to this matter.

Whatever it is, I wish the Government would make enquiry and see if this is so and students have to purchase the instruments themselves. if it is so, let them come to the rescue of the students. I am referring to the Bangalore Dental College.

Sir, Agriculture is a very important portfolio and as far as I am concerned, it is the most important portfolio.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Last time, you said that the Chief Minister is not fit to hold that portfolio.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—That is why he has given it up. I am not going to say that hon'ble Minister for Education and Agriculture is not fit to holdthat portfolio. He is an agriculturist. But, I have a small difficulty. Sir, the Education Department is one of the heaviest portfolios. Agriculture is equally important and equally heavy. We have not yet tested the present Agriculture Minister in the Agriculture Department. We have yet to see his performance in the Agriculture Department and I am not going to say about his ability now. But I might remind this House and the Government that in the famous Nalagara Committee, they have stated that it is such an important portfolio that only the Chief Minister of the State should hold it. They said that agriculture portfolio is every important and no other Minister except the Chief Minister should hold it so that primary attention is given to agriculture. But, here it is like a football. It is being kicked from one side to the other. Somebody resigns and the Chief Minister

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handicapped; they make an open declaration about the deprivation of that source of income suddenly. So, now they are sucking the blood out of the petitioner. Not only that; the respondent has also to pay them; the counter-petitioner also has to pay them. Both the complainant and the accused have to bride them. There is double payment to them. In a case, both sides have to pay them. Corruption in the Department has gone to this extent! Of course, they are impartial to the extent they extract money from both sides. Something has to be done to improve the morale and morals of the Police Department. The whole set-up of the Police Department has to be changed—right from the top; I have no partiality for the heads or tails. With regard to pay and allowances, they have to be better. And the policy of recruitment has to change.

I wish to comment on one statement which I noticed in the speech of the Hon'ble Finance Minister; he made out a claim; he boasts that this State has the cheapest education in the country. To disprove this statement, I will give one example. A Dental College was started in Bangalore a few years ago. The students of that College are required to purchase instruments required for the course, which cost more than Rs. 2,000, out of their own funds. As far as I have been able to understand, in none of the colleges in the other States, students purchase these instruments; the College supplies those instruments and the students have to return them after completing the experiments or tests. Here, in the Dental College in Bangalore, the students are expected to purchase these instruments worth more than Rs. Two thousand. In this State where the cheapest education is said to prevail, there is another peculiar thing. In the Dental College, in the clinical course, the students treat patients; for which certain instruments are required; even for that course, they are expected to purchase the instruments from their own funds. But the patients treated by them have to pay hospital charges. On a rough guess, the income from this source is one lakh of rupees per year. That money and income is taken away by the Government and the Hospital. Nowhere else this practice of students requiring to purchase the instruments necessary for undergoing the four years' course, prevails. Of course, this subject does not come under the portfolio of the Hon'ble Education Minister. In this situation, can we pat ourselves on our back that we have the cheapest education in the State?

SRI H. R. ABDUL GAFFAR (Deputy Minister for Finance).—Cheapest to the Government.

SRI V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—Now a new light is thrown.

SRI K. V. SHANKAR GOWDA.—It cannot be the cheapest. We are spending Rs. 36 crores on education. It is one-fifth of the total revenue. Let me know the names of the States where instruments are supplied to the students.

"The maximum amounts in respect of Official Residence of the Governor is Rs. 2,00,000 as shown below :

1.	Improvements	...	Rs. 50,000
2.	Gardens	...	Rs. 50,000
3.	Water, Electricity & Taxes	...	Rs. 50,000
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I can understand the British Governor wanting all these things. Our Governor is a disciple of Mahatma Gandhi. Much water has flowed down the bridge all these 20 years. When we installed Mahatma Gandhi's representative as Governor, we go on increasing all the expenditure and we still say that we have no money and we are trying to economise. I am just giving an example. This is just one example of the economy measure pursued by the Governor.

With regard to the Police, I want to make one or two observations. I have been making them again and again as on Prohibition. The Police Department occupies an important position among all the Departments. Unless some radical surgery is applied to this Force, it cannot be improved at all. Some surgery is needed. The whole Police Department has to be overhauled. From top to bottom it is ridden with corruption. I can understand corruption. But there is also inefficiency to the core. The whole force is utterly and totally inefficient. Something has to be done to tone up the efficiency of the Constabulary, the Sub-Inspectors and other officers. The policy with regard to recruitment to the Police Force also requires to be thoroughly overhauled. I do agree that there is need for revising the scales of pay and emoluments of the Police force ; they have to be improved. Things have gone out of control so far illegal gratification is concerned. The man in the Department asks us, how do you expect us to subsist on pay of Rs. 50 ? With that low pay, there will be naturally corruption ; nothing else. In the matter of recruitment, there should be radical alteration. In the matter of pay scales of this all-important force, they should be improved. If there is any department which is considered the most important, it is the Police Force. People consider it to be so whether it is inefficient or whether it is out of hand or wild. So, something has to be done to give the members of this force better emoluments and facilities. The earlier it is done, the better. Some of the Police officials have confessed to me that they were getting every month Rs. 200 to 300 before the repeal of Prohibition ; they admit that Prohibition was a regular source of income. Suddenly the Government take it away and the Policemen asks, how am I to subsist without that regular income ? The Police Officers plead that they were getting this illicit income regularly for a number of years, so much so, they were not bothered even about their pay ; that extra source of income was like pay cheque. Since they were accustomed to those *mamools* for a number of years, they are now financially hit and are very much

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Sir, the other point which I wish to bring to the notice of the Agriculture Minister is, it is a department which has grown more officers than foodstuff. What an administration, Sir? You can have umpteen Directors of Agriculture, Deputy Directors, Assistant Directors. There is a fascination for the Directors: everyone wants to call himself some Director — *Chota or Bada* (Small or big). It is such a big coterie of Directors. Even in the districts we have a number of Directors. Where do they work? I have never been able to see their work. Do all agriculture operations take place in the cities on the tar roads! Most of these Directors very rarely visit the villages. They do of course, lot of paper work. We want officers to work in the villages and in the fields. The then Agriculture Minister was saying that in Japan for every 200 agriculturists there was an Extension Officer and his first duty was to see if anything was wrong with those 200 agriculturists and watch the performance of those 200 agriculturists. Sir, here, how many officers are watching the performance of the agriculturists in the villages? When the Development Commissioner came to South Kanara, I gave a bit of my mind and they gave lot of excuses. We say that Japan has extraordinarily progressed in the matter of agriculture but the agriculturist in our country does not know even the new methods of agriculture. Barely one or two people in a village may have taken up to modern agriculture. What is it you are doing except going on increasing Directors and Deputy Directors and Assistant Directors? In a number of places you entrust this work to the village worker and village officers. These Gramasevaks are incapable of looking after this

fake currency notes. If my Government is not responsible, who else is responsible for this ? At least in my District, it has come to a stage that nobody is willing to accept even 2 rupee note let alone 100 rupee note. It has come to such a stage that ordinary dealing has become very difficult because of these currency notes. But how is it that our ever vigilant Police Force and Government have not taken note of such a serious situation ? I can give one instance. A seer of rice costs Re. 1 in South Kanara and beyond the border it costs Rs. 2·50 *i.e.*, in Kerala. Some time back, say about a month ago, one coconut was costing us Re. 1 in South Kanara. I was told that people from my friend's District, that is, Shimoga, used these currency notes and purchased the coconuts by paying Rs. 70 to 80 per hundered and sold the same at Rs. 50 to 60 in their District or in some other places. Because of this exchange of notes, the prices shot up like anything. My friends pessimistically say that the prices of commodities have come down. But it has reached the phenomenal proportion. A series of cases have been booked and a number of persons have been arrested. Very big persons are behind this move. They are criminals. But in public life they are big people. I am glad my friend calls them as criminals and smugglers. Anyhow some persons are posing themselves in the public life as very big people. There is a rumour some articles have been seized in Hubli. They are the main cause for rising of the prices. Will the Government try them and punish them ? I have got my own doubt. They are big people. Will the Government have courage to punish them ? Some people in public life who pose themselves as big leaders are behind them. There are strong rumours there are big factories and smugglers behind it and unless this syndicate is smashed, there is no life worth living in the country. In Bombay the prices of commodities are going up like anything. There is no reason to follow Bombay. Even 100 rupee notes are so freely circulated and the ordinary man will not be able to make a living.

Another thing I wish to point out along with this is, suddenly due to this and many other causes, the prices of essential commodities have shot up. I am one of those who was vociferous in saying that in the services corruption has shot up to a great height. We have to see through the magnifying glass to find out honest people. There is some reason also. Let it not be said that I justify these things. Let us take the case of an honest clerk or middle-class officer. How is he to make a living ? I do not know, my friend Mr. K. K. Shetty believes that Government is not responsible. Who else is responsible for this I ask you. A man getting 200 rupees is not able to make his own living. Many of the Government servants on fixed pay—not only Government servants but other people with fixed pay—are finding it difficult with their meagre income. What is happening ? Things are going from bad to worse. The prices of most essential things are shooting up like anything. Unwillingly we are forced to the conclusion that without corruption some of these people may not be able to exist at all. Let it

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not be said that I am justifying corruption. Is it not a fact that they ask for D. A. increase ? My hon'ble friend in his speech said :

> "resources are to the breaking point in meeting demands of the services."

I agree with this. But who is responsible ? If you cannot rule, get out. If you cannot bring down the prices, the earlier you get out, the better.

Sri K. R. ACHAR (Legislative Assembly Constituency).—Any suggestion ?

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—I cannot give you ready-made solution to apply to the situation. Let others come and try to rule better. I cannot help you to govern better. If you cannot help people to have a decent living, you get out. You must govern and see the people make a decent living. Life of middle-class people is a regular one. No decent man can make a living without bribery. Just like a philosopher coming, my Hon'ble Chief Minister comes and says. "I do not see any evil. I do not see any corruption at all, I do not listen to evil things at all." It is no good to be a philosopher in these things. We do not want philosophers here. We want rulers, we want you to govern. If you are unable to govern, the sooner you get out, the better. Why are my Hon'ble friends worried as to who will come and govern ? Let the people look after themselves. Confessing inability to rule, confessing inability to bring down prices, confessing your helplessness, just because somebody else will come over here you stick on to power. Am I to understand like that ? Sir, now I have to say a few things with regard to the budget proper.

As I said the situation in the State, if I am to quote the Hon'ble Finance Minister, is really pitiable. I will simply quote him. He has stated on page 33 of his speech :

> " I have, therefore, to report to the House with a deep sense of regret that we are forced to depend on overdrafts for at least sometime to come as indicated by me elsewhere." To summarise the transactions of the coming year according to the Budget placed before the House, the year open with a minus balance of Rs. 13·28 crores."

and he has invited us to say :

> " I earnestly solicit constructive criticisms and suggestions from the House."

We have been very generous in giving very constructive criticisms. But one thing I say to my Hon'ble friend the Finance Minister that with the help of experts he has juggled with facts and has brought out a surplus budget. Sir, I wish to refer to some of the departments.

Mr. VICE CHAIRMAN.—Very few have talked on financial aspect of the budget. I would like the hon'ble member to talk on that.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—My friend Mr. Bandi Gowda was thinking that I am going to congratulate Government for having brought this measure. I am doing nothing like that. The Government have woken up to their duties after a long time to liberalise prohibition. Now I find my district is a big distillery. My congress friend Mr. K. K. Shetty has also joined me in that. Sir, I was under the impression that after the introduction of the revised policy of prohibition this illicit distillation will disappear. But what happened is—simultaneously these parallel organisations are working merrily. Licensed dealers are selling simultaneously on parallel lines—this illicit distillation is also going on. This Government supplied liquor is sold at 7 or 8 rupees a bottle. The quantity supplied to the licensed dealers is very little. This parallel organisation which is manufacturing illicit liquor, was sold at Rs. 2 or Rs. 2-50 per bottle. These licenced holders purehase this liquor from them and sell it at Rs. 7 or 8 now. In any case, they are manufacturing it on a very large scale. They do not even complain to the Government. They are selling this under licence. Sir, the licensed dealers themselves are illicit distillers in several cases. If the Government approves of the whole thing, I have no objection. Instead of the licensed dealers selling Government liquor they are selling illicitly distilled liquor which was sold previously for Rs. 2.50 or Rs. 3. They are now selling under licence up to about Rs. 8 or 9. Sir, myself was a strong advocate of this theory of removal of prohibition with the fond hope that with the removel of prohibition illicit distillation would automatically stop. But I am completely disappointed in that hope. My idea is misinterpreted by the Government and the unfortunate situation is, illicit liquor is being sold by the licensed dealers.

Sir, for several months or about a year, no stamps were available in courts. We made several representations inside the House and also outside. Still stamps are not available and stamp papers are not made available and it was a great handicap to the litigants. The Hon'ble Finance Minister gave umpteen assurances in the House and he said: hence forward no complaints will be there with regard to stamp paper; we have made arrangement for the supply of stamp paper. Such a small difficulty could not be solved by the Government and an assurance given here could not be implemented–I do not know whether it is due to the utter incapacity of the people on the other side. After all, it is a source of income to the Government; it is a thing for which the people will be put to a great deal of inconvenience. Many registrations are held up. Court work has suffered. It is a source of huge revenue to the Government. If the Government were to say still that there is no paper, I want to ask, what else can you do? I can only say, something is totally wrong with the Government.

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5-15 P. M.

Sir, one word with regard to General Administration. There were a large number of writ petitions before the High Court about two or three years ago saying that the claims of a number of Deputy Thasildars and Thasildars were overlooked and people very much junior in rank were promoted. Some of them became even Deputy Collectors or Deputy Commissioners. About half-a-dozen writ petitions were filed from my district itself. Ultimately, the High Court passed orders, more than a year ago holding that most of the promotions made were illegal and that fresh seniority list should be prepared. Such a list was finalised and published and objections were called for. It is months and months since objections were sent. Even now these officers who had to be retired as Deputy Commissioners have not got any relief. I personally made a representation to the Chief Minister and he said that immediate action would be taken. I wrote a letter to the Chief Minister and also spoke to him. He assured me that immediate action would be taken. Probably by the time he went out of his Chamber, I do not know whether he remembered it. Till now there is no action taken. In my place, I assured several people that the Chief Minister has personally given an assurance that he is going to take action. Still these two officers are rotting. I do not want to make any more appeal to the Government because I have come to understand that the assurance given by the Chief Minister and the Government are worth nothing, and therefore it does not seem to be of any use at all.

Sir, I will now come to the Budget. I want to say a few things. The Government in one breath says there are no finances at all. If you just go through the Budget we see that in the matter of expenditure, they are so generous, they are so lavish, there is no stinting whatever. Take the case of Governor's Secretariat. We had something to say in regard to this matter previously. I will read the Budget Memorandum ;

"P. 82 : *Explanation for variations* :

"Increase in the Revised is due to additional allotment sanctioned for maintenance and repairs of furnishing of official residence of the Governor, purchase of station wagon for use of the staff of the Governor, purchase of cars for the use of Ministers and Deputy Ministers, for meeting the travelling allowance claims and transportation charges of the Governor while assuming the duty as the Governor of Mysore, payment of Advocates' fee in connection with the Mahajan Commission, for the purchase of Vans for use in the Mysore Vigilance Commission, establishment of Telex in the Office of the Special Commissioner for the Government of Mysore, New Delhi, etc. etc."

work. Majority of them do not know anything about agriculture. When this whole C.D. Block scheme has gone, there is nobody to supervise and they do not do any work at all on the side of agriculture.

The other thing is purchases of many of these fungicides, pump sets and other materials required for the modern agriculture. What is being done Sir, what was being done with regard to books is being done with regard to fungicides and pump sets. Sir, these officers seem to have their own favourite companies from which they get these materials whether they are good or bad, nth rate materials, and dump them on the agriculturists. There will be frequent break down in the material and when complained, they would say: 'we will correct.' But the mischief is done. Lakhs of rupees worth articles are simply purchased without finding whether the material is good or bad from certain persons. I do not wish to go into the motives of all this. Let us eschew of all these things I only wish to bring to the notice of the Minister what is happening in the purchase of fungicides, pump sets and other things. They have got their own favourite company or merchant and orders are placed with them for these materials and they are dumped on the poor agriculturists who know nothing about them. When they break down after a few days, the person who has purchased this will have only to say: "What to do, we are unfortunate and it is our fate." That is a very menacing practice not only crept into Agriculture Department but many departments. We know that some officers are responsible to place orders; it may be useful to some other people but they are not useful to the general public. One *mantra* that we hear is mechanisation of agriculture. I am one who have been vociferous in mechanisation of agriculture. Each district must have a bulldozer and a tractor as everyone will not be able to purchase. But what we find is when we ask for them, either they are absent or sick. Everytime it is hospitalised. Earlier each district is supplied with a few bulldozers which are not sick, better it is.

One other thing is — of course in my district it is popular — power tillers. Unfortunately the power tiller which used to cost Rs. 2,000 or 3,000 was sold at Rs 5,000. Last year it was sold at Rs. 11,000. God alone knows what it is priced now.

SRI V. VENKATAPPA (Legislative Assembly Constituency.)—The Minister for Agriculture was saying that the cost has not gone up.

SRI V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—Now it has come up to Rs. 12,000 For this steep, rise all sorts of excuses are given. It is a regular racket. The price cannot be so much. Sooner the Government looks into this better it is.

SRI C. S. BALAKRISHNA GOWDA (Legislative Assembly Constituency).—Does the Minister accept that rate?

SRI K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—I have not verified.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—I will place another racket. They have supplied the machines to the parties without supplying spare parts. Now a certain concern is given the agency—Velu and Co. Even for small spare parts fantastic price is fixed. I am unable to know whether it is ruining the agriculturists or helping them. It is a racket and it is sheer swindling and nothing else. Of course, our Chief Minister is too philosophical. That is why I say the present agriculture Minister will please look into it. Several years ago a promise was made that attempts would be made to manufacture them in the State. Three years ago an assurance was given that they have entered into collaboration with a company in Bangalore. I do not know if the manufacture also is in the nature of selling articles by the concerns Sooner something is done in regard to distribution of power tillers to the agriculturists at reasonable price, better it is.

5-45 P. M.

I shall say a few words about the industries. Our Chief Minister is wedded to the small car project. He has made it an issue of faith that he is bound to get it for Mysore. I hope he will do it. One good thing he would be doing, if he gets it to the State. He says it is a very cheap one—seven or eight thousands, Whatever it is, it does not matter. But what is coming in the way of having permission to manufacture this? Is it a fact that some of the ministers at the Centre who are really in a position to give permission are in the behest of manufaturers of cars? I won't go further than that. A question was put to the Chief Minister. Is it true that some of the industrialists who are manufacturing existing cars are coming in the way and are able to influence the Central Ministers to see that no new licences are given? It looks as if they are in a position to influence the Central ministers and they are not in a position to go against these industrialists to give licence for manufacture of small cars. These small cars are not such a luxury in a country like India. If what I say is correct, it is a very woeful state of affairs at the Centre and I think the Chief Minister evaded answering when a definite question was put to him. If that is so, the Chief Minister who is the head of the party which rules at the Centre must be able to do something about this matter. If he himself cannot get licence when he is pressing so much, he can be of very little use to that organisation or to the country.

Some of my friends who are experts in industry have almost condemned the State owned industries in the State and they have said that they are not bringing any profit at all. I will not name them. Should we continue such a state of affairs? We on this side and members on the other side are all wedded to socialism. If socialism is to be of this variety, the sooner it is given up the better. You are utterly inefficient, corrupt and incapable of starting and looking after industries. It is quite evident that all these years you are unable to improve the industries.

I may give one suggestion. You may pick and choose such industries which you are in a position to continue with profit. When you know fully well that it is impossible to continue them, why not wind them up and sell them ? Take for example the Bhadravathi Iron Works. It is not mentioned in the budget but I have certain knowledge about it. It is a heaven for the Ministers and the ruling party people who shunt their friends into good jobs there and nothing else. It is so much overstaffed in the way of officers and workers. Overhead expenses are so heavy that they swallow the profit. These things must be pruned. I am not blaming the officers; they are helpless. Certain instances were given in the Lower House which do not redound to the credit of any Government. The Bhadravathi Iron Works is a mammoth organisation which is without any use to the country except as an employment bureau for the friends of Ministers and the party in power. I request the Government to at least appoint an expert committee—the Minister and myself are not experts in these matters—to go into these things and set right matters.

We are told that our young and enthusiastic Industries Minister has got an intention of appointing an Industrial Commissioner. I do not know what his duties will be. This mania for creating more and more big officers is a menace. I wish that he would show some improvement during his tenure of office. We are sick of these big officers. Under these circumstances, I am not in a position to accept this budget and support it.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಸಿ. ಕುಬ್ಸದ್ (ವಿಧಾನ ಸಭಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ).—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭಾಪತಿಗಳೇ, ನಮ್ಮ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರಾದ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ ಸೆಟ್ಟರಿಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಮಾಡಿದ ಅನೇಕ ಸಾಧನೆಗಳು ಯಾವುವೂ ಕಂಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಕೆಲವು ಲೋಪದೋಷಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ರಾವುಗನ್ನಡಿ ಹಿಡಿದು ಜನತೆಗೆ ತೋರಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದು ಸ್ವಾಭಾವಿಕವಾದ ಮಾತು. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಧಿಸಿರುವ ಅನೇಕ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅವರು ಹೇಳುವ ಒಂದು ಸೌಜನ್ಯವನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡರೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಯಾವುದೂ, ಏನೂ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನುವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಹೇಳಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸರ್ವೇಸಾಧಾರಣ ಒಕ್ಕಲುತನದ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಏನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಪಂಪ್‌ಸೆಟ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಏನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಪಂಪ್‌ಸೆಟ್ ಕೊಡುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕಡಮೆಯಾಗಿರಬಹುದು, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಸ್ಪೇರ್‌ಪಾರ್ಟ್ಸ್ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕಡಮೆಯಾಗಿರಬಹುದು. ಇಂಥ ಸಣ್ಣಪುಟ್ಟ ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಎತ್ತಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಹಳ ದೊಡ್ಡದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಇದರ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಅನೇಕ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಕೆಲಸಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಒಕ್ಕಲುತನಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಅನೇಕ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠವಾದ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿಲ್ಲ. 1956–57ರಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ವಸಾಧಾರಣ ಆಹಾರಧಾನ್ಯದ ಕೊರತೆ ಇದ್ದಾಗ ನಮ್ಮ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ 33.50 ಲಕ್ಷ ಟನ್ ಇತ್ತು. ಈಗ ಸುಮಾರು 46.38 ಲಕ್ಷ ಟನ್ ಇವೊತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಇದು ಪ್ರಗತಿಯಲ್ಲವೋ ಹೇಗೆ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಅವರನ್ನು ಕೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. 'Rome was not built in a day'. ಎನ್ನುವಂತೆ ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಒಂದೇ ದಿನದಲ್ಲ ಸಾಧಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಹತ್ತು ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯ ಮಾರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಯೋಗ್ಯವಾದ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಸಣ್ಣ ತಪ್ಪುಗಳು ಇರುತ್ತವೆ. ಆ ತಪ್ಪುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವುದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿರುವುದನ್ನೂ ಹೇಳುವ ರೂಢಿಯನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಯಾವ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಲ ಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಗತಿ ಆಗಲಾರದು; ಆ ದೇಶದ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ ತಡೆದು ನಿಲ್ಲುತ್ತದೆ. ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಅರ್ಥಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಒಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಸ್ಥ ತನ್ನ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರವನ್ನು ಉತ್ತಮ ಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ತಾನು ಸಾಲ ತಂದು, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಡ್ಡಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ತನ್ನ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರವನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯ. ಕೋಟ್ಯಂತರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಸಿ. ಕುಬಸದ್)

ಸಾಲ ಮಾಡಿದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಅದನ್ನು ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕಾಗುವಂಥ ಅನೇಕ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾದ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅದರಿಂದ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾದರೆ, ಶರಾವತಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಲು ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಬೇರೆ ಕಡೆಯಿಂದ ಸಾಲ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರೂ ಅದರಿಂದ ಲಾಭ ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದೇವೆಯೋ ಇಲ್ಲವೋ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಹೇಳಬೇಕು. ಶರಾವತಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ರೈತನಿಗೆ ಒಕ್ಕಲುತನಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಂಥ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಸಹ ಸಾಲ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು ನ್ಯಾಯವಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡರೆ ಹೇಗೆ ? ಅದರಿಂದ ಬರುವ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನವನ್ನೂ ನೋಡಬೇಕು.

Mr. VICE-CHAIRMAN.—The House will now adjourn to meet again tomorrow at 2-15 P.M.

The House adjourned at Six of the Clock to meet again at Fifteen Minutes past Two of the Clock on Thursday the 7th March 1968.

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MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Thrusday, 7th March 1968

The House met in the Council Chamber, Vidhana Soudha, Banglaore, at Fifteen Minutes past Two of the Clock.

[MR. CHAIRMAN (Sri S. C. EDKE) in the Chair.]

STARRED QUESTIONS

(to which oral answers were given)

Kannada as Official Language

41. Sri M. V. VENKATAPPA (Graduates' Constituency).—

Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state :—

(*a*) the steps taken by the State Government to make Kannada as Official Language of the State as per the provisions of 'The Mysore Official Language Act of 1963';

(*b*) whether there is any proposal before the Government to make Kannada as the Court language including the High Court;

(*c*) the steps taken by the Government to translate the Central and State Laws into Kannada?

A.—Sri S. NIJALINGAPPA (Chief Minister).—

(*a*) A statement showing the several steps taken to make Kannada as the Official Language is appended.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) The Government have constituted the Mysore Official Language (Legislative) Commission for the translation of State laws into Kannada.

STATEMENT

Showing the steps taken to make Kannada as the Official Language.

1. An Advisory Committee was constituted to prepare a Glossary of terms (English—Kannada) used in Government Offices and to suggest ways and means for implementation of the Official Language Act.

(SRI S. NIJALINGAPPA)

The Committee has submitted the report. The copies of Glossary have been printed and supplied to all Heads of Departments, M.L.As./M.L.Cs/M Ps.

2. Government have started Kannada Classes for Government servants to enable them to learn the Language at the Secretariat and at the Divisional Commissioner's Office, Bangalore and elsewhere.

3. Arrangements have been made to purchase Kannada Typewriters (from M/s. Ravala Corporation (P) Ltd., Madras) for the use of various Government Offices.

4. As an incentive Special Pay of Rs. 20 and Rs. 30 per month, has been sanctioned to Government servants who qualify in Kannada Typewriting and Shorthand and work as Kannada Typists or Stenographers.

5. The Mysore State Civil Services (Recruitment to the posts of Stenographers, Junior Stenographers and Typists) Rules, 1966, makes provision for the recruitment of Kannada Typists.

6. The Mysore Gazette in Kannada will be printed with English edition from 1st April 1968 (G.O. No. ED 91 TPS 67; dated 11th December 1967).

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ.—ಉಚ್ಚ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ವ್ಯಾವಹಾರಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇರುವ ತೊಂದರೆಯೇನು ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ನಿಜಲಿಂಗಪ್ಪ.—ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ಏನೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ರೀತಿ ಆಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಹಳ ಕಷ್ಟ ಇದೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಲಾ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟ್ಸ್‌ನ್ನು ನೋಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಬೇರೆ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಇದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಸುಪ್ರೀಂಕೋರ್ಟ್ ಜಡ್ಜ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಬರಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಲಾ ಬುಕ್ಕುಗಳು ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅವರೆಲ್ಲಾ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಓದಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಇನ್ನೂ ಕೆಲವು ಕಾಲ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷನ್ನು ಬಿಡುವುದಕ್ಕೂ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಕನ್ನಡ ಬರುವುದಕ್ಕೂ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ.—ಉಚ್ಚ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಕೆಳಗಿನ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ವ್ಯಾವಹಾರಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ನಿಜಲಿಂಗಪ್ಪ.—ಅದು ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದ ವಿಚಾರ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ.—ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ವ್ಯಾವಹಾರಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಅಂದರೆ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಮಟ್ಟ, ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮಟ್ಟ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಏನು ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ನಡೆದರೂ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆಯಲ್ಲವೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ನಿಜಲಿಂಗಪ್ಪ.—ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲ ವ್ಯವಹಾರವೂ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ನಡೆಯಬೇಕೆಂದು ಇದೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೂ ಮೇಲೆ ಕನ್ನಡ, ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷು, ಮರಾಠಿ ಈ ಎಲ್ಲ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲೂ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲೇ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಮಟ್ಟದವರೆಗೂ ನಡೆಯಬೇಕು. ಅದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಇನ್ನು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಕಾಲಾನಂತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲೇ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂಬುದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಉದ್ದೇಶ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಆರ್. ಆಚಾರ್.—ಲಾ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟ್ಸ್ ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ಲೇಷನ್ ಆಗಿಲ್ಲ, ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೈಕೋರ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಆರ್ಗ್ಯುಮೆಂಟ್ ಮಾಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಲಾಯರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಷ್ಟವಲ್ಲವೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ನಿಜಲಿಂಗಪ್ಪ.—ಆ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಸರಿ. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಆಕ್ಟ್ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳನ್ನೂ ಭಾಷಾಂತರ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ರಾಜ್ಯಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಕಮಿಷನ್ ಏರ್ಪಾಡಾಗಿದೆ. ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಒಂದು ಕಮಿಷನ್ ಏರ್ಪಾಡು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಅದು ಬಹಳ ಕಾಲದ ಮಾತು, ಬಹುಶಃ 8-10 ವರ್ಷ ಆದೀತು ಅಂತ ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಭಾಷಾಂತರ ಮಾಡಿಸುವುದು ಕಷ್ಟದ ಮಾತು, ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ತಡವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಸಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹನ್.—ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳನ್ನು ತರ್ಜುಮೆ ಮಾಡಿಸಬೇಕಾದರೆ, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ತಗಲತಕ್ಕ ಖರ್ಚನ್ನು ರಾಜ್ಯಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆಯೋ, ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆಯೋ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ನಿಜಲಿಂಗಪ್ಪ.—ಆ ಖರ್ಚಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಭಾಗವನ್ನು ಅವರೂ ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—Is it the ultimate aim of the Government to introduce Kannada as medium in all the courts ?

Sri S. NIJALINGAPPA.—I am not able to say it just now. We will have to consider how best it works in other States, and at a point of time if we consider it is possible, we may introduce or if more time is required we will have to wait.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—Instead of allowing people to fight whether there should be Kannada or English in courts, is it not better to say that it is not possible to have Kannada in courts ?

Sri S. NIJALINGAPPA.—I do not admit it. It may be possible to have everything in Kannada. But today it may not be possible.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಟಿ. ಶ್ರೀಕಂಠಯ್ಯ.—ಉಚ್ಚ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯದ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಧೀಶರು ದೇಶದ ಬೇರೆ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ವರ್ಗಾವರ್ಗಿಯಾಗಿ ಬರಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯಾದರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ನಿಜಲಿಂಗಪ್ಪ.—ಅದು ಒಂದು ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದ ವಿಚಾರ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ.—ಉಚ್ಚ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯ ಒಂದು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಕೆಳಗಿನ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತೀರ್ಪುಗಳನ್ನು ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲೇ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಏರ್ಪಾಡು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಾ ? ಅಂದರೆ ತೀರ್ಪಿನ ಕಾಪಿಗಳನ್ನು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ನಿಜಲಿಂಗಪ್ಪ.—ಅದು ಸದ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಆದ್ದರಿಂದಲೇ ಕೆಲವು ಕಾಲ ಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದೆ. ಈಗ ತಾನೇ ತಮ್ಮ ಕೈಸೇರಿರಬೇಕು, ಕೆಲವು ಅಡ್ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟ್ರೇಟೀವ್ ವರ್ಡ್ಸ್ ಭಾಷಾಂತರ ಮಾಡಿರುವುದನ್ನು ತಮಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ಕಾನೂನಿಗೂ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ. ಕೆಲವು ಕಷ್ಟವಾದ ವಿಚಾರಗಳು ಇವೆ.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—If you are to have Kannada in our courts in the State, what will be the language of all the statutes and the arguments and proceedings in the Supreme Court ?

Sri S. NIJALINGAPPA.—The Central Government may be asked that question. But I would say that it can only be English or Hindi.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—1921-1922 ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲೇ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮೂರನೆ ಮತ್ತು ನಾಲ್ಕನೆ ದರ್ಜೆಯ ಕೋರ್ಟುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜಡ್ಜ್‌ಮೆಂಟನ್ನು ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲೇ ಬರೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು ಎಂಬುದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದೆಯೋ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ನಿಜಲಿಂಗಪ್ಪ.—ಬಹುಶಃ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು 21—22 ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇವರು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದರೆಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಆಗ ನಾನಿನ್ನೂ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ನನಗೆ ಆ ವಿಚಾರ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಸಲಹಾ ಸಮಿತಿಗೆ ತಾವು ಕೇಂದ್ರದ ಶಾಸನಗಳನ್ನು ತರ್ಜುಮೆ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ವಹಿಸಿದ್ದರೆ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿರಲಿಲ್ಲವೆ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ನಿಜಲಿಂಗಪ್ಪ.—ಹಾಗಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ವಹಿಸಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲು 10-20 ವರ್ಷಗಳಾದರೂ ಈ ಕೆಲಸ ಆಗುತ್ತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ.—ಕನ್ನಡ ಟೈಪ್‌ರೈಟಿಂಗ್ ಮತ್ತು ಶೀಘ್ರ ಲಿಪಿಗಾರರಿಗೆ ಅರ್ಹತೆಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡವರಿಗೆ ಈ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಲು ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ನೀಡಲು ಅವರಿಗೆ ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ 20 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮೂವತ್ತು ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಶೇಷ ವೇತನ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತರದಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಶಾಸನಸಭಾ ಕಛೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ

ಕನ್ನಡಶೀಘ್ರ ಲಿಪಿಗಾರರಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ನೀಡತಕ್ಕ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರೇನಾದರೂ ವಿಶೇಷ ಅಲೋಯನ್ಸ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಬೇರೆ ಕಡೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿರುವಂತೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ನಿಜಲಿಂಗಪ್ಪ.—ಬೇರೆ ಕಡೆ ಏನು ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆಯೋ ಆ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹವನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಅದನ್ನು ನಾನು ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ವೈ. ಎಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ವಿದೇಶದಿಂದ ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದ ರೆವರೆಂಡ್ ಕಿಟ್ಟೆಲ್‌ರವರು ಪ್ರಥಮತಃ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್-ಕನ್ನಡ ನಿಘಂಟನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಒಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಮಾಡಿದಂಥ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಎಷ್ಟು ವರ್ಷಗಳು ಬೇಕು ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ನಿಜಲಿಂಗಪ್ಪ.—ರೆವರೆಂಡ್ ಕಿಟ್ಟೆಲ್‌ರವರು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು ಬಹಳ ಹಳೇಕಾಲದ್ದು. ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಶಬ್ದಗಳ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ ಬಹಳವಾಗಿ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಆಡಳಿತ ಶಬ್ದಗಳು, ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ಶಬ್ದಗಳು ಬಹಳವಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆದಿವೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಇದನ್ನು ಅಷ್ಟುಬೇಗ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇದೇನೂ ಅಂಥ ಸುಲಭವಾದ ಕೆಲಸವಲ್ಲ.

SRI V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—Since Hindi is also supposed to be the Official Language, will all the Acts and statutes be translated into Kannada, Hindi and English ?

SRI S. NIJALINGAPPA.—Yes, that is the idea. All Central Acts will be translated into the regional languages and Hindi and State Acts will be translated into the respective State Language; English, of course, is there.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಸಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹನ್.—ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಟೈಪ್‌ರೈಟರುಗಳಿಲ್ಲದಿರುವುದು ಅದರ ಉಪಯೋಗಕ್ಕೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಕನ್ನಡದ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಗೆ ಒಂದು ಅಡ್ಡಿ ಆಂತಕವಾಗಿದೆಯಲ್ಲವೆ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ನಿಜಲಿಂಗಪ್ಪ.—ಕನ್ನಡ ಟೈಪ್‌ರೈಟರುಗಳು ಈಗ ಎಷ್ಟು ಬೇಕಾದರೂ ಸಿಕ್ಕುತ್ತವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಸಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹನ್.—ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇವಲ 73 ಕನ್ನಡ ಟೈಪ್‌ರೈಟರುಗಳಿವೆ. ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟಿವೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೀರಾ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ನಿಜಲಿಂಗಪ್ಪ.—ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇರೆ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದರೆ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ.—ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಈ ತರ್ಜುಮೆ ಕೆಲಸ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆಯೆ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ನಿಜಲಿಂಗಪ್ಪ.—ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದೆ, ಅದು ಆಗಲೇ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ.

SRI K. R. ACHAR.—Sir, may I point out article 318 of the Constitution. It reads as follows: Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this Part, until Parliament by law otherwise provides :

"(a) all proceeding in the Supreme Court and in every High Court,

(b) the authoritative texts—

(i) of all Bills to be introduced or amendments thereto to be moved in either House of Parliament or in the House or either House of the Legislature of a State,

... .

shall be in the English Language."

SRI S. NIJALINGAPPA.—We are waiting for that thing to happen.

Veterinary Dispensary at Heggunje

42. Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY (Graduates' Constituency).—

Will the Minister for Labour, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries and Sericulture be pleased to state:—

(a) the sanctioned staff for Veterinary Dispensary at Heggunje, Udipi Taluk;

(b) the existing staff in the dispensary;

(c) whether the same has been closed down since about six months without any staff or medicine:

(d) the reasons for the same?

A.—Sri D. DEVARAJ URS (Minister for Labour, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries and Seiculture).—

(a) There is a Rural Veterinary Dispensary at Heggunje, The staff sanctioned for the Rural Veterinary Dispensary:

Stockman	...	One
Compounders	...	One
Peon	...	One

(b) Stockman from Varamballi is in additional charge.

Peon	...	One

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—When was the Stockman put in charge of the dispensary?

Sri D. DEVARAJ URS.—He was very recently posted from the other hospital?

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—When was the last Stockman transferred from that hospital?

Sri D. DEVARAJ URS.—On 23-10-1967.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—Is it not a fact that not only a Stockman was not there since October last but there was not even a Peon or a Compounder in that hospital?

Sri D. DEVARAJ URS.—That does not mean that the hospital was closed. That is why the answer to that question is given as 'No'. The hospital is being run by putting another Stockman in additional charge as well as a Veterinary Surgeon in additional charge.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—Weekly for how many days this Stockman is attending that hospital?

Sri D. DEVARAJ URS.—In the month of October 1967 two visits have been made by the Stockman; in the month of November, 9 visits; in the month of December, 7 visits; in January 1968, 8 visits. The number of cases treated is also many.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—Is it not a fact that the medicine meant for this hospital was diverted to some other hospital?

Sri D. DEVARAJ URS.—Soon after this question was brought to may notice, I sent a special message to the District Officer of South Kanara to go and visit this hospital and get me a first-hand report. According to that report, these are the several visits undertaken by the Stockman from the other hospital and the report also says that the medicines were not removed from this hospital.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—What is the date of the report ?

Sri D. DEVARAJ URS.—I received this report very recently.

Improvement in the Salary Structure of the Government Colleges

43. **Sri Y. S. PATIL** (Graduates' Constituency).—

Will the Minister for Aguriculture and Education be pleased to state:—

(*a*) whether there was any improvement in the salary structure of the Government Colleges during the II and III Five-Year Plan period ;

(*b*) if so, the extent of such improvement ;

(*c*) if not, the reasons for the same ?

A.—**Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA** (Minister for Agriculture and Education).—

(*a*) Yes.

(*b*)

	Pre-1957	*1957 Revision*	*1961 Revision*
1. Professors	Cl. I : 850-50-1,000	Cl. I : 700-40-900-50-1,000	600-40-1,000
	Cl. II : 700-30-850	Cl. II : 400-25-550-30-700-40-820	400-30-700-40-900
	Cl. III : 400-25-700		
2. Assistant Professors	Cl. I : 300-25/2-400 Cl. II : 250-25/2-350	Readers : 250-20-350-25-500	300-20-400-25-600
3. Lecturers	Cl. I : 200-10-250 Cl. II : 150-10-200 Cl. III : 100-10-150	Lecturers : 200-10-350-20-450	230-20-350-25-500

(*c*) Does not arise in view of reply to clause (*b*).

ಶ್ರೀ ವೈ. ಎಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿ ಕಾನ್‌ಸ್ಟಿಟ್ಯುಯೆಂಟ್ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕ ಸಂಬಳದ ಸ್ಕೇಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಏಕೆ ಕೊಡಬಾರದು ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಿಗೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಆದಾಗಲೇ ತೀರ್ಮಾನವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಏತಕ್ಕೆ ಇಂಥ ಭೇದಭಾವನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ ? ನೀವೇ ಆ ಯು. ಜಿ. ಸಿ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸಲಹೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಒಂದೇ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಸ್ಕೇಲುಗಳು ಇರುವಂತೆ ಏಕೆ ಮಾಡಬಾರದು ? ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ದಿವಸ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡತಕ್ಕವರು ಯಾರೂ ಸಮಾಧಾನದಿಂದ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಅಸಮಾಧಾನ ತುಂಬಿ ತುಳುಕುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಏಕೆ ಈ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಹಾಕಬಾರದು ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಈ ಸ್ಕೇಲುಗಳನ್ನೂ ಆ ಯು. ಜಿ. ಸಿ. ಅವರೇ ಸಲಹೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ನಾತಕೋತ್ತರ ಪಾಠಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಡರ್ ಗ್ರಾಜುಯೇಟುಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಪಾಠಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಆ ಸ್ಕೇಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಅವರೇ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಸ್ನಾತಕೋತ್ತರ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕರುಗಳು ಅಂಡರ್ ಗ್ರಾಜುಯೇಟ್ ತರಗತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ಪಾಠ ಹೇಳತಕ್ಕಂಥ ವಿಧಾಯಕ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕರೂ ಸಹ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋಗಿ ಪಾಠ ಹೇಳತಕ್ಕಂಥ ವಿಧಾಯಕಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಈಗ ಇಬ್ಬರ ಕೆಲಸಗಳೂ ಒಂದೇ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಒಂದೇ ಅರ್ಹತೆಯೂ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಸಂಬಳ ಸಾರಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಏಕೆ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಿ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಅಂಡರ್ ಗ್ರಾಜುಯೇಟ್ ವಿಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸದಲ್ಲಿರುವವರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವರು ಮಾತ್ರ ಸ್ನಾತಕೋತ್ತರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಅವರಿಗಾದರೂ ಸ್ನಾತಕೋತ್ತರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಸಂಬಳ ಸಾರಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೇ ? ಆ ರೀತಿ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಏನು ತೊಂದರೆ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಅಂತಹವರಿಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಅಲೋಯನ್ಸ್ ಕೊಡಬಹುದು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಟಿ. ಶ್ರೀಕಂಠಯ್ಯ.—ಪೋಸ್ಟ್ ಗ್ರಾಜುಯೇಟ್ ಕೋರ್ಸಿಗೆ ಪಾಠ ಹೇಳುವ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ರೀತಿಯ ವೇತನವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಈಗ ಮಹಾರಾಣಿ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪೋಸ್ಟ್ ಗ್ರಾಜುಯೇಟ್ ಕೋರ್ಸಿಗೆ ಪಾಠ ಹೇಳಲು ಯಾರನ್ನೋ ನೇಮಿಸುತ್ತೀರಿ. ಆ ರೀತಿ ವೇತನ ಕೊಡದೇ ಇದ್ದರೆ, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಈಗ ಏತಕ್ಕೆ ಪರ್ಮಿಷನ್ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೀರಿ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಮಹಾರಾಣಿ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪೋಸ್ಟ್ ಗ್ರಾಜುಯೇಟ್ ಕೋರ್ಸ್‌ನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಮಾಡುವ ಸಂಭವವೇ ಇಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ನನಗೆ ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ.

Rules regarding Disbursement of Salary

44. SRI Y. S. PATIL (Graduates' Constituency):—

Will the Minister for Agriculture and Education be pleased to state :—

whether the Government have any proposal before them to frame rules providing for immediate redressal of grievances of the teachers on account of harassment in aided institutions even after the introduction of system of disbursement of salaries through cheques ?

A.—Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA (Minister for Agriculture and Education).—

No. Existing rules are considered sufficient to protect the interest of teachers.

ಶ್ರೀ ವೈ. ಎಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಖಾಸಗೀ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರಿಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸಂಬಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇಕಡ 25, 30, 50ರಷ್ಟು ಇನ್ನೂ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರಿಂದ ದೂರು ಬಂದಿವೆಯೇ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಕೆಲವು ದೂರುಗಳು ಬಂದಿವೆ. ಅವುಗಳ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ವೈ. ಎಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಖಾಸಗೀ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 3–4 ವರ್ಷಗಳವರೆಗೆ ದುಡಿದವರಿಗೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಸಂಬಳ ಕೊಡದೆ ಇರುವಾಗ ಶಾಲೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಹೋಗಿ ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿರುವುದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದೆಯೇ? ಅವರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಏನಾದರೂ ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೀರಾ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಏಕಾಏಕಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರನ್ನು ಶಾಲೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಹೋಗಿ ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಹಾಕುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನಿಯಮಗಳುಂಟು. ಅವನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಬೇಕು. ಅವರನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಹಾಕುವುದು ಅಷ್ಟು ಸುಲಭದ ಕೆಲಸವಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ವೈ. ಎಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಹೊಸಪೇಟೆ ಮುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿಯವರು ನಡೆಸುವಂಥ ಸೆಕೆಂಡರಿ ಸ್ಕೂಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡುವ 2–3 ಜನ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರಿಗೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಮುನಿಸಿಪಲ್ ಕಮಿಷನರ್ ಅವರು ನಿಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಸರ್ವಿಸಿನಿಂದ ಜೂನ್ ತಿಂಗಳಿಂದ ತೆಗೆದುಹಾಕುತ್ತೇವೆ, ಆಮೇಲೆ ನೀವು ಬರುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಅವರನ್ನು ಸರ್ವಿಸಿನಿಂದ ತೆಗೆದುಹಾಕಿದ್ದಾರೆಂಬುದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದೆಯೇ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಅವರನ್ನು ಯಾವ ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ತೆಗೆದುಹಾಕಿದ್ದಾರೆಂಬುದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನನ್ನ ಮುಂದೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಅದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಬೇರೆ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಕೇಳಿದರೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Popularising Kannada Typewriters

45. Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN (Legislative Assembly Constituency).—

Will the Minister for Agriculture and Education be pleased to state:—

(*a*) whether representations were/have been made by persons concerned in commercial education that encouragement be given for popularising Kannada Typewriters;

(*b*) the steps taken to popularise the use of Kannada Typewriters?

A.—Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA (Minister for Agriculture and Education).—

(*a*) No.

(*b*) The following are the steps taken for popularising Kannada Typewriter:

(*i*) Mysore State Secondary Education and Examinations Board conducted the first examination in Kannada Typewriting in

November 1967. This has given encouragement for more students and others to learn Kannada Typewriting. The number of Commerce institutes, teaching Kannada Typewriting has also increased after this examination.

(ii) Government have sanctioned allowances to Officials who passed Kannada Typewriting Examination.

(iii) The design of the standardised key board has been made available to all manufacturers free of cost.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಸಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹನ್.—ಒಂದು ಕನ್ನಡ ಟೈಪ್‌ರೈಟರ್‌ಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಖರ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತದೆಂಬ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅಂಕಿ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆಯೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಆ ವಿವರ ಸದ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನನ್ನಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಸಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹನ್.—ಸುಮಾರು 1600 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳವರೆಗೆ ಒಂದು ಕನ್ನಡ ಟೈಪ್‌ರೈಟರ್‌ಗೆ ಖರ್ಚು ತಗಲುವುದರಿಂದ ಖಾಸಗಿ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳವರು ಹಣದ ಅಭಾವದಿಂದ ಅದನ್ನು ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಂಡು ಕನ್ನಡ ಟೈಪ್‌ರೈಟಿಂಗ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಸಾಲವನ್ನು ಕೂಡಲೇ ಆ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಒದಗಿಸಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅಂತಹ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಮೀಟಿಂಗ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ತೀರ್ಮಾನವಾಗಿರುವುದು ತಮ್ಮ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದೆಯೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಅದೇನೂ ನನ್ನ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ. ಎರಡು ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಕನ್ನಡ ಟೈಪ್‌ರೈಟಿಂಗ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಲ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಅರ್ಜಿ ಹಾಕಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ನಿಯಮಾವಳಿ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಆ ರೀತಿ ಸಾಲ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಈಗ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ.—ಕನ್ನಡ ಟೈಪ್‌ರೈಟರ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಆಫೀಸಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಆಲೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆಯೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಆಲೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡೋಣ.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—In answer to (b), it is stated that Government have sanctioned allowances to officials who passed Kannada Typewriting Examination. May I know the quantum of allowances given to these officials who have passed Kannada Typewriting ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—For First Division Clerks, who have passed Kannada Shorthand and Typewriting, a Special Pay of Rs. 30 p. m. and for Second Division Clerks, who have passed Kannada Shorthand and Typewriting, a Special Pay of Rs. 20 p. m.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—A few Kannada Reporters in the Legislature Secretariat have passed these examinations. Will the Government give any Special allowance to these people ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—I do not know whether they are getting any allowance or not. If they are not getting, it is a matter for consideration.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ.—ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಕಚೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಕೆಲವು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಬೋರ್ಡಿನವರು ಕನ್ನಡ ಟೈಪ್‌ರೈಟರ್ಸ್ ಬೇಕು, ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಸಬ್ಸಿಡಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದೆಯೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಆ ರೀತಿ ಕೇಳಿರಬಹುದು. ಆದರೂ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಬೋರ್ಡಿನವರು ಅದನ್ನು ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.

ಶ್ರೀ ವೆಂ. ಎಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಕನ್ನಡ ಟೈಪ್‌ರೈಟಿಂಗ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ತೇರ್ಗಡೆಯಾದವರಿಗೆ ನೌಕರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಫಸ್ಟ್ ಪ್ರಿಫರೆನ್ಸ್ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೀರಾ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಕನ್ನಡ ಟೈಪ್‌ರೈಟಿಂಗ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತೀರ್ಣರಾಗಿ ಬರತಕ್ಕ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಹುಶಃ ಪ್ರಿಫರೆನ್ಸ್ ಕೊಡಬಹುದು.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—Regarding Kannada Reporters, the Hon'ble Minister was pleased to say that it is a matter for consideration. In answer to (b) it is stated that Government have sanctioned allowance to officials who have passed Kannada Typewriting examination. Will not the Kannada Reporters of Mysore Legislature come under the category of these officials ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—I have no information to that effect.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—Am I to understand that the Government does not have information about Legislature ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—At present I have no information.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—Am I to understand that if they are not getting, they will be getting it under this order ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—Yes, Sir.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಖಾಸಗೀ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಕನ್ನಡ ಟೈಪ್‌ರೈಟರ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಈಗ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಧನಸಹಾಯ ಪಡೆಯಲು ಕಾನೂನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಅಪ್ಪಣೆಯಾಯಿತು. ಈಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳ ಸಂಬಂಧವಾಗಿ ಸಾಲ ಕೊಡುವಾಗ ಆ ಸಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧವಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ವಿಧಿನಿಯಮಗಳನ್ನು ಸಡಿಲಿಸಿ ಆ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳವರಿಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಸಾಲವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಇರುವ ಕಷ್ಟವೇನು ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಲ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೇನೂ ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಆ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳವರು ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಟೈಪ್‌ರೈಟರ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಂಡ ಹಾಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಟೈಪ್‌ರೈಟರ್ಸ್‌ನ್ನು ಅವರ ಸ್ವಂತ ಖರ್ಚಿನಿಂದಲೇ ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಕನ್ನಡ ಟೈಪ್‌ರೈಟರ್ಸ್‌ನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳವರೂ ಕೊಂಡ ಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಯಾರು ಕನ್ನಡ ಟೈಪ್‌ರೈಟರ್ಸ್ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಚ್ಛಿಸುವರೋ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಅವನ್ನು ಸಾಲದ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರೇ ನೇರವಾದ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಕೊಡಿಸುವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದಲ್ಲವೇ ? It is one of the inducements. Would you say that it is not a much needed incentive to be given ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—I do not know whether this sort of encouragement should be given or not. It is a good suggestion ; it will be examined.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ವಿ. ಅಂಜನಪ್ಪ.—ತಾವು ಆಡಳಿತ ಭಾಷೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಆಗಬೇಕು. ಆದಕ್ಕೆ ಉತ್ತೇಜನ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಟೈಪ್‌ರೈಟರ್ಸ್‌ನ್ನು ಕೊಂಡು ಕೊಂಡು ಪಾಪ್ಯುಲರೈಜ್ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಪಡುವವರಿಗೆ ಏತಕ್ಕೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಉತ್ತೇಜನವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬಾರದು ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಕನ್ನಡ ಆಡಳಿತ ಭಾಷೆಯಾದರೆ, ಅವರೇ ತಾವಾಗಿಯೇ ಅದನ್ನು ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ವಿ. ಅಂಜನಪ್ಪ.—ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಆಡಳಿತಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಲಿವೆಯೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಕನ್ನಡ ಆಡಳಿತ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ, ಅದಿನ್ನೂ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ವಿ. ಅಂಜನಪ್ಪ.—ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಅವರೇ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಏಕೆ ಉತ್ತೇಜನ ಕೊಡಬಾರದು ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ರೂಲ್ಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಡ್ಡಿ ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರೇ ಎಲ್ಲಾದಕ್ಕೂ ಸಾಲ ಕೊಡುವುದೂ ಸಹ ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—In view of the fact that the price of Kannada Typewriters is prohibitive, will not the Government think of bringing down the price by manufacturing the Typewriter themselves or subsidising the concern ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—Government cannot become an industry for manufacturing these things.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ.—ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಕಚೇರಿಗೂ ಕನ್ನಡ ಟೈಪ್‌ರೈಟರುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಾ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಕೆಲವು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಕಚೇರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿವೆ. ಮತ್ತೆ ಕೆಲವು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಕಚೇರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವು ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಇರುವ ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಗ್ರತೆಯಾಗಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಸಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹನ್.—ಮೊನ್ನೆ ದಿವಸ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಕೊಡುತ್ತಾ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇವಲ ಈಗ 73 ಟೈಪ್‌ರೈಟರುಗಳಿವೆಯೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದಿರಿ. ಆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಇನ್ನೂ ಎಷ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚುಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಪ್ಲಾನ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ ? ಸರ್ಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದಕ್ಕೇನಾದರೂ ಯೋಜನೆ ಇದೆಯೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಅದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಅಂದಾಜು ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ವಿ. ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ.—ಕನ್ನಡಕ್ಕೆ ಅಷ್ಟೊಂದು ಉತ್ತೇಜನ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ನಿರ್ಣಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿರುವಾಗ ಕನ್ನಡ ಟೈಪ್‌ರೈಟರುಗಳು ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಬಹಳವಾಗಿ ತೊಂದರೆಯೂ ಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ, ಅವುಗಳ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಈಗ ಬಹಳ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಆ ವಿಷಯಗಳೂ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗಿವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಗೋವರ್ಧನ ರಾವ್.—ಕನ್ನಡ ಟೈಪ್‌ರೈಟರ್‌ಗೂ ಮತ್ತು ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಟೈಪ್‌ರೈಟರ್‌ಗೆ ಏನಾದರೂ ಬೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚುಕಡಿಮೆ ಇದೆಯೇ ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—I don't think it is so prohibitive. It may b just the same as the English Typewriter.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ಎಚ್. ಶಿವಾನಂದಸ್ವಾಮಿ.—ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಕೆಲಸದಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಟೈಪ್‌ರೈಟರ್ಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಟೈಪ್ ಮಾಡುವ ಟೈಪಿಸ್ಟ್ಸ್ ಏನು ಇದ್ದಾರೆಯೋ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಟೈಪ್‌ರೈಟಿಂಗನ್ನೂ ಸಹ ಕಲಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಏನಾದರೂ ಒಂದು ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಟಿಟ್ಯೂಟನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಮಾಡಿ, ಹೊರಗಿನವರೂ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದು ಸೇರಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಕಲಿಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಏನು ಏರ್ಪಾಡು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಿ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಮೈಸೂರು ಸೆಕೆಂಡರಿ ಎಜುಕೇಷನ್ ಅಂಡ್ ಎಗ್ಸಾಮಿನೇಷನ್ಸ್ ಬೋರ್ಡಿನವರು ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಕನ್ನಡ ಟೈಪ್‌ರೈಟಿಂಗ್ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳನ್ನು 1967ನೇ ನವಂಬರ್‌ನಿಂದ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರು ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆಯೂ ಆ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಟೈಪ್‌ರೈಟಿಂಗ್ ಕಲಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಾ, ಮತ್ತು ಕನ್ನಡ ಬಾರದ ಇರುವವರಿಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಕಲಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಾ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—40 ದಿವಸಗಳ ಒಂದು ಷಾರ್ಟ್ ಕೋರ್ಸ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅದನ್ನು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ಮೈಸೂರು ಧಾರವಾಡ ಮತ್ತು ಗುಲ್ಬರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಈ ಟೈಪ್‌ರೈಟಿಂಗಿನ ಕೀ ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಿಜ್ಞಾಸೆ ಬಂದು ಕನ್ನಡ ಟೈಪ್ ರೈಟರ್ಸ್ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಆಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ತಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಕೀ ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಡಿಜೈನ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಜಿಜ್ಞಾಸೆ ಏನೂ ಇಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಆಧಾರವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿ, ಜಾಮೀನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆ, ಡೇಟಾ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಸಾಲಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಏನು ಕಷ್ಟ ಇದೆ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ನಿಯಮಗಳು ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುವ ಹಾಗೆ ನಿಯಮಗಳನ್ನು ಬದಲಾಯಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಾ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ನಿಯಮವನ್ನು ಬದಲಾಯಿಸುವುದನ್ನು ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ.

MR. CHAIRMAN.—Sri Keshav Rao Nitturkar is authorised to put question No. 46.

Proposed New Schemes for Bidar District

46. SRI KESHAV RAO NITTURKAR (Teachers' Constituency) [On behalf of SRI S. G. KHELGI (Local Authorities' Constituency)].—

Will the Minister for Finance, Planning and Commerce and Industries be pleased to state:—

the new schemes which are proposed to be started in Bidar District in view of declaration of the Bidar District as Backward area both by the Central and State Governments?

A.—SRI RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE (Minister for Finance, Planning and Commerce and Industries).—

No new schemes are proposed to be started: while making scheme-wise and district-wise allocations under approved plan programmes, the Heads of Development Departments have been requested to ensure that special consideration is given to Bidar in view of its having been treated as the most backward district.

SRI KESHAV RAO NITTURKAR.—In view of the backwardness of the Bidar District, may I know whether any special fund has been allocated either by the Centre or by the State Government?

SRI RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE.—No, Sir. So far no special fund has been allocated either by the Centre or by the State Government.

SRI KESHAV RAO NITTURKAR.—Is it not a fact that Government have directed the Heads of the Departments to reserve certain amount of funds while making scheme-wise and District-wise allotment, for compulsory development of schemes in this District?

Sri RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE.—Sir, the various Departments have not been instructed to reserve certain funds. But while making district-wise allocations, they have been instructed to take into consideration the special needs of the District and treat the Bidar District on a preferential basis.

2-45 P.M.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ.—ಒಂದು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಯಾವ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯುತ್ತೀರಿ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ರಾಮಕೃಷ್ಣ ಹೆಗಡೆ.—ಅದನ್ನು ಸರ್ವೆ ಮಾಡಿಸಿ ಅದು ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ ಆಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಕೂಲಂಕುಷವಾಗಿ ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡಿ ಅದರ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಂಡು ಹಿಡಿದಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—In view of the regional imbalance in some of the Districts which are integrated in Mysore, will the Government consider taking these schemes relating to the development of backward areas in a developed State ?

Sri RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE.—There are certain difficulties. This is one of the most backward Districts. Therefore, the Governmet has issued instructions to various Departments that while making District-wise allocations, preference should be given to this District. But the difficulty is we cannot divert funds on a large scale from any other area for the purpose of development of this District. We have urged the Central Government and the Planning Commission to take into consideration the development of such Districts.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—The Planning Commission and the Central Government have approved schemes of Malnad to be taken up. I would like to know whether these schemes in Bidar District can be brought in line with the schemes of Malnad which is also considered to be backward and may I request the Government to pursuade the Central Government to allocate some special funds for the development of this District ?

Sri RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE.—Actually the Mysore Government have apprised the Union Government and the Planning Commission of all these things, and we had discussion with them. Actually both the ideas *i. e.*, the development of Malnad areas where the potential is great and also the development of most backward areas were discussed at length in the Planning Commission. At that time *i.e*, nearly 1½ years ago, the idea of the Planning Commission was that separate schemes should be formulated for the development of these two areas. Though any decision has not been taken, we have arrived at a sort of conclusion in regard to the malnad area.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ.—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಸರ್ವೆ ಮಾಡಿಸುವಾಗ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೀರಿ, ಮತ್ತು ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸರ್ವೆ ಮಾಡಿಸಿ ಬಹಳ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳು ಯಾವು ಯಾವುದು ಎಂದು ಗೊತ್ತಾಗಿದೆ?

ಶ್ರೀ ರಾಮಕೃಷ್ಣ ಹೆಗಡೆ.—ಮೈಸೂರು ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳನ್ನೂ ಸರ್ವೆ ಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಅದರ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಮೈಸೂರು ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೀದರ್ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ ಎಲ್ಲಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಒಂದು ತೀರ್ಮಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದೆ.

O

ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ಎಚ್. ಶಿವಾನಂದಸ್ವಾಮಿ.—ಮೈಸೂರು ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳು ಮರೆನಾಡು ಸಮೇತ ಬಹಳ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದಿವೆ ಎಂದು ಹಿಂದಿನ ಕಾಲದಿಂದಲೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಆದರೂ ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಆ ಪ್ರದೇಶವನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು. ಅದನ್ನು ಆಲೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಾ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ರಾಮಕೃಷ್ಣ ಹೆಗಡೆ.—ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡುವುದು ಕಷ್ಟವಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ದುಡ್ಡು ಎಲ್ಲಿಂದ ತರುವುದು ಎಂಬುದು ಮುಖ್ಯ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ಎಚ್. ಶಿವಾನಂದಸ್ವಾಮಿ.—ಪ್ಲಾನಿಂಗ್ ಕಮಿಷನ್ನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಬೇಕಾದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳು ಏನು ಆಗಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಅವರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸದೇ ಹೋದರೆ ನಮಗೆ ಅವರಿಂದ ಹಣ ಸಹಾಯ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ದೊರೆಯುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಆಗಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಕೆಲವು ಕಡೆ ನೀರಿನ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ ಅಭಿವೃದಿ ಯಾಗುವ ಕಡೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಸಾಮಾನುಗಳು ಸಿಕ್ಕುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಂದು ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ತಯಾರುಮಾಡಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಸಮಯ ಬಂದಾಗ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಪಟ್ಟು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಮಂಜೂರಾತಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದು ಅವರಿಂದ ಹಣ ಸಹಾಯವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ರಾಮಕೃಷ್ಣ ಹೆಗಡೆ.—ಸ್ಕೇರ್ಸಿಟಿ ಏರಿಯಾಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಹಾಗೆ ಒಂದು ವಿಶೇಷವಾದ ಡೆವಲಪ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಈ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿ ಪ್ಲಾನಿಂಗ್ ಕಮಿಷನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ದೀರ್ಘವಾಗಿ ಚರ್ಚೆ ನಡೆಯಿತು. ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಇಡೀ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಅನ್ವಯವಾಗುವಂತಹ ಒಂದು ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ 500 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿ ತೆಗೆದಿಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕವಾಗಿ ನಿರ್ಧಾರವಾಯಿತು. ನಾಲ್ಕನೆಯ ಪಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆ ತಯಾರಾದಾಗ ಇವರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಆಶೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ವಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ.—ಎಷ್ಟು ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೊಂದು ಸಾರಿ ಸರ್ವೆ ಮಾಡಿಸುತ್ತೀರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸರ್ವೆ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಗಣನೆಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೀರಿ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ರಾಮಕೃಷ್ಣ ಹೆಗಡೆ.—ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರ ಮತ್ತು ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಇಬ್ಬರೂ ಸೇರಿ ಹಾಕಿಕೊಟ್ಟಂತಹ ಗೈಡ್ ಲೈನ್ಸ್ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಸರ್ವೆ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು 10 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ನಂತರ ಪುನಃ ಅಗತ್ಯ ಕಂಡು ಬಂದರೆ ಸರ್ವೆ ಮಾಡಿಸಬಹುದು. ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕವಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟರಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಮುಂದುವರಿದಿದೆ, ಎಷ್ಟು ಮಳೆ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಸರಾಸರಿ ಬೆಳೆಯ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನ ಎಷ್ಟು, ಸರಾಸರಿ ಅಕ್ಷರಸ್ತರ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಎಷ್ಟು ಇದೆ ಎಂಬುವನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಲೆಕ್ಕಾಚಾರ ಹಾಕುತ್ತಾರೆ.

Sri KESHAVARAO NITTURKAR.—With a view to develop the Bidar District, will the Government consider to constitute a Board providing some funds for development of this District ?

Sri RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE.—I am afraid I cannot accept that suggestion. There is a State Development Council and a State Planning Board is going to be formed. These are the bodies at the State level. Special attention will be given to the District in view of its backwardness. But to give an assurance that special funds will be made available at this state is rather difficult.

Sri VISWANATHA SWAMY.—Apart from Bidar District, is there no other Districs still backward ?

Sri RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE.—Comparatively every District is more backward or less backward. I cannot say any other District in the Mysore State is advanced. But Bidar District has been declared as most backward.

C

ಶ್ರೀ ವಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ (ವಿಧಾನಸಭಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ).—15 ದಿವಸಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆ ಕೆಲವು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳಿಸಿದ್ದೆ. ಆ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಇನ್ನೂ ಉತ್ತರ ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ. ಕಾರಣವೇನು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಾವು ವಿಚಾರಿಸಬೇಕು.

ಸಭಾಪತಿಯವರು.—ನಾನು ವಿಚಾರಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ಎಚ್. ಶಿವಾನಂದಸ್ವಾಮಿ (ವಿಧಾನಸಭಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ).—ನಮ್ಮ ಹಿರಿಯರಾದಂಥ ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪನವರು ಈಗ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದನ್ನೇ ನಾನು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇಚ್ಛೆಪಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ನಾನೂ ಸಹ ಕೆಲವು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳಿಸಿದ್ದೆ. ಆ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೆಕ್ರೆಟೇರಿಯಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಉತ್ತರ ಸಿಗುತ್ತದೆ. 15 ದಿವಸಗಳ ಮುಂಚೆಯೇ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳಿಸಿದ್ದರೂ ಸಹ ಉತ್ತರ ಒದಗಿಸಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವು ಬಹಳ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯವಾದಂಥ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ಈ ಸಭೆ ಮುಗಿಯುವುದರೊಳಗೆ ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತಾರೋ ಅಥವಾ ಮುಂದಿನ ಸಭೆಯ ವರೆಗೆ ತಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೋ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ತಾವು ಆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಿಚಾರಿಸಬೇಕು. ಮತ್ತು ನಾನು ಒಂದು ಅಲ್ಪಕಾಲಾವಧಿಯ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯನ್ನು ಕಳಿಸಿದ್ದೆ. ಈ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಜಾಗ್ರತೆ ಉತ್ತರ ತರಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಸಭಾಪತಿಯವರು.—ಈಗ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಸುಧಾರಿಸಿದೆ. ಈ ದಿನ 6 ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಉತ್ತರ ಒದಗಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ (ಪದವೀಧರರ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ).—ನಾನು ಒಂದು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದಂಥ ವಿಷಯ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ನಾನು ಒಂದು ಅಲ್ಪಕಾಲಾವಧಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯನ್ನು 12 ಸಾವಿರ ಪದವೀಧರರಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಂತೆ ಕಳಿಸಿದ್ದೆ. ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ಸರ್ವಿಸ್ ಕಮಿಷನ್ ಅವರು ತಹಸೀಲ್ದಾರರು, ಅಸಿಸ್ಟೆಂಟ್ ಕಮೀಷನರ್ ಪೋಸ್ಟ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕರೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ಬಗ್ಗೆ 23ನೇ ತಾರೀಖಿನೊಳಗೆ ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳದಿದ್ದರೆ ಈ 12 ಸಾವಿರ ಜನ ಪದವೀಧರರಿಗೆ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ನನ್ನ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ ಆದಷ್ಟು ಬೇಗ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ತರಿಸಿದರೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—It has been sent to the Government and I am awaiting the reply. Next, papers to be laid on the Table.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

SECRETARY.—Sir, I beg to lay on the Table of the House, the First List of Unstarred Questions and Answers.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Entry of Police to the University Premises

1. Sri G. V. ANJANAPPA (Graduates' Constituency).—

Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state :—

(a) whether the Police obtained the prior approval of the *Vice-Chancellor*, Bangalore University before they entered the University premises on 22nd January 1968 ;

(SRI G. V. ANJANAPPA)

(b) the number of students and the staff injured that day;

(c) the number of shells police used on students in the University area including the Hostels?

A.—Sri S. NIJALINGAPPA (Chief Minister) :—

(a) No.
(b) 31 persons including students and others.
(c) 230 Tear Gas Shells.

Closure of Colleges in Bangalore

2. Sri G. V. ANJANAPPA (Graduates' Constituency).—

Will the Minister for Agriculture and Education be pleased to state.—

(a) whether the Government requested the University authorities to close the colleges indefinitely in Bangalore;

(b) if not, whether the Vice-Chancellor has ordered the closure of the Colleges indefinitely on his own-self?

A.—Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA (Minister for Agriculture and Education).—

(a) No.

(b) The Vice-Chancellor had ordered the closure of the Colleges after consulting the Principals and assessing the situation.

Commercial Institutions in the State

4. Sri M. P. L. SASTRY (Nominated).—

Will the Minister for Agriculture and Education be pleased to state.—

(a) the number of Institutions that are giving training in commercial subjects and preparing candidates for the Commercial Examinations in the State;

(b) the total number of students, that are studying in these institutions;

(c) the amount of fee received from candidates appearing for several commercial examinations during the last three years;

(d) the amount of grant-in-aid given to these institutions during the last three years (year-war)?

A.—Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA (Minister for Agriculture and Education).—

(*a*) 270.

(*b*) 36,794
(as on 31-3-1967).

(*c*)

	1964-65	
May 1965	Rs.	56,378-00
October 1965	Rs.	44,386-00
	1965-66	
May 1966	Rs.	65,858-00
October 1966	Rs.	55,287-00
	1966-67	
May 1967	Rs.	77,490-00
November 1967	Rs.	73,153-50
Total	Rs.	3,72,552-50

(*d*)

1964-65	Rs.	16,237
1965-66	Rs.	396
1966-67	Rs.	588

Releasing of arrears of grants to Aided Schools

4. Sri Y. S. PATIL (Graduates' Constituency).—

Will the Minister for Agriculture and Education be pleased to state :—

(*a*) whether it has come to their notice that the Government has not released the arrears of Grant for the year 1966-67 and the difference between the grant due and the amount actually paid for the quarter *i.e.*, First April to Thirtieth June, 1967 to the Management of the some Aided Secondary Schools in the Bombay Karnatak area till July 1967 ;

(*b*) if so the reasons for the delay ?

A.—Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA (Minister for Agriculture and Education).—

(*a*) Claims for the year 1966-67 are to be made in 1967-68 supported by audited statements. Amounts due will be released during 1967-68 after deducting advance grants given in 1966-67.

(*b*) Does not arise in view of clause (*a*) above.

L.C.

Implementation of U. G. C. Scales

5. Sri Y. S. PATIL (Graduates' Constituency).—

Will the Minister for Agriculture and Education be pleased to state:—

(a) the date on which the proposal for the implementation of the University scales (as recommended by the University Grants Commission) to be applied to the teachers working in the constituent Colleges of the Karnatak University (Karnatak Arts College, Karnatak Science College, University Law College and University College of Education) was received by the Government of Mysore for approval;

(b) the proposals received;

(c) the reasons for delay in implementing the said proposals?

A.—Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA (Minister for Agriculture and Education):—

(a) 12th April, 1966.

(b) A copy of the Government of India letter dated 7th April 1966 containing the scheme is appended.

(c) The financial and Administrative implication of the scheme had to be worked out after obtaining full details of staff, pay drawn, etc. from all the Colleges in the State. The staff pattern contemplated in the scheme is different form that existing in the State. The Government of India have been requested to modify the scheme.

APPENDIX

Immediate/Regd. A.D.

No. F. 30-35/66—U.5.
Government of India
Ministry of Education

New Delhi, 7th April 1966.

To

The Education Secretary,
Government of Mysore,
Bangalore.

Subject: Improvement of Salary scales of College and University teachers—Acceptance of the recommendations of the University Grants Commission.

Sir,

I am directed to say that the Government of India has accepted the recommendations of the University Grants Commission made in March,

1965 for a revision of the salary scales of University Teachers and College teachers with effect from the 1st April 1966. The details of the scales of pay proposed are given in the enclosed statement. The Government of India has futher decided that the State Government which adopt these scales in the Universities and affiliated colleges, will be assisted from the Centre for a period of five years to the extent of 80 per cent of the additional expenditure involved in giving effect to the revised scales of pay on the conditions that (i) the State Governments will bear the entire balance of expenditure and will not pass on the liability for any portion of it to the Universites or the Managements of private colleges and (ii) the State Governments will take over the entire responsibility for maintaining the revised scales after the 1st April 1971.

2. As the State Governments are aware the scales of pay of College teachers were revised in the second plan period and no further revision took place in the Third plan. Due to the fact that the Central assistance was limited to 50 per cent of the cost involved and some of the State Governments passed on a portion of their liability to the managements of the private colleges, the revised scales could be introduced in only a small number of colleges during the second and third plan periods. The prevailing scales of pay of teachers in the Colleges which account for over 85 per cent of the total enrolment at the University level, are very low and the Government of India consider it important that they should be brought up to the level now proposed by the University Grants Commission all over the country in order that proper standards of higher education are attained. With this end in view, the Central assistance for the introduction of the scales has now been raised to 80 per cent. The Government India of hope that the State Governments will adopt these scales for all the Colleges situated within their respective boundaries.

3. During the last two plan periods, the Central assistance as well as the contributions from the State Government were a charge on the Plan expenditure. The Education Ministers' Conference held in Srinagar in June 1965 expressed the view that the expenditure involved to improving the salary scales of teachers should not be regarded as a developmental charge on the plan, but like revision of scales of pay in other sectors, it should be treated as a non–Plan item of expenditure This view was based on the argument that the rather inadequate provisions made for educational development during the plan period would be substantially cut into by the amounts expanded on the revision of the scales of the pay, leaving insufficient sums of money for developmental expenditure on new schemes. The Government of India has accepted the suggestion made at the Conference.

4. I am to request that you may kindly convey to this Ministry at a very early date, the agreement of the State Government to its participation in the scheme of upgrading of salary scales of University and College teachers on the conditions stipulated in para I of this letter. It will be necessary to hold consultations with the State Government and

(Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA)

Universities for the purpose of working out the details of the mechanics of the application of the revised scales. The University Grants Commission is being requested to make arrangements for this purpose.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd) G. K. CHANDIRAMANI
Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

Statement showing Scales of Pay of University and Colleges. Teachers recommended by the University Grants Commission.

University Teachers

Category of post		Revised scale of pay recommended
		Rs.
Professor	..	1,100-50-1,300-60-1,600
Reader	...	700-50-1,250
Lecturer	...	400-40-800-50-950

Note :—1/3rd of the total number of Professors in a University may be appointed as professors in the Senior scale of Rs. 1,600-10-1,800.

Colleges Teachers

1. *Post-graduate Colleges*

	Rs.	
Principal	800-50-1,250/1,000 50-1,500	
Sr. Lecturer/Reader	700-40-1,10.	(Not to exceed 25 per cent of total number of posts, of Senior Lecturers. Readers and Lecturers).
	Rs.	
Lecturer (Sr. Scale)	400-30-640-40 800	do
Lecturer (Jr. Scale)	300-25-600	
Demonstrator/Tutor	250-15-400	

Note :—The existing Heads of Departments, Sr. Lecturers and Readers will be eligible for appointment as Sr. Lecturers/ Readers in the new set-up if they possess the necessary qualifications and experience.

Category of post		Revised scale of pay recommended
2. Under-graduate Colleges.		
Principal	700-40-1,100	
Lecturer (Sr. scale)	400-30-640-40-800	(Not to exceed 25 per cent of the total number of posts of Lecturers).
Lecturer (Jr. Scale)	300-25-600	
Demonstrator /Tutor	250-15-400	

Appointment of Professors in the Government Colleges

6. Sri Y. S. PATIL (Graduates' Constituency).—

Will the Minister for Agriculture and Education be pleased to State:—

The names, subjects and the date of order of appoinment of professors, on duty as on 1967 October, *i.e.*, the number of Class I Professors on Rs. 600-40-1,000 (excluding the Director of Collegiate Education); the number of Class II Professors in the Governments Colleges?

A.—Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA (Minister for Agriculture and Education).—

Sl. No.	Name	Desig-nation	Subject	Date of Order of appoint-ment
1	Sri R. R. Umarji	Professor Class-I	Mathematics	14-2-1964
2	Sri M. A. Ramchandra Rao	Professor Class-II	Physics	17-3-1964
3	Sri C. N. Adaveesiah	Professor Class-II	Chemistry	21-3-1964
4	Sri N. S. Lakshmikantha Setty	Professor Class-II	Chemistry	21-3-1954
5	Sri M. Munigaviappa	Professor Class-II	Mathematics	21-3-1964
6	Smt. P. Selvie Das	Professor Class-II	Home Science	4-7-1966
7	Sri V. Srinivasan	Professor Class-II	Commerce	26-8-1966

Appeals and Miscellaneous Matters

7. Sri Y. S. PATIL (Graduates' Constituency).—

Will the Minister for Law and Parliamentary Affairs be pleased to state :—

(*a*) the total number of appeals and Miscellaneous matters fixed for hearing before the District and Additional Judges of Karwar, Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar and Shimoga during the period from 1st June 1964 to 31st May 1967 ;

(*b*) the number of appeals and Miscellaneous matters heard by each District and Additional Judges during the abovesaid period ;

(*c*) the number of appeals and Miscellaneous matters disposed of by each District and Additional Judges during the abovesaid period ?

A.—Sri S. R. KANTHI (Minister for Law and Parliamentary Affairs)

(*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) *vide* Statement appended.

STATEMENT

Total number of Appeals and Miscellaneous matters fixed for Hearing, Heard and Disposed of during 1st June 1964 to 31st May 1967 by the District Judges and Additional District Judges in vise Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar and Shimoga Districts.

Appeals and Miscellaneous Cases	North Kanara District — District Judge, Karwar: Fixed for hearing	Heard	Disposed of
1	2	3	4
1 Regular Appeals	301	175	175
2 Misc. Appeals	50	43	43
3 Appeals under the Bombay Agricultural Debtors Relief Act, 1947 ...	20	3	3
4 Appeals from decisions of land Tribunals	4	1	1
5 Miscellaneous cases and Miscellaneous applications ...	200	158	158
6 Civil Suits (Original)	5	2	2
7 Dharkast (Executive cases)	6	2	2
8 H. R. C. Appeals	...	...	...

(SRI S. R. KANTHI)

	Appeals and Miscellaneous Cases	Bijapur District								
		Principal District Judge, Bijapur			I Additional District Judge, Bijapur			II Additional District Judge, Bijapur		
		Fixed for hearing	Heard	Disposed of	Fixed for hearing	Heard	Disposed of	Fixed for hearing	Heard	Disposed of
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Regular Appeals	309	172	172	124	67	67	173	103	103
2	Miscellaneous Appeals ...	78	35	35	31	21	21	31	21	21
3	Appeals under the Bombay Agricultural Debtors Relief Act, 1947.	19	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Appeals from decisions of land Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Miscellaneous cases and Miscellaneous Applications.	338	230	230	37	25	25	45	24	24
6	Civil Suits (Original)	12	4	4	2	1	1	17	12	12
7	Dharkast (Executive cases) ...	7	5	5	1	1	1	...	...	...
8	H. R. C. Appeals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Appeals and Miscellaneous Cases	Belgaum District: Principal District Judge, Belgaum: Fixed for hearing	Heard	Disposed of	I Additional District Judge, Belgaum: Fixed for hearing	Heard	Disposed of	II Additional District Judge, Belgaum: Fixed for hearing	Heard	Disposed of
...	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1 Regular Appeals	825	386	386	321	193	193	238	122	122
2 Miscellaneous Appeals	124	79	79	30	10	10	54	31	31
3 Appeals under the Bombay Agricultural Debtors Relief Act, 1947	68	42	42	7	1	1	15	2	2
4 Appeals from decisions of Land Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Miscellaneous cases and Miscellaneous applications.	610	382	382	185	94	94	92	57	57
6 Civil Suits (Original) ...	24	10	10	14	5	5	8	2	2
7 Dharkast (Executive cases) ...	28	13	13	8	1	1	7	1	1
8 H. R. C. Appeals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(SHRI S. R. KANTHI)

	Appeals and Miscellaneous Cases	Dharwar District								
		Principal District Judge, Dharwar			I Additional District Judge, Dharwar			II Additional District Judge, Dharwar		
		Fixed for hearing	Heard	Disposed of	Fixed for hearing	Heard	Disposed of	Fixed for hearing	Heard	Disposed of
		23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1	Regular Appeals	381	232	232	272	199	199	137	77	77
2	Miscellaneous Appeals... ...	68	34	34	83	64	64	41	25	25
3	Appeals under the Bombay Agricultural Debtors Relief Act, 1947.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Appeals from decisions of Land Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Miscellaneous cases and Miscellaneous applications.	433	321	321	104	87	87	44	29	29
6	Civil Suits (Original)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Dharkast (Executive cases) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	H. R. C. Appeals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Appeals and Miscellaneous Cases	Shimoga District								
	Principal District Judge, Shimoga			I Additional District Judge, Shimoga (From 1-10-64 to 30-5-65)			II Additional District Judge, Shimoga (up to 1-10-64)		
	Fixed for hearing	Heard	Disposed of	Fixed for hearing	Heard	Disposed of	Fixed for hearing	Heard	Disposed of
	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
1 Regular Appeals	707	609	709	...	3	3	...	6	6
2 Miscellaneous Appeals... ...	50	38	38	3	3	3	...	...	...
3 Appeals under the Bombay Agricultural Debtors Relief Act, 1947.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Appeals from decisions of Land Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Miscellaneous cases and Miscellaneous Applications.	410	343	343	...	99	99	...	...	...
6 Civil Suits Original)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Dharkast (Executive cases) ...	845	463	463	...	375	375	...	...	...
8 H. R. C. Appeals	69	54	54	...	2	2	...	6	6

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—Before resuming, the debate I would like to bring to the notice of the hon'ble members though to-day is the fifth day for discussion on Budget and there are two more days according to the schedule. Therefore, let the Hon'ble members be brief and to the point. There are so many members yet to take part in the debate. Hence, I would like to request the Hon'ble Members to be brief.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ.—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ನಮ್ಮ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳು ಸುಮಾರು 21 ಗಂಟೆ ಸಮಯ ಮಾತನಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ತಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದೆ ಒಂದು ಪಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದ್ದರಿಂದ ಶನಿವಾರದೊಳಗೆ ಮುಗಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಚರ್ಚೆಯನ್ನು ಸೋಮವಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಮಂಗಳವಾರದವರೆಗೆ ಮುಂದುವರಿಸುವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಇನ್ನೂ ಎರಡು ದಿವಸ ಮುಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಹಾಕಬೇಕೆಂದು ಮತ್ತು ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಮನವಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ಎಚ್. ಶಿವಾನಂದಸ್ವಾಮಿ.—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ನಾವು ಬಜೆಟ್ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಲು ಎರಡು ದಿವಸಗಳು ಬೇಕು.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—I will give the statistics. I have given more time to the other side.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1968-69

(General Discussion)

(Debate contd.)

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—Mr. S. C. Kubasad to continue his speech.

†ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಸಿ. ಕುಬಸದ್ (ವಿಧಾನ ಸಭಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ).—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭಾಪತಿಗಳೇ, ನೆನ್ನೆ ದಿವಸ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ ಮಾಡಿದ ನನ್ನ ಭಾಷಣವನ್ನು ಇಂದು ಪುನಃ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ನೆನ್ನೆ ದಿವಸ ನನ್ನ ಹಿರಿಯ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರಾದಂಥ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಶ್ರೀವಾಸಶೆಟ್ಟರು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅನೇಕ ಲೋಪದೋಷಗಳನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟರು. ನೆನ್ನೆ ದಿವಸ ನಾನು ಹೇಳಿದಂತೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಇನ್ನೂ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವ ಅನೇಕ ಕೆಲಸಗಳಿವೆ. ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಕೆಲಸಗಳು ಇನ್ನೂ ಪೂರ್ತಿಯಾಗದಿದ್ದರೂ ಸಹ ಇದುವರೆಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಏನು ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಅನ್ನುವಂತಹದನ್ನು ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಲಕ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ತರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇಷ್ಟಪಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಕಳೆದ ಹತ್ತು ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂದರೆ 1956 ರಿಂದ 1966 ರವರೆಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಕ್ಕಲುತನದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಗತಿಯಾಗಿದೆಯೆನ್ನುವ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬಹುದು. 1956 ರಿಂದ 1966 ರವರೆಗೆ 74 ಲಕ್ಷದ 25 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡಿ ಸುಮಾರು 183 ಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟರ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಒದಗಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಬುಲ್‌ಡೋಜರ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ತರಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. 1955-56 ರಿಂದ 1965-66 ರವರೆಗೆ ಸುಮಾರು ಒಂದು ಕೋಟಿ 18 ಲಕ್ಷ ಟನ್‌ಗಳಷ್ಟು ಫರ್ಟಿಲೈಜರ್ ತರಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸುಮಾರು 83 ಸೀಡ್ ಫಾರ್ಮ್‌ಗೆ ಸೆಂಟರ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ತೆರೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸುಮಾರು 14,800 ಬೆಳೆ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಸಾಮಾನುಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. 1956ರಲ್ಲಿ 12 ಗ್ರಾಮ ಸೇವಕ ಸೆಂಟರ್‌ಗಳು ಇದ್ದರೆ 1966 ರ ಹೊತ್ತಿಗೆ 322 ಗ್ರಾಮ ಸೇವಕ ಸೆಂಟರ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ತೆರೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಸೇವಿಕೆಯರ ಸೆಂಟರ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಸುಮಾರು 223 ತೆಗೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಸಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹನ್ (ವಿಧಾನ ಸಭಾಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ).—ಸೀಡ್ ಫಾರ್ಮಿಂಗ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ತರಹುರಾ ದಂಥ ಸೀಡ್ಸ್ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪಯೋಗವಾಗದೆ ಹೊರ ದೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಟಾಕ್ ಮಾಡುವ ಸೀಡ್ಸ್‌ಗೆ ಹುಳ ಬಿದ್ದಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ, ಅದು ನಿಜವೇ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಸಿ. ಕುಬ್ಸದ್.—ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಸೀಡ್ಸ್ ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡುವುದು ಹೊರ ದೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಳಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲ, ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಸಹ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಉಪಯೋಗ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಇನ್ನು 10 ಸಾವಿರ ಎಮ್ಮೆ ಮತ್ತು ಹಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಕುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಅನುಕೂಲ ಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆರ್ಟಿಫಿಷಿಯಲ್ ಇನ್‌ಸೆಮಿನೇಷನ್ ಸೆಂಟರ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು 149 ತೆಗೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷ 16,500 ಕರುಗಳು ಜನಿಸುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಅರಣ್ಯ ಖಾತೆಯಿಂದ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಲಾಭ ಬರುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಅನೇಕ ಪ್ಲಾನ್‌ಟೇಷನ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅರಣ್ಯ ಖಾತೆಯಿಂದ 1956 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು ಕೋಟಿ 72 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು ಲಾಭ ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ ಈಗ 11 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಷ್ಟು ಲಾಭ ಬರುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಸಹಕಾರ ಖಾತೆಯೂ ಸಹ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಗತಿಯಿಂದ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ತಮಗೆ ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. 1957ರಿಂದ 1967ರವರೆಗೆ 19500 ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘಗಳು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿತವಾಗಿವೆ. ಈ ಸೊಸೈಟಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 37 ಲಕ್ಷ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮತ್ತು 2 ಕೋಟಿ 18 ಲಕ್ಷ ದುಡಿಯುವ ಬಂಡವಾಳವಿದೆ. ಈ ಸೊಸೈಟಿಗಳು ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳ ಏರಿಯಾ ವನ್ನು ಸುಮಾರು 98.5 ಭಾಗವನ್ನು ಕವರ್ ಮಾಡಿವೆ. ಮತ್ತು 45 ಪರ್ಸೆಂಟ್ ಹಳ್ಳಿಯ ಜನರನ್ನು ಕವರ್ ಮಾಡಿವೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ದುಡಿಯುವ ಕ್ಯಾಪಿಟಲ್ ಕೊಡುವುದಲ್ಲದೆ 19 ಲಕ್ಷ 98 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಅಲ್ಪಕಾಲಾವಧಿ ಸಾಲವನ್ನೂ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ; ಮತ್ತು ನಾಲ್ಕು ಕೋಟಿ 44 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ದೀರ್ಘಾವಧಿ ಸಾಲವನ್ನೂ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. 12,954 ಬಾವಿಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆಸಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹಾಯವನ್ನೂ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ತುಂಗಭದ್ರಾ ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟಿನ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ 4 ಕೋಟಿ 80 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಪಂಪ್‌ಸೆಟ್ ಮತ್ತು ಡಿಸೆಲ್ ಪಂಪ್‌ಸೆಟ್ಟುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸುಮಾರು 12 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ 60 ಸಾವಿರ ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಸಿಟಿ ಪಂಪ್‌ಸೆಟ್ಟುಗಳಿಗೆ 40 ಸಾವಿರ ಡಿಸೆಲ್ ಪಂಪ್‌ಸೆಟ್ಟುಗಳಿಗೆ ಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ಡೆವಲಪ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟಿಂಗ್ ಸೊಸೈಟಿಯಿಂದ 14 ಲಕ್ಷ ಚಿಲ್ಲರೆ ಬಫರ್ ಸ್ಟಾಕ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಹಂಚುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ವಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ.—ಈಗ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಕೋಟಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದಿರಲ್ಲ, ಈ ಫಿಗರ್ ಹೇಗೆ ಬಂತು?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಸಿ. ಕುಬ್ಸದ್.—ಅದು ರಿವ್ಯೂ ಆಫ್ ಗೌರ್ನಮೆಂಟ್ ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಇದೆ.

ಮತ್ತು 29 ಕೋ-ಆಪರೇಟಿವ್ ಸೊಸೈಟಿ, ಹೋಲ್‌ಸೇಲ್ ಸ್ಟೋರ್ಸ್ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಯಾಗಿವೆ. ಈಗ 499 ಕನ್‌ಸ್ಯೂಮರ್ಸ್ ಕೋ-ಆಪರೇಟಿವ್ ಸೊಸೈಟಿಗಳು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಗಿವೆ. ಅದರೊಳಗೆ 25 ಪರ್ಸೆಂಟ್ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದೊಳಗೆ ಲಾಭ ಸಿಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ಮೈಸೂರು, ಹುಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿ, ಭದ್ರಾವತಿಗಳ ಜನತಾ ಬಜಾರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ತಿಂಗಳು ಏಳು ಲಕ್ಷ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರವಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಹೌಸಿಂಗ್ ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಷನ್ ಪರವಾಗಿ 1228 ಮನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಶೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್ಡ್ ಕ್ಯಾಸ್ಟ್, ಶೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್ಡ್ ಟ್ರೈಬ್ಸ್‌ಗೆ ಮೂರು ಕೋಟಿ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಲಕ್ಷ ಎಲ್.ಐ.ಸಿ. ಸಾಲ ದೊರಕಿಸಿ 11 ಸಾವಿರದ 363 ಜನರಿಗೆ ಲಾಭ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಇನ್ನೂ ಅನೇಕ ರೀತಿಯ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಪಿ ಡಬ್ಲ್ಯೂ.ಡಿ. ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲೂ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಕೆಲಸಗಳು ಆಗಿವೆ. 1956–57 ರಲ್ಲಿ 325 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. 1966-67ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು 10 ಕೋಟಿ 36 ಲಕ್ಷ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರವನ್ನು ಟೀಕೆ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಇದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ನೋಡಿ ಕೊಂಡು ಮಾತನಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾನು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಸಿಟಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ, ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗ ಪರ್‌ಕ್ಯಾಪಿಟಾ ಕನ್‌ಸಂಪ್ಷನ್ ಆಫ್ ಪವರ್ ರೀ-ಆರ್ಗನೈಸೇಶನ್ ಆದಮೇಲೆ 34 ಯೂನಿಟ್ ಇದ್ದುದು 55 ಯೂನಿಟ್ ಆಗಿದೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ, ಮೊದಲಿದ್ದ ಶಾಲಾ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳು ಎಷ್ಟು ಇದ್ದವು, ಅವುಗಳ ಹತ್ತರಷ್ಟು ಆಗಿವೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಈ ಶಾಲೆಯ ವಿಚಾರ ಹೇಳುವು ದಾದರೆ, ಈ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಡ್ರಾಯಿಂಗ್ ಡ್ರಾಫ್ಟ್ ಸಿಲೆಬಸ್‌ನಿಂದ ತಗೆದುಬಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಕಲಾ ಪ್ರಪಂಚಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಪೆಟ್ಟು ಬೀಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಇದನ್ನು ವಿಚಾರ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಸಿ. ಕುಬ್ಸದ್)

ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಇಂದು ಇದರಿಂದ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರಿಂಗ್ ಮತ್ತು ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಲೈನಿಗೆ ಹೋಗುವವರಿಗೆ ಬಹಳ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದಿರುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಮತ್ತು ಈ ಡ್ರಾಯಿಂಗ್ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರಿಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಸ್ಕೇಲ್ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಇವತ್ತು ಆರ್ಟ್ಸ್ ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಟಿಟ್ಯೂಟ್ ಏನಿವೆ ಅವಕ್ಕೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಗ್ರಾಂಟ್ ಇನ್ ಏಡ್ ಕೊಡುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಮಾತು. ರೆವೆನ್ಯೂ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರು ಅನೇಕ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಾನು ಮೇಲೆ ಮೇಲೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆ. unclaimed property ಮೂಲಕ ಲುಕ್ಸಾನು ಆಗುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂದು. ಲೇಟ್ ರಾಣಿ ಅಯ್ಯನ್ನಮ್ಮನ ಪ್ರಾಪರ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ಕೆಲವು ಭಾಗ ಹೈದರಾಬಾದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಉಳಿದದ್ದು ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಗುಲ್ಬರ್ಗ ಡಿವಿಜನಲ್ ಕಮಿಶನರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿ ಆದಷ್ಟು ಬೇಗನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅದಲ್ಲದೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾಲಾವಧಿಯೂ ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್ 68ರವರೆಗೆ ಇದೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಡಿಶೆಂಬರ್ ಆಖೈರಿನೊಳಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ದಾಖಲೆಯಾಗುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಕೋ-ಆಪರೇಟಿವ್ ಇಲಾಖೆಯೊಳಗೆ ಅನೇಕ ಲೋಪದೋಷಗಳಿವೆ ಎಂದು ನಮ್ಮ ಮಿತ್ರರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಲೋಪದೋಷಗಳು ಬರೀ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲ್ಲ, ನಮ್ಮ ಮಿತ್ರರು ಇದ್ದಂತಹ ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಸಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹನ್.—ಲೆಕ್ಕವನ್ನೇ ಕೊಡದಿರುವ ಸೊಸೈಟಿ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆಯೇ, ಸ್ವಾಮಿ !

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಸಿ. ಕುಬ್ಸದ್.—ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ಗದಗ್ ಕೋ-ಆಪರೇಟಿವ್ ಸೊಸೈಟಿ ಎಂದು ಇದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಆಹಾರ ಧಾನ್ಯವನ್ನು 1965ರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದದ್ದನ್ನು ಜಮಾ ಲೆಕ್ಕಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳದೆ ಸಾಧಾರಣ 7 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಕರಳು ನಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಇವತ್ತಿನವರೆಗೂ ತನಿಖೆ ಮಾಡಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದನ್ನು ಮೇಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಮಾಡಲಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಇಂಥ 7-8 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಒಂದೊಂದು ಸೊಸೈಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದರೆ, ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ನಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಮತ್ತು ಇದನ್ನು ಕೂಡಲೇ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ವಸೂಲು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ತೀವ್ರವಾಗಿ ವಸೂಲು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ಮುಂದೆ ಇವರಿಂದ ಸುಮಾರು 50 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳೆಂದು ವಸೂಲು ಆದಮೇಲೆ ಒಂದೋ ಎರಡೋ ವರ್ಷ ಟೈಂ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಬಾಕಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೂ ಇನ್ನೂ ರೊಕ್ಕ ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತೀವ್ರವಾಗಿ ತನಿಖೆ ನಡಿಸಿ ಸರಿಯಾದ ತಪಾಸು ಮಾಡಿ ಎಲ್ಲ ಹಣವನ್ನೂ ಸರಕಾರ ವಸೂಲ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಇಲ್ಲ ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ವೆಂಕನಗೌಡ ಸಿದ್ದನಗೌಡ (ಸ್ಥಾನೀಯ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ).—ಇಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕೂಡ ಸ್ಟ್ಯಾಟ್ಯೂಟರಿ ಆಡಿಟರ್ ಎಂದು ಇರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಸಿ. ಕುಬ್ಸದ್.—ಸ್ಟ್ಯಾಟ್ಯೂಟರಿ ಆಡಿಟರು ಎಂದು ಇದ್ದರೂ ಅವರಿಂದೇನೂ ಇಲ್ಲ ಹಣ ವಸೂಲ ಮಾಡಲು ಆಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದೇಕೆ ಹೀಗೆ ಆಗುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ನನಗೆ ಅರ್ಥವಾಗಲೊಲ್ಲದು. ಇವರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರಕಾರ ತೀವ್ರವಾದ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡು ಸರಿಯಾದ ತನಿಖೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಷ್ಟು ಹಣ ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬರಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ತೀವ್ರವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಮನಸ್ಸು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ಬಾಕಿ ಇರುವ ಹಣವನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ವಸೂಲು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಇಲ್ಲ ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಆಡಿಟರು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ತನಿಖೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ತೋರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಒಬ್ಬರು ಸ್ಪೆಷಲ್ ಆಫೀಸರನ್ನೇ ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ತನಿಖೆ ಮಾಡಲು ತಕ್ಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಇಲ್ಲ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಇಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟಿಂಗ್ ಕೋ-ಆಪರೇಟಿವ್ ಸೊಸೈಟಿಗೆ ಫರ್ಟಿಲೈಸರ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಸುಮಾರು ನಾಲ್ಕು ಲಕ್ಷದಷ್ಟು ಬೆಲೆಬಾಳುವಂತಹುದನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರು. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಅಕ್ರಮಗಳಾಗಿವೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದುಬಂದಾಗ ಈಗ ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹಂಚಲು ಫರ್ಟಿಲೈಸರ್ ಕೊಡುವುದನ್ನು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಬೀಜ ಹಾಗೂ ಫರ್ಟಿಲೈಸರುಗಳು ದೊರೆಯುವಂತೆ ತಕ್ಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಕಿ ಇರುವ ರೊಕ್ಕವನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಬೇಗನೆ ವಸೂಲು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಸುಮಾರು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಏಳು ಲಕ್ಷದಷ್ಟು ದುರುಪಯೋಗವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಇದರ ಬಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ತನಿಖೆ ಮಾಡಿ ತಕ್ಕ ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಮತ್ತು ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತೀವ್ರವಾದ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಇಲ್ಲ ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಮೈನ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಜಿಯಾಲಜಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರು ಅನೇಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಇದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಸರಕಾರ ಹೋದ ಸಾರಿ ಗವರ್ನರ ಭಾಷಣ ಮಾಡಿದಾಗ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರು. ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾತನಾಡುವಾಗ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಕರೀಗೌಡರು ಕಪ್ಪದಗುಡ್ಡದ ಗಣಿ ಶೋಧನೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರು. ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇನ್‌ವೆಸ್ಟಿಗೇಷನ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಸರ್ವೆ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತ ಇದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲೇನೋ ಬಂಗಾರ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಸಿಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎನ್ನುವ ಅಂಶ ಕಂಡುಬಂದಿದೆ ಎಂತಲೂ ಮತ್ತು ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಇನ್‌ವೆಸ್ಟಿಗೇಷನ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂತಲೂ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರು. ಆದರೆ ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರಕಾರದವರು ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿ ಇದನ್ನು ಮುಚ್ಚಿಸುವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೋ ಎನ್ನುವ ಒಂದು ಅನುಮಾನವೂ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಸರಕಾರ ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ನಿಗಾ ಇಟ್ಟು ಇದರ ಇನ್‌ವೆಸ್ಟಿಗೇಷನ್ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಎಲ್ಲ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸರಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಆರ್ಕಿಯಾಲಜಿಕಲ್ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾದ ಒಂದು ಜೋನನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಕೇಂದ್ರದವರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾದ ಒಂದು ಜೋನು ಆಗುವಂತೆ ತಕ್ಕ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ನಾವು ಈಚೆಗೆ ಹೈದರಾಬಾದಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದಾಗ ಒಂದು ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಂಧ್ರ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಆರ್ಕಿಯಾಲಜಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದಾಗ ಬಹಳ ಸಂತೋಷವಾಯಿತು. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾದ ಜೋನು ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅವರು ಆ ದೇಶದ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ತಿಳಿಯುವಂತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಹಿಸ್ಟಾರಿಕಲ್ ಮಾನ್ಯುಮೆಂಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಎಲ್ಲ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನೂ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇರೆ ಜೋನಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಇಂತಹ ಅನಾನುಕೂಲಗಳಾಗಿವೆ ಎಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರದವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಒತ್ತಾಯ ಮಾಡಿ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾದ ಜೋನು ಆಗುವಂತೆ ತಕ್ಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

3-15 P.M.

ಇನ್ನು ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅನೇಕ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರು ಹಾಗೂ ನನ್ನ ಮಿತ್ರರಾದ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಹಿರೇಗೌಡರು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಬೀಜಗಳನ್ನು ಸುಧಾರಿಸಿ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಹಿಂದೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಗೋಧಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಹತ್ತಿ ಬೀಜಗಳು ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದವು. ಆದರೆ ಇಂದು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಬೀಜಗಳು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಹತ್ತಿ ಬೆಳೆಯೇ ಹಾಳಾಗಿ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ರಿಸರ್ಚ್ ಮಾಡುವ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಇನ್ನು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬರಬೇಕು. ನರಗುಂದ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಗೋಧಿ ಬೀಜಗಳು ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದವು. ಇದನ್ನು ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಎಲ್ಲ ಭಾಗಗಳಿಗೂ ಹಿಂದೆ ಹಂಚುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಇಂತಹ ಬೀಜಗಳು ಈಗ ಸಿಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಸರಕಾರದವರು ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಬಹಳ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವ ಹತ್ತಿ ಬೀಜಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಜೋಳದ ಬೀಜಗಳು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಸಿಗುವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಸಭಾಪತಿಗಳು ಇಷ್ಟು ಮಾತನಾಡಲು ನನಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಟ್ಟುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅವರನ್ನು ವಂದಿಸಿ ನನ್ನ ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

† Sri GANJI VEERAPPA (Teachers' Constituency).—Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is my pleasant duty to congratulate the Finance Minister and the Government for presenting a Budget, though of course at the outset it appears to be surplus Budget. I am glad the Finance Minister has very frankly expressed as to how far the financial position of the State does not permit a better situation than this. I have to say that it is a very frank exposition of the financial positoin, because abviously if the increase of D.A. which comes to nearly 8 crores of rupees, was taken into consideration, perhaps this would not have been presented to this House as a surplus budget. It has obviously not been taken into consideration. In fact if we read the Finance Minister's speech on page 32 he says :

"The current year opened with a minus cash balance of Rs. 2.95 crores, a Ways and Means advance and Overdraft

(SRI GANJI VEERAPPA)

> from the Reserve Bank of India of Rs. 11.80 crores. The transactions of the year are expected to result in an overall deficit of Rs. 9.84 crores."

Further he says :

> "This will further worsen the opening cash balance of Minus Rs. 2·95 crores to a minus balance of 12. 79 crores at the end of the current year."

He has not hidden anything from the Legislature. In fact he further says on page 33 :

> "I have therefore to report to the House with a deep sense of regret that we are forced to depend on overdrafts for at least some time to come as indicated by me elsewhere."

He has frankly said that the Government will have to depend on overdrafts and we cannot avoid it. I had an occasion to go into the question of over drafts and public debts. I wish Mr. Anjanappa was present now because when I was the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee, he was a member. Though it is highly regrettable that we are driven to the position of making withdrawals through overdrafts, it has become inevitable on account of the Plans before us. We cannot help but make use of the overdrafts. Overdrafts which amounted to certain crores of rupees have been converted into loans by the Centre. The Centre came to our rescue But there is one more difficulty consequent on the constant increase of Dearness allowance by the Centre. I quite sympathise with the State Government employees when they say that there is disparity between the Dearness Allowance given to the Central Government employees and to our State Government employees working side by side. So, we give to our own officials the same rate of dearness allowance to remove that disparity and discontent because it is practically the Government servants who execute our plans here. Government has to necessarily pay heed to the requests of the State Government employees to increase their dearness allowance to the level of the Central Government employees. If we just see, we can know to what extent the Dearness Allowance has been enhanced during the last few years. It has come to Rs 14 crores. That is one of the reasons which has contributed to the present financial sitution in the State.

Now that the Finance Commission has been appointed by the Centre with Sri Thyagi as Chairman, I suggest to the Government that the Finance Commission must be told that in case the Govern ent of India goes on increasing their rate of Dearness Allowances to their employees, they keep in view the financial resources of the States so that, thereby they must also should not create a situation in the States. If this disparity in allowances is created by the Centre itself, it is very difficult to the State Governments to function without extending the same rate of dearness

allowances to their own employees. The Finance Commission must be clearly told either not to go on increasing the Dearness Allowance of Central Government servants without consulting the States and knowing their resources, or, if they do so, they must pay to the State Governments by way of compensation the amounts that will be required to enhance the allowances of their employees to the level of the Central Government employees. I hope the State Government will impress upon the Finance Commission this aspect of the matter when they visit our State so that they may keep this in view while making allotments of grants to the states.

One more thing about which I wish to make my observation is with regard to the Plan expenditure. What happens with regard to whatever money the Central Government will be giving to us for the Central schemes, is that they do not come to us in time at all. Of course, in some cases there were lapses on our part also. The Heads of Departments will have to prepare schemes in advance so that they can give an idea to the State Governments as to what money will have to be spent by the State Exchequer and what is the share of the Centre. What normally happens here is that in Centrally-sponsored schemes the estimates are not prepared in time The schemes would reach the Centre in the month of December or January and by the time the Central Government give their approval, the official year will have come to a close; and we will not be able to spend the money they are giving us. As a consequence, huge sums of money given for Centrally-sponsored schemes remain unspent. The Public Accounts Committee made on observation to this effect, namely, that the Heads of Departments and the Secretaries to the Government should be pulled up to prepare well in advance our schemes, our requirements and our estimates so that we may spend a major portion of money. Several Centrally-sponsored schemes remain unexecuted for lack of foresight. We must be able to spend almost all the money. We are now allowing to lapse ; that should not happen.

One other thing I have to observe in this connection is, one of the reasons for huge deficits is that arrears are not collected promptly. In fact, the Public Accounts Committee held a meeting of Heads of Departments and Secretaries and Divisional Commissioners and told them that unless the huge arrears that were pending were collected, the deficit can never be wiped out. I see that there has been a shortfall of Rs. 9 crores in the State Revenues ; less provision has been made in regard to the sources from revenues. The land revenue is Rs. 5 crores. Perhaps Government expects the collection of the arrears of Rs. 4 crores. out of the total arrears. We hope that maximum efforts will be made at least from now on to collect this arrears of Rs. 4 crores. Otherwise, there may be deficit in that item also. Instructions may issued for the collection of huge arrears. Unless disciplinary action is taken against those officers responsible for non-collection, these arrears may continue from year to year. In all sectors we see huge arrears. In the co-operative sector also, we see money advanced to them for specific purposes

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remain unspent. In fact, that money could have been spent for development works. In the co-operative sector, huge amounts are remaining for nearly five to six years without being spent. In fact, money was given for godowns; it came to nearly Rs. 2 crores. For the last five years, they have remained with the co-operative societies. Steps should be taken to keep a watch over those amounts to see whether those sums have been spent or not. Otherwise, the question of making up deficits becomes a difficult task. I think this will be taken note of by the Government and they will see that the unspent money in those Departments will be given back to the Government; I mean, they must be surrendered in time so that it may be made available for other activities.

The other point about which I would like to mention is, I see from the Budget that a sum of rupees 9 crores is allotted for Irrigation. In my humble opinion, this is not sufficient. In fact, from a cursory glance at the speech of the Finance Minister, I felt that some more money should have been made available for major and medium irrigation works, by cutting the short allocations made to the other Departments. On page 19 of the Finance Minister's speech, it is stated:

> "With a view to enable the Road Transport Corporation to meet the commitments on account of nationalised scheme pertaining to Shimoga, Bangalore and Kolar, a sum of Rs.2 crores has been made available over a period of 2 years, the expenditure being met from the accumulated depreciation fund invested with the Government."

When I say that some more money should be set spart for irrigation; it is not that I am opposed to nationalisation. There is no hurry for that. After all the return from the Transport Department on the investment made is not very happy. Of course, I am not prepared to dam the working of the Road Transport Corporation. It is working fairly well. But some of these departments could have waited for some more time for allotment of funds. This sum of Rs. 2 crores could have been made available for 'Irrigation'. On a previous occasion also, I referred to Nagarjunasagar Project. The Andhra Government have spent Rs. 130 crores for the last ten years at the rate of Rs. 13 crores per year. That will bring into irrigation 34.56 lakh acres.

Sir, our economy will not improve unless our irrigation potential is exhausted and more and more land is brought under irrigation because this is the only way to develop an all side improvement in economy. So, the allotment of 9 or 10 crores in the budget is not sufficient at all. In sact, I am prepared to see that even the education department foregoes ome money and the roads and buildings can wait for some time and the urther nationalisation of road transport can wait for some time more; imilarly, other expenditure for other activities here may wait. Sir, if

all the watar available to us in Upper Krishna and Cauvery has to be utilised, we have to spend five to six hundred crores; perhaps with the trend of increasing rates, it may be 1,000 crores. From now alone we must see that our projects are completed soon. Otherwise, apart from our food position, our economic position does not improve. Our percentage in irrigation is 9 whereas in Andhra and other States it is 30 to 40 per cent. So, I am disappointed to see that more money is not allotted to irrigation projects. Sir, since I saw this Nagarjuna Sagar project, I have revised my thoughts over several of these things and our budget should be irrigation oriented. Upper Krishna which is a very useful project for the arid areas of our State is being urged both in this House and the other House that the Centre should be requested to finance to complete this project. It should be taken up as a national project rather than a State project because it serves the arid districts of the State. Therefore, Government should bring pressure on the Centre in regard to Upper Krishna project which requires huge moneys. With our own resources, it will require 20 to 30 years to complete that project. Only fifty lakhs of rupees has been spent so far, perhaps, to pay to establishment half of this amount goes. I do not know what other progress has been made in this project. So, I submit, unless we tell the Centre that this must be taken as a national project, there is no hope of improving the situation here. Similarly, even in Cauvery basin, serveral of these projects must be completed before 1974 because between Madras and Mysore there was an agreement that before 1974 our rights of utilising the Cauvery waters must be completed. Otherwise, legal complications will arise whether Mysore can draw water further from Cauvery. So, I request the Government to give top priority to these irrigation projects so that at least some of them may be completed at the stipulated time.

Sir, if we look at the Industries Department, in fact, we have invested crores of rupees in industries like the N. G. E. F. and even in REMCO. Somehow, this recession in industries, not only in Mysore but elsewhere also, has set in and we must think how to remedy this. Even Bhadravati is not yielding well. As matters stand at present, we are not getting the expected return from the industries. There are two factors. I think my friend Sri Narasimhan agrees with me that whenever Government gives an increased bonus or increased wages or any concessions to the labour, it must be linked to the productivity. They must also know that when they claim higher wages or higher concessions, they must also know that they must add to the increased productivity of those concerns. Now what happens is, it is not commensurate with the productivity of the several concerns. In fact, we see in a number of cases, the labour organisations have not realised that they must add to the productivity of the industries. If this co-operation is forthcoming from the labour sector, I have no objection to give any further consessions or facilities to the labour class from the industrial concerns, whether private industries or Government industries. In fact, the very structure of the labour unions in our State or in our country is different

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from that which prevails outside. Sir, I have gone round the world and seen several labour organisations. Their scope of activity is different from the scope of activity of our labour organisations here. The increased concession is linked up with the productivity. If that happens, both the sectors improve. That is not there in our country and in our State and several of the industries suffer for want of co-operation on the part of the labour. So, in the case of N.G.E.F. and REMCO, and other industries where crores of money is invested, I think it is better some experts go into this question. There is no doubt that there is general recession in the country. That alone is not sufficient to wait and see that further losses occur. So, I suggest that the Government may have an expert advice to see how best these losses could be minimised. They are still expanding; their expansion programme is not over. At the same time, it is better that the matter is thoroughly looked into by the Government.

Sir, speaking on education on two occasions criticisms were made on the floor of this House by my good friend Sri Anjanappa in respect of Bangalore University. Sir, I had an occasion to speak on the working of the Bangalore University and my other friends who are on the Syndicate and the Senate have also sufficiently expressed themselves and they have said that the Bangalore University is working most satisfactorily under the able guidance of the Vice-Chancellor. Sir, it is better to clear some misunderstanding, if any, because the criticism on the department of education is all right as the Government and the hon. Minister can give the other side of the picture so far as governmental activities are concerned. Unfortunately, in the case of Universities, Government is not responsible for certain things with which the Universities are concerned. In the matter of appointment criticism was made that in one appointment the procedure followed was not legal and the bona fides of even the Vice-Chancellor were questioned by saying that he has acted in a communal manner. Sir, let not the House or the public go with the impression that there is something wrong with the University, specially, in the matter of appointments. I have got the proceedings of the meeting of the Board of Appointment of the Professor of Geology, the one that was criticised here by my friend Sri Anjanappa. What he stated was that in the matter of appointment in the Department of Geology, there was no unanimity among the members of the Board, and one member was absent and on this account alone the Board was not proper. In fact this Board consisted of three members. The Vice-Chancellor acts as the Chairman and there are two experts, Dr. Rama Rao and Sri A. Rama Das. These three members with the Registrar as Secretary constitute the Board.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ಹಿಂದೆ ಶ್ರೀ ಗಾಂಜಿ ವೀರಪ್ಪನವರು ಹೆಸರುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಬಾರದು ಎಂದು ಮತ್ತು Proceedings of the Syndicate are confidential ಎಂದು ಅಪ್ಪಣೆಕೊಡಿಸಿದ್ದರು. ಅದರಂತೆ ಹೆಸರುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳದಿರುವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು.

Sri GANJI VEERAPPA.—The proceedings are confidential. As the matter is brought before the House it becomes......

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—It is better that the hon'ble members discuss in a general way without going through the proceedings.

Sri G. V. ANJANAPPA (Graduates' Constituency).—I would like to know from the Chair that so far as criticism of the administration of the university is concerned, the members are up against making any such criticism. How are they allowed to speak on the merits of the administration of the university ?

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—That is what exactly I have suggested. I have told them not to try to discuss them in detail and that the confidential reports cannot be read and disclosed here.

Sri S. P. RAJANNA (Teachers' Constituency).—Further, ruling has been given that matters relating to appointments in the university, cannot be discussed in this House.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—On previous occasion it has been brought to the notice of the hon'ble members that university is a statutory body and Government is not concerned with its day to day affairs. So the details of the proceedings and all those things may not be discussed here. They can be referred to in a general way.

Sri GANJI VEERAPPA.—I am thankful to the Chair for the kind intervention and guidance. I was not going through the details. To the extent Sri G. V. Anjanappa made reference, I was meeting the point, and nothing beyond that.

Sri G. V. ANJANAPPA.—On a previous occasion the hon'ble member stood up and said that I should not mention and on that score I was not allowed to speak. Now, if he is going to support the action, I must be given an opportunity to rebut it.

Sri GANJI VEERAPPA.—After all my friend knows that he had his own chance. He spoke and he may have occasions to speak on the subject. So I am submitting to the Chair that I am not going into the details because I myself have taken objection that we should not go into details and you were pleased to say that in a general way this House may criticise. Suffice it to say that the allegations made by my friend were not correct and justified at all. Recently the syndicate took note of the criticism and the syndicate has unanimously passed a resolution that the criticism was not based on facts.

Sri G. V. ANJANAPPA.—That itself speaks. In the absence of the member who made such a remark on the floor of this House, they have taken an unanimous decision. I do not know what was the special reason for it. That itself speaks how fair they are. In my absence they have taken a decision. In fairness to the member who made the remark, they should have given me an opportunity.

3-45 P.M.

ಶ್ರೀ ವಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ.—ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಅಂಜನಪ್ಪನವರೇನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಸಿಂಡಿಕೇಟಿನ ಮುಂದೆ ಹೇಳಬೇಕು. ಸಿಂಡಿಕೇಟಿನವರು ಅದು ಸರಿಯೋ, ಅಲ್ಲವೇ ಎಂದು ತೀರ್ಮಾನಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಆಮೇಲೆ ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಕಳಿಸಬೇಕು. ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ತಪ್ಪಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಆ ರೀತಿ ತೀರ್ಮಾನಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲೇನೂ ತಪ್ಪಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ವಿ. ಅಂಜನಪ್ಪ.—ಅದು ನನಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ. ನಾನು ಮಾಡಿರುವುದು ತಪ್ಪಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಸಿಂಡಿಕೇಟಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಈ ಸಭೆಗೆ ರಾಜೀನಾಮೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಸಮಿತಿ ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಲಿ, ಈ ಸಭೆ ತೀರ್ಮಾನಮಾಡಲಿ. ಅಂಕಿಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳ ಸಮೇತ ನಾನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದನ್ನು ರುಜುವಾತು ಮಾಡಲು ನಾನು ಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ವಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ.—ಶ್ರೀ ಅಂಜನಪ್ಪನವರು ಫ್ಯಾಕ್ಟ್ಸ್ ಕೊಡಲಿ, ಅದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಿಂಡಿಕೇಟ್ ವಿಚಾರಮಾಡಿ ತೀರ್ಮಾನಮಾಡಲಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ವಿ ಅಂಜನಪ್ಪ.—ನಾನಿಲ್ಲದಿರುವಾಗ ನಿರ್ಣಯ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ನಾನೇನು ಮಾಡಲಿ?

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I rise to a point of order. How are we concerned with the proceedings of the syndicate that took place? We are not bothered. They may take any decision or not. The only point for consideration is whether the criticism of the policy or day to day administration of the University is correct. The Chair has given a ruling. As far back as during the time of Sri Mavalankar there is a categorical ruling given with reference to contemporary practice and I do not think we should break it today. Having regard to that I think we can only discuss general policies and if the general policy is going to be influenced directly or indirectly by quoting concrete instances, it is up to the Chair to permit and the members cannot take advantage.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—I have given a ruling on the same point I need not add anything more to it. Whenever such a thing occurs I have to remind the members not to discuss details, not to disclose the proceedings and not to mention the names of persons who cannot defend themselves in this House. I have requested the member not to mention all these things and he can proceed further.

Sri GANJI VEERAPPA.—I am thankful to the hon'ble member Sri V. Venkatappa and he happens to be a member of the syndicate along with me. It is not fair that we should quarrel over these. It should be settled in the syndicate. On that very score we were objecting. If there is anything, the proper forum was syndicate. Because he raised the question here, I did not want to let it go unchallenged.

Sri G. V. ANJANAPPA.—The very fact that the so called Registrar of the Bangalore University has supplied information to those who are supporting him justifies what I have said. Our elderly member is in possession of facts. But when I requested them to give facts and figures, I have been denied. This very fact speaks how fair they are.

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA (Minister for Agriculture and Education),—As a syndicate member, he is entitled to know every fact. This statement surprises me.

Sri G. V. ANJANAPPA.—That is my misfortune.

SRI GANJI VEERAPPA.—Once again another aspersion or allegation is made against the Registrar who is not here to defend.

SRI G. V. ANJANAPPA.—In that way we cannot talk even about a Sub-Inspector or Inspector because they are not here to defend.

SRI GANJI VEERAPPA.—My friend should know if the Sub-Inspector is not here, the Home Minister is here to defend. In this case, no one to defend the university is here. The Vice-Chancellor is not here; the Government cannot defend them because to the extent the university enjoys autonomy, it is the university that is responsible. So, I appeal to him that even the allegation made against the Registrar in his absence is not correct. If he says that the information that is furnished to us and others is not furnished to him, I cannot help it. It is his right to go into any file and get any information that he wants. My hon. Friend has as much access to the information in the University as anyone of us and even more. Many a time I have noticed that he is in possession of more information than some of us. I would only submit that let there be no misgiving. Everything that is said here goes to the Press and if only Anjanappa's speech is read by the public, there may be an impression in the public that there is something radically wrong with the appointments, that they are made illegally and on communal lines without any regard for the rules or procedure. My hon. Friend knows that all these appointments are made in a very fair manner and in conformity with the rules. Especially in the case of the Reader of Geology, one member who differed said that he is fit to become a Professor and the other two members said that he is fit to become a Reader and the Syndicate made him only a Reader. So, not only the appointment of the Reader of Geology but other appointments have been very fair and the Syndicate has been careful enough in these matters.

SRI G. V. ANJANAPPA.—The Hon. Member is again going into the merits of appointments.

MR. CHAIRMAN.—He has not gone into the details; he is only stating in general terms what is happening there.

SRI K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—Sir, the hon. Member Sri Anjanappa makes sweeping allegations; he does not make concrete allegation or substantiate his statements. He simply makes a statement and challenges that he is going to resign and going to do this and that. I think this is not the way in which debate should take place here.

SRI GANJI VEERAPPA.—Sir, what I want to submit is that the appointments have been made correctly and fairly and in accordance with rules and procedure that are laid down under the Bangalore University Act. I once again repeat that we have got a very able Vice-Chancellor who has contributed to the growth of this young University. He has spared no pains to see that everything is done to build up this infant University. The allegations that have been made against the Vice-Chancellor personally are really unfounded and I am sorry they

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have been made here. The Bangalore University has a very able and learned Vice-Chancellor whose integrity and ability are known not only here but even outside.

I may also mention that the U.G.C. has disappointed us this year. In fact, the Bangalore University should have been equated with the older Universities in the country because it is a growing University. In the allotment of funds by the U.G.C., though the requirements were nearly Rs. 90 lakhs for development purpose, they have given only Rs. 70 lakhs and they say only 70 per cent can be spent. This comes to Rs. 50 lakhs. The Government may kindly take up this matter with the U.G.C. the Central Government and see that this young University is treated in a better manner. Unless more funds are made available, we cannot develop this University. In fact, the very idea of starting this University emanated from a committee appointed by the U.G.C. itself. I also suggest that the Government of India may be prevailed upon to make this University a Central University. From the point of view of the entire South, Bangalore is ideally situated and this University may be converted into a Central University were the science faculties may be developed. There is great need for carrying on research in the scientific field and Bangalore with the Indian Institute of Science and other defence industries located here is ideally suited for this purpose. Government may earnestly take up this matter with the Centre because when Mr. Chagla, the previous Education Minister was here for the inauguration of this University, he gave us a hope that the Government of India will very soon make it a Central University. That hope still remains unfulfilled and we may just remind the Centre once again to fulfil that hope which they held out some time back.

MR. CHAIRMAN.—The House will now adjourn and will re-assemble after half an hour.

The House rose at Four of the Clock to re-assemble at Thirty Minutes past Four of the Clock.

The House re-assembled at Thirty-five Minutes past Four of the Clock.

[MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair]

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

SRI J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Sir, with the permission of the Chair, I have a representation to make. Tomorrow is a non-official day. We have already missed one non-official day. I should like the Chair to see

that tomorrow non-official business is taken up. We can go on with the budget discussions on Monday and Tuesday. That seems to be the general sense of the members whom I have consulted in the lobby.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ.—ಕೆಲವು ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಗೈರುಹಾಜರಾಗತಕ್ಕವರಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಬಜೆಟ್ ಚರ್ಚೆಯನ್ನು ಇನ್ನೂ ಎರಡು ದಿವಸ ಮುಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಹಾಕಿದರೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—I have not restricted the time. But, at the same time, I am requesting that this should not repeat. Members can be as brief as possible.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ.—ತಾವು ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಕಾಲ ನಿಗದಿ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಬಹಳ ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಸೋಮವಾರ—ಮಂಗಳವಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬಜೆಟ್ ಚರ್ಚೆ ಮುಗಿಯುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I should like the non-official business to be contiuned according to the schedule.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—According to the schedule, tomorrow the debate on the budget discussions is to continue.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.-Sir, we have the privilege. Why should it be taken away every time? In this Session, we have already missed one non-official day. Now, we are entitled to have it in the usual course. Even though on the agenda it is there, nothing will upset the budget discussion is non-official business is taken up tomorrow.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—The Finance Minister will be available only on Monday. If we take up non-official business tomorrow, there will be one day less for the debate. We can fix up the non-official business a day after Monday.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I understand the Hon'ble Finance Minister is going on Monday and coming back the same day. He can give his reply on Tuesday.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—I learn that the Hon'ble Finance Minister is returning on the 14th.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಟಿ. ಶ್ರೀಕಂಠಯ್ಯ (ವಿಧಾನ ಸಭಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ).—ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಹಾಜರಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಉಪಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಅವರು ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡಬಹುದು.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—I have no objection. But many hon'ble members wish the Finance Minister to reply. I will consult the Leader of the House.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Sir, I am making a request that tomorrow may be non-official day. You may extend the time by a day or two for discussion on the Budget.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಟಿ. ಶ್ರೀಕಂಠಯ್ಯ.—ಹಿಂದೆ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ವಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪನವರ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಬಜೆಟ್ ಚರ್ಚೆ ಹನ್ನೊಂದು ದಿನಗಳವರೆಗೆ ನಡೆದಿದೆ. ಈಗ ಏಕೆ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ?

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—All right, we shall take up the non-official business tomorrow.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1968-69

General Discussion

(Debate Continued)

†Sri GANJI VEERAPPA.—Sir, I am thankful to the Finance Minister, because for education they have set apart nearly Rs. 36 crores which comes to roughly 20 per cent of the total net revenue of the State. When we spend so much for education—nearly Rs. 36 crores—I have got a word to say against the low paid Primary and Secondary School Teachers. With regard to Primary School Teachers, one grievance is that when once a teacher is appointed to the primary school after S.S.L.C. plus training also, which is the minimum qualification required, he is given a particular scale and to get increaments to reach the maximum of that scale it will take 10 to 15 years, and he has to retire as a primary school teacher. The teacher has to play a very important role in the society training up children, especially at the Primary School level. Whereas, he same S S.L.C man, if he accepts the post of a Second Division or First Division Clerk, he can rise even to a Gazetted Officer's post. This disadvantage for a teacher should be looked into. After all, a teacher should think that for the valuable work he renders to the society his prospects are in no way inferior to the prospects of anybody else, who in the same conditions and same qualifications enters Government service. So, something must be done either to give more increments or to have a better scale of pay to the primary school teaches. There has been a Government Order in the year 1961 that untrained teachers who are appointed prior to 23rd March 1961 should be given increments. Whether trained or untrained, they have the benefit of getting increments. Those who were appointed subsequent to 1961 do not get the same benefit as those who are appointed earlier. Sir, the grievances of those Section of Teachers who say inspite of the fact that we have put in a service of 15 years as Primary School Teachers with clean records, we do not get this benefit. Their work was equally good, as those of the teachers who are getting this benefit now. But inspite of that they are not getting this benefit. I say there is a lot of force in what they say and the same benefit should be extended to them also.

[MR. VICE-CHAIRMAN (Sri M. GOVARDHAN RAO) in the Chair]

There may be some additional financial commitment. But nevertheless the Government will be doing justice to those who were appointed subsequent to 1961. Therefore, these poor people should be extended at least this benefit. I hope the Government will kindly look into this and see this injustice is removed and they are benefited. The Government must also see that the lot of the Primary School Teachers is improved, so that the teachers' profession may be

more attractive. What happens is, those who have got the same qualifications will get promotions in other Departments. But these poor teachers will have to suffer in the Department without any promotion or anything. These teachers' profession is a valuable profession and they have to play a vital role in the Society. Therefore, this profession should be made more attractive. With regard to the South Kanara and Bellary Districts, the tripple benefit scheme that is extended to those who are in other parts of the State is not extended to these Districts. In 1963, there was a Government Order and according to that, there is no option to those teachers serving in South Kanara and Bellary Districts. Whether they opt out to that scheme or not, whatever the benefits accrue to others may also be made available to them. Their grievances are reasonable and the Government may look into this.

In regard to the associations of the Teachers, I have got a word to say. There must be one Central Organisation of these Teachers recognised by the Government. Mr. Mallaradhya knows that there is a sort of Association here in Seshadripuram which participated in politics. The teachers have nothing to do with politics. There is an association in Sheshadripuram located in the Office of the Jansangh. What I say is that they should not have anything to do with the Political Organisation. In fact there was a Central Association also to which the Mysore Association is affiliated. This Central Association is situated at New Delhi.

4-45 P.M.

ಶ್ರೀ ವೈ. ಎಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ್ (ಪದವೀಧರರ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ).—ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಅದು ಟೀಚರ್ಸ್ ಅಸೋಸಿಯೇಷನ್ ಆಗಿದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ತಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ರುಜುವಾತು ಇದೆಯೋ ?

SRI GANJI VEERAPPA.—I can take Mr. Patil to Seshadripuram and show the board that is existing there. It is a part and parcel of the same hall. There is no separate room for this. Any hon'ble member of this House may go and verify. The Central Organisation to which the Mysore State Association is affiliated had a protest day and offered satyagraha before the Parliament recently. Those who went from Mysore as delegates from this office participated in the Sathyagraha before Parliament and these people were given leave and they were treated as on duty. Such organisations which participate in the political organisation should not be recognised. Not that I am saying that this office should not be located there. What I am saying is let them not have anything to do with politics.

SRI J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I was the President of the Federation for 10 years. The real point is whether the teachers have a right of association and to what extent their right may be exercised within the frame work of the public service and conduct rules and further whether they have any right to carry on agitation. In this connection, unless it is proved they are engaged in political activities of subversive nature, we cannot take any action.

SRI GANJI VEERAPPA.—It is all right for you now to say like that.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—As President of the Federation I know the correct position. I was elected, not nominated. The Government will be doing a wrong thing, if they do so. What they have to do in this connection is, they have to verify whether their action conflicts with the public service and conduct rules. They cannot do as Mr. Ganjiveerappa suggested.

Sri GANJI VEERAPPA.—Any Government servant, whether he is a teacher or anybody, is governed by the public service and conduct rules. If it is found that this association or any member thereof has really participated in a political activity, he comes under the provisions of these rules.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Unless it is proved that the teachers of this association have participated in the agitation you cannot do anything.

Sri GANJI VEERAPPA.—It is a matter of details. The Government should look into this. I have no details with me.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—It becomes a political activity if they accuse they are indulging in political activities. It cannot be treated as political activity if they putforth their grievances. It is not clearly stated what is that political activity, and whether that conflicts with conduct rules.

Sri GANJI VEERAPPA.—It is our experience not only in Mysore but also in some parts of the country.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ವಿ. ಆಂಜನಪ್ಪ.—ಭಾಷೆ ಮತ್ತು ಗಡಿ ನಿರ್ಣಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಫೋಟೋಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದನ್ನು ಯಾವ ಪಕ್ಷದವರು ಮಾಡಿದರು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ವೈ. ಎಸ್. ಪಾಟಿಲ್.—ನಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಎಂ.ಎಲ್.ಎ. ಅವರು ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಅಸೋಸಿಯೇಷನ್ನಿನ ಪ್ರೆಸಿಡೆಂಟರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹಾಗಿರುವಾಗ ಅವರನ್ನು ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬೇಕೋ ಅಥವಾ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಅಸೋಸಿಯೇಷನ್ನಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವವರು ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಬೇಕೋ ?

Sri GANJI VEERAPPA.—I appeal to the members of this side and that side to leave away the students or teachers from political activities.

I appeal to all political parties not to have anything to do with the activities either of the students or teachers or anybody engaged in Government service. After all, they are expected to serve the people fairly and impartially. I am sure all will agree with me that Teachers Association should purely confine themselves to their own activity, there own sphere of work. If they were to really serve the society to the best of their ability and to the extent that we expect them to do, it is better we do not entangle them in any political activities.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ಎಚ್ ಶಿವಾನಂದಸ್ವಾಮಿ(ವಿಧಾನಸಭಾಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ).—ಅವರು ಯಾವ ರಾಜಕೀಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದರು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಹೇಳಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಿಂದ ಚುನಾವಣೆಗೆ ನಿಂತಾಗ ಅದು ಗೊತ್ತಾಗಿರಬೇಕು. ಅವರು ಏನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಾವು ಈ ಸಭೆಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದರೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು.

SRI GANJI VEERAPPA.—I was not making any general aspersion against the teachers in general. If all the teachers were engaged in political activities, certainly this sort of work which has been carried on so well by them would not have been carried on by them. I am referring to particular activity of an Association in Bangalore that participated in this activity. Apart from that, I am not prepared to make any general comment on Teacher's Association. In fact, the bulk of the teachers are doing excellent work.

Recently with regard to admission to Engineering Colleges, the Union Minister for Education said that there must be 30 per cent cut; I entirely agree with that suggestion though the interest of some of the private colleges that depend upon the student strength for resources may be affected. This is the time when Government should take decision because admission time is coming very near. If you want to see that our engineers are employed properly, we should see that sufficient number is only taken. The Education Minister said that the Planning Body has not been able to specify the requirements. Still they say that with a view to meet the emergency to see that further unemployment is not created, 30 per cent cut in the admissions should be made. I wish the Government would take immediate steps to see in our State also, then the advice of the Government of India is implemented. I would be prepared to say that it should be 50 per cent cut; but it may be too drastic to begin with. With regard to polytechnics it is better we close down civil section. 5,000 diploma holders are loitering in the streets without jobs. There is no meaning in our young people wasting their 3 years period in polytechnics. Same is the case with mechanical diploma holders also. I do not want to repeat what I said earlier in connection with the debate on the Governor's Address. The system of education itself must be changed. That is for the Government to think without much loss of time There is growing unemployment even among the technical graduates and that should be viewed seriously because these young men once whose prospects were very bright are now dark. Even Engineering graduates are without employment.

I wish to say one thing more. With regard to land revenue, criticism was made. Mr. Anjanappa said that the Government deceived the public with false hopes. What all the Government said was that the land revenue in the present form will not continue.

SRI K. V. SKANKARA GOWDA.—They did not say that it will not continue. The Government have said that the question of continuing land revenue in the present form is being examined.

SRI V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—Not only they said that it will be abolished but during the last elections, pamphlets were printed and published widely and people were asked to vote for the Congress because land revenue was going to be abolished.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—If my friend yields, this is the speech delivered by Sri Ramkrishna Hegde on 24th March 1967. He said : 'I am glad to inform the House that the Government have taken a decision to abolish land revenue in its present form'. ಪ್ರಜೆಂಟ್ ಫಾರಮ್ ಹೊರಟುಹೋಯಿತು. ಡಿಸಿಷನ್ನೂ ಹೊರಟು ಹೋಯಿತು.

Sri GANJI VEERAPPA.—I respectfully submitted that there is no breach of promise or assurance given by the Government to this House or the State. In fact what all they have said is that the land revenue in the present form may not continue and it is under examination. I am sure it is under active consideration of the Government. That is what we are told.

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—People are not against land revenue. They want land revenue to contiue as it is.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—In the course of the reply by the Revenue Minister which is an authoritative statement in the course of the debate in the lower House, he has definitely stated that this idea is given up because people want land revenue to continue in the same form as it is.

Mr. VICE-CHAIRMAN.—There is re-thinking on that point. That is what the Education Minister says now.

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—Rethinking consistent with the demand of the people.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ಎಚ್. ಶಿವಾನಂದಸ್ವಾಮಿ.—19 ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಲಕ್ಷ ಜನಗಳ ರುಜು ಮಾಡಿಸಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಆ ರೀತಿ ಯಾರು ಹೇಳಿದರೋ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದನ್ನು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಹೇಳಿಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ ಜಿಜ್ಞಾಸೆ ತಪ್ಪಿಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರ ಗೌಡ.—ನೀವು ಒಂದು ಲಕ್ಷ ಜನಗಳ ರುಜು ಮಾಡಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ನಾವು ಎರಡು ಲಕ್ಷ ಜನಗಳ ರುಜು ಮಾಡಿಸಿಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ಎಚ್. ಶಿವಾನಂದಸ್ವಾಮಿ.—ಎಷ್ಟಾದರೂ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಿ, ಕೊಡಲೇ ಬೇಕೆನ್ನುವ ಆಶೆ ಇದ್ದರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಟಿ. ಶ್ರೀಕಂಠಯ್ಯ.—4—5 ಕೋಟಿ ಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ರವಿನ್ಯೂ ಬಾಕಿ ಇದೆ, ಈಗ ಎರಡು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದೀಚೆಗೆ ಏತಕ್ಕೆ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಅದು ತಪ್ಪು ಸಸ್ಪೆಂಡ್ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದ್ದದ್ದು ನಿಂತಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ವಿ. ಅಂಜನಪ್ಪ.—18 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು ಬಾಕಿ ಇದೆ.

Sri GANJI VEERAPPA.—I want to ask the friends on the other side. From the speech of the Hon'ble Finance Minister we notice that the Government formerly proposed to introduce a Bill for levying agricultural income-tax. Now the Finance Minister says that the public opinion specially from the agriculturists is that they are not prepared to have the agricultural income-tax. On the other hand, they are prepared to pay the land revenue even at an enhanced rate. I am one with the view expressed by the Finance Minister, because if it is a question of option between the payment of agricultural income-tax and the payment of land revenue at an enhanced rate, I am prepared to agree with the latter because it involves no complications.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ಎಚ್. ಶಿವಾನಂದ ಸ್ವಾಮಿ.—ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರೇನಾದರೂ ಗಾಳಿಗೆ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಹಾಕುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಈಗಿನ ಭೂಕಂದಾಯ ಪದ್ಧತಿ ಇರಲಿ ಎಂದು ರೈತರು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು. ಭೂಕಂದಾಯದ ಈಗಿನ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ರದ್ದು ಮಾಡಿ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ವರಮಾನ ತೆರಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಹಾಕಬಹುದೆಂದು ನಾವು ಹೇಳಿಲ್ಲ. ಬೇರೆ ದಾರಿ ಇದೆ, ತೋರಿಸಿಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಈಗಿನ ಭೂಕಂದಾಯ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ರದ್ದು ಮಾಡಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

Sri GANJI VEERAPPA.—Sir, I am glad that my friend agrees with one aspect. There is need to levy more tax and he says there are other ways of levying tax. If our friends tell the Government that there are better methods of levying the tax, I am prepared to agree with them. Sir, it is a matter of opinion as to what should be the proper tax, and at what levels.

Sir, with regard to land revenue, I am of the firm opinion that if it is a question of levying agricultural income-tax, it is better that they do not take it up. Government have advisedly not taken up that matter now. In fact, what they say is correct: the public feeling is not in favour of agricultural income-tax, but for the continuance of the land revenue. I make one suggestion. If it is a question of having modified system of land revenue, I suggest that exemption may be given to the occupants of land below five acres—dry land. After all............

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—That will give room for fragmentation.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—More than 75 per cent of the land revenue realised is from the small land holders. If you say that you will be advocating the cause of the removal or land revenue.

Sri GANJI VEERAPPA.—That is one of the suggestions which I am going to give to the Government. Because our friends on the other side do not want that concessions should be given to small land-holders.

Sri G. V. ANJANAPPA.—We did not say that. Why do you misinterpret us ?

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—In Kerala, holdings which are less than 2 acres are exempted. If the Government is anxious to waive recovery of land revenue, they must be prepared to exempt five acres. Please let us know whether you want it to continue or not ? Please make the position quite clear.

Sri G. V. ANJANAPPA.—Sir, I was suggstion that there is scope for increasing the present land revenue. After all the rates of land revenue in Mysore, if we compare land revenue rates that are prevailing in Mysore with those that are prevailing outside, you will find that we are having the lowest rates in Mysore. I think my friends on the other side agree with me when I say this. So there is scope for increasing land revenue and if necessary there is scope for levying some more cesses. education cess, etc., to augment our resources. And the question of exempting small land holders from the levy may be

(SRI G. V. ANJANAPPA)

examined. It is better that very small land holders may exempted from the payment of land revenue. It may not be large. But it is a good gesture.

Sir, with regard to food shortage, I am glad to say with these two years of intense activity......

SRI A. H. SHIVANANDASWAMY.—The Madras Budget is with me. Their Budget is 200 crores and their land revenue income is 630 lakhs.

SRI GANJI VEERAPPA.—He has not probably taken into accounts, water rate and other things. Even water rate in Mysore is far less.

Sir, I was telling the House that with regard to food production we see intense activity in the Agricultural Department, helping the agriculturists to increase their food production. I agree much more has to be done. We have to see that these loans, the deve opment loans in the agricultural sectors are given to the agric lturists speedily. In fact, one hurdle that the raiyat is experiencing, which is a serious obstacle in his way of getting the loan is at the lower level. He has to produce the form No. 5 or 6 from the Shanubhogue or the kulkarni, as they call him in northern karnatak. We find the record of rights are not kept up to date at all. Though transactions take place years before, though a duty is cast on the Sub-Registrars to send entries to the taluk office where transcations are to be entered in the relevant registers, they are not done as a matter of fact. That is the experience everywhere. And in the matter of giving loans, the greatest obstacle is that the agriculturist who wants loan, has to go to the shanubhogue or the taluk office and get a copy of the record of rights register. It is much better that a fool-proof system is evolved. We know that the agriculturist is unable to get a copy of the record of rights within 24 hours and it may even be provided that the credit institutions that give loan may be asked to go to the taluk office and have this verified. Otherwise, in spite of the fact that crores of rupees are set apart for loan purpose, the raiyats cannot get it because, they are not able to produce these records. This is the difficulty which the agriculturists are experiencing and should be removed. In fact there are some districts where the record of rights registers are kept with the Shanubhogues or secretaries now called the village accountants. There are some districts where the records are kept with the Thasildar's office. In the Thasildar's office you can get things done quickly.

SRI J. B. MALLARADHYA.—The Shanubhogues should not keep it. As soon as entries are completed, it must be passed no to the taluk office. Government have advisedly passed a series of orders on this subject.

SRI GANJI VEERAPPA.—In fact, the practice that prevails in my place is that the shanubhogues keep these records. It is not kept in taluk office. Shanubhogues are in villages and the applicant has to go

from village to village in search of these Shanubhogues. If he wants to get things done quickly, he has to pay some thing. This is what is happening. What I suggest is, that there must be some uniform practice in this respect and what is more important is, the records must be brought up-to-date. I don't mind if special officers are appointed to bring this record up-to-date. The mutation fee will have been paid in the Sub-Registrar's Office but the fact is not intimated to the Taluk Office in spite of the fact that they are required to do so. These are the practical difficulties when these loans are to be distributed according to the expectation of the Government. These hurdles must be removed. There must be some uniform practice and this record must remain with the Taluk Office; and action must be taken against the Tahsildars if they do not comply with the requests of the agriculturists. If they do not give copies, whatever money Government want to give to the agriculturists, will not reach the hands of the ryots in time; and these poor people have to make unnecessary trips to the Shanbhogs and loiter in the Taluk Office.

There is lot of progress made in improved seed production and distributilion of seeds and fertilizers. Probably fertilizers may be supplied at rates cheaper than the present rates because it is found that the fertilizers are costing a little more; their cost has to be reduced. Better the Government think of some measure and see that the prices of the fertilizers are lowered. In fact, I read in paper that some negotiations are going on to produce ammonia at a lower rate and give it to the ryots, I am glad.

I do not want to take any more time. I see all-round progress achieved in the various Departments. But one important point I want to impress upon the Government is that our resources must be augmented. The resources can be augmented in two ways. One way is by effecting economy, taking further economy measures over administrative expenditure. It is possible to reduce administrative expenditure. In fact, there is wastage of funds also. There are several departments which I would call as wasteful departments. There are also leakages. In fact, sales tax is not collected in full and huge arrears are outstanding. In respect of sales-tax, the revenue is increasing. If leakages are not there, I am sure we can raise a few more crores of rupees from sales-tax itself. My hon'ble friend Mr. Shamiah Gowda is anxious to see that some more items are included in the Schedule appended to the Sales-Tax Act. Instead of taxing the poor man, it is better we think of improving our resources, first by cutting short our expenditure Next, taking recourse to taxation measures which will not be directly felt by the ordinary common people. Side by side with economy measures, there should be collection of arrears.

Sri G. V. ANJANAPPA.—What about the plea of certain members to levy tax on urban property? They say there is scope for some more taxes on the urban people and in the urban sector and thus our resources can be improved.

Sri GANJI VEERAPPA.—I am prepared to agree to any taxation measure so far as some of these sectors are concerned provided the poor agriculturist is left aside. He is not able to bear any more burden. So far as other sectors are concerned, I am prepared to have further taxation.

5-15 P.M.

Sri VENKANAGOUDA SIDDANGOUDA.—A farmer who toured this country recently has commented that the Indian Government is spending 40 per cent of its total resources only on construction of magnificent buildings and opined that it is not desirable to venture on such prohibitive expenditure at a time when there is economic crisis in the country. What are the views of the hon'ble Member on this point?

Sri GANJI VEERAPPA.—It is a matter of policy to be considered by the Government of India. What I am now concerned is, that our resources must be augmented. Our wasteful expenditure must be reduced or avoided and more money should be spent on productive activities like the irrigation projects. That way, we can think of improving the economy of our State.

It is with the best of efforts that the Finance Minister has been able to place the Budget under very hard and difficult circumstances facing the State and the country. While concluding, I wish to compliment the Finance Minister for presenting a surplus budget. He has cleverly managed. But he has not manoeuvred or concealed anything. In fact, it is a very frank speech that he has made and every aspect of the financial condition of the State is placed before this House. The House is taken into confidence in expressing the difficulties and shortcomings.

Sri G. V. ANJANAPPA.—How can there be surplus after paying the enhanced D.A. to the N.G.Os?

Sri GANJI VEERAPPA.—My friend was not in the House when at the outset, I said in my speech that the Finance Minister has not taken into account the enchanced D.A. to the officials and that if that is taken into account, it cannot be a surplus budget. The Finance Minister has frankly stated that the current year opened with an overdraft from the Reserve Bank of India of nearly Rs. 12 crores. It is a very frank exposition of the financial position of the State. I conclude by saying that the Finance Minister has been very frank in placing all aspects of State finances before this House and that he has taken this House into confidence by revealing the shortcomings and difficulties as also the brighter aspects of the State in future.

Thank you.

†ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಟಿ. ಶ್ರೀಕಂಠಯ್ಯ.—ಸನ್ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭಾಪತಿಯವರೇ, ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ನನ್ನ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಿತ್ರರನೇಕರು 1968 69ನೇ ವರ್ಷದ ಆಯವ್ಯಯ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈಗತಾನೆ ಮಾತಾಡಿದಂತಹ ಗಾಂಜಿ ವೀರಪ್ಪನವರು ಮತ್ತು ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಕುಬ್ಬದರವರು ಸರ್ಕಾರ

ಮಾಡಿರತಕ್ಕಂತಹ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳ ಮತ್ತು ಕೆಲವು ಅಂಕೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳೊಡನೆ ಬಹಳ ಮೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿದರು. ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಕುಬ್ರದರವರು ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾ, 10 ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಬಹಳ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದೆ, ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ಆಹಾರದ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲೂ ಬಹಳ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಸುಧಾರಣೆ ಹೊಂದುವ ಮಟ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದೆ, ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಹಣ ನ್ನು ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮಂತ್ರಿಯವರ ಒಂದು ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಅವರು ಏನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದರೆ:

"Though food production has tended to increase over the past 10 years, there has been a continued shortfall because of the rise in population. In 1956-57 while the production of foodgrains was 33.5 lakh tonnes, in 1965-66 it was 46.8 lakh tonnes. This is about 40 per cent increase in 10 years."

ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, 1956–57ರಲ್ಲಿ ಆಹಾರದ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಏನಿತ್ತು, ಮತ್ತು ಇವತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸ ಏನಾಗಿದೆ ಎನ್ನತಕ್ಕಂಥದ್ದು ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. 1956-57ರಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗಿರತಕ್ಕಂತಹ ಮಹತರ ಪದ್ಧತಿ ಆವತ್ತು ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಇವತ್ತಿನ ಧಾರಣೆವಾಸಿಗಳ ಅರ್ಧದಷ್ಟು ಧಾರಣೆವಾಸಿಗಳು ಇದ್ದವು. ಅವರ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ 40 ಪರ್‌ಸೆಂಟ್ ಆಹಾರಧಾನ್ಯದ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿದ್ದೇ ಆದರೆ, ನಮಗೆ ಆಹಾರದ ಕೊರತೆ ಏನಿತು ? 40 ಪರ್‌ಸೆಂಟ್ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ, ಮತ್ತು ಈಗ ಕೊರತೆ ಬಂದಿರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣ ಏನೆಂದರೆ, ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿದ್ದು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಸ್ವಾಮೀ, ಹತ್ತು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಶೇಕಡಾ 40 ರಷ್ಟು ಪಾಪ್ಯುಲೇಷನ್ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಎಲ್ಲೂ ಸರಕಾರ ಹೇಳಲಿಲ್ಲ. 1956-57 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದಂತಹ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಇವೊತ್ತು ಇಲ್ಲ. ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಯಿತು ಎಂದು ಮಾತ್ರ ಹೇಳುವಾಗ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನ ಶೇಕಡಾ 40 ರಷ್ಟು ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಅದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕಾಣುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಯಾವ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೂ ಶೇಕಡಾ 15ರಷ್ಟು ಕೂಡ ಪಾಪ್ಯುಲೇಷನ್ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷವೂ ಶೇಕಡಾ ಎರಡೂವರೆಯಷ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಯಿತು ಎಂದು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡರೂ ಸುಮಾರು ಹತ್ತು ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಶೇಕಡಾ 25ರಷ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಬಹುದು. ಆದರೆ ಶೇಕಡಾ 40 ರಷ್ಟು ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ನೀವು ಕೊಡುವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಮಾತ್ರ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ನೀವು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸ್ಟ್ಯಾಟಿಸ್ಟಿಕ್ಸ್ ಹೇಗಿದೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಎಲ್ಲೋ ಒಂದು ಮೂಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಹಳ್ಳಿಯ ಶ್ಯಾನುಭೋಗರುಗಳಿಂದ ಬರತಕ್ಕ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಪತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಪಟ್ಟಿಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿಯೇ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು ಎಲ್ಲ ತಲೆಕೆಳಗಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿರುವುದು. ಇದೂ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ತಾವು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಹಣ ಎಂದರೆ, ಲಕ್ಷಾಂತರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಷ್ಟು ಹಣವನ್ನು ನೀರಾವರಿ ಕೆಲಸಗಳಿಗೋಸ್ಕರ ಹಾಗೂ ಬೋರ್ ವೆಲ್ಸ್ ಗೋಸ್ಕರ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಎಂದು. ಇವೆಲ್ಲ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುವುದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಸರಕಾರ ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕ ಸಾಲವನ್ನು ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಗೆ ಏನು ಖರ್ಚು ಬರುತ್ತದೋ ಅದನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ರೈತ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರೆ ಇಷ್ಟು ಆಹಾರದ ಕೊರತೆ ನಮಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂದು ಬರುತ್ತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಸರಕಾರವೇನೋ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವ ಘನ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಕೆಲಸಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರೂ ಇವರಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇಕಡಾ 75 ರಷ್ಟು ಭಾಗ ರೈತರಿಗಾಗಿ ಉಪಯೋಗವಾಗದೇ ಬೇರೆ ವಿಧವಾಗಿ ರೈತ ಅದನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾನೆ ಮತ್ತು ರೈತ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡದೇ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದಾಗಿ ಹೀಗಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಜನಗಳ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದೆ. ಸಂತಾನೋತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಇಷ್ಟು ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಆಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಲ್ಲೇ ಹೇಳಿರುವಂತೆ ಸುಮಾರು ಹತ್ತು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆ 19,922 ಟನ್‌ಗಳಷ್ಟು ಫರ್ಟಿಲೈಸರ್ಸ್ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆವು. ಇಂದು ಸರಕಾರ ಸುಮಾರು 1,18,000 ಟನ್ನುಗಳಷ್ಟು ಫರ್ಟಿಲೈಸರ್ಸ್ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಅಂಕೆ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ನೀವು ಇಂದು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಫರ್ಟಿಲೈಸರ್‌ಗಳು ಈ ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಎಷ್ಟು ಹೊರಗೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡಬೇಕು. ಹೊರ ದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಫರ್ಟಿಲೈಸರ್ಸ್‌ಗಳ ಅಭಾವ ಇದೆ ಎಂದು ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ರೈತರು ಹೊರ ಪ್ರಾಂತಗಳಿಗೆ ಫರ್ಟಿಲೈಸರ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಗಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇದರಿಂದ ಲಾಭ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಯಾರೂ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ತಡೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಅನೇಕ ಪ್ರಾಂತಗಳಲ್ಲಿ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಟಿ. ಶ್ರೀಕಂಠಯ್ಯ)

ಇಂದು ಫರ್ಟಿಲೈಸರುಗಳ ಅಭಾವ ಇದೆ, ಇದನ್ನು ರೈತ ತನ್ನ ಭೂಮಿಗೆ ಉಪಯೋಗಮಾಡದೇ ಹೊರಗೆ ಸಾಗಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ಕೋ-ಆಪರೇಟೀವ್ ಸೊಸೈಟಿಗಳು ಎಂದು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಅವರ ಮೂಲಕ ರೈತರು ಫರ್ಟಿಲೈಸರು ಕೊಳ್ಳುವಾಗ ಸೊಸೈಟಿಯವರು ಮತ್ತು ರೈತರು ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾಗಿ ಇನ್ನು ಸಾಗಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ರೈತ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಫರ್ಟಿಲೈಸರ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿದ್ದರೆ ಆಹಾರದ ಬೆಳೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಬರುತ್ತಿತ್ತು.

ಇನ್ನು ಹಾರ್ಟಿಕಲ್ಚರ್ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಾಗಿ ಸುಮಾರು 45 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಫ್ರೂಟ್ ಪ್ಲಾಂಟೇಷನ್‌ಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಹಂಚಿಗೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಇದೆ. ಸರಕಾರವೇನೋ 45-50 ಲಕ್ಷದಷ್ಟು ಪ್ಲಾಂಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಹಂಚಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿರಬಹುದು. ಆದರೆ ಅದರಂತೆ ಜನ ಎಷ್ಟು ಕಡೆ ಬೆಳೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಸಾವಿರ ಒಣಗಿ ಹೋಗಿದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಹೋಗಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ! ಇದು ಏನಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಹಿಂದೆ ವನ ಮಹೋತ್ಸವ ಎಂದು ಮಾಡಿದರು, ಅದರಂತೆ ಇದೂ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಎಷ್ಟು ಗಿಡಗಳು ಬೆಳೆದವು ಮತ್ತು ಎಷ್ಟು ಹಾಳಾದವು ಎನ್ನುವ ಅಂಕೆ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾರ್ಟಿಕಲ್ಚರ್ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರು ಪಡೆಯಲು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ವಹಿಸಿದ್ದರೆ ಇದರಿಂದ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರೇನೋ ಯೋಜನೆ ಹಾಕಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು, ಆದರೆ ಇಂತಹ ಯೋಜನೆಯಿಂದ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಬಹಳ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ಹೇಳುವುದು ಸರಿಯಾದ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲ. ಇದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆಯೋ ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಸರಕಾರ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

ಮೂರನೆಯದು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಡೈರಿ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಕೆಳಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಲವಾರು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಟೀಕೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಡೈರಿ ಆಗಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನ ಜನತೆಗೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಹಾಲನ್ನು ಸರಬರಾಜು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಆದಾಯ ಬರುವಂತೆ ಒಂದು ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಮತ್ತು ಹಾಲಿನ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘಗಳೆಂದು ಮಾಡಿ ಆ ಸೊಸೈಟಿಗಳ ಮೂಲಕವೇ ಹಾಲನ್ನು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಡೈರಿಯವರು ಪಡೆಯಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಲಕ್ಷಾಂತರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಷ್ಟು ಸಾಲವನ್ನು ರೈತರಿಗಾಗಿ ಸರಕಾರ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿತ್ತು. ಆದರೆ ಇವೊತ್ತು ಏನಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದರೆ, ಡೈರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂದು ಹಾಲಿನ ಬೆಲೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಆದರೆ ಸೊಸೈಟಿಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹಾಲು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಕೆಲವು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳ ಮೂಲಕವೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹಾಲನ್ನು ಪಡೆದು ಹಂಚುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸೊಸೈಟಿಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಹಾಲು ಬರುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಏನಾದರೂ ದೋಷಗಳಿದ್ದಿರಬಹುದೋ ಏನೋ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಹಿಂದೆ ಕೋ-ಆಪರೇಟೀವ್ ಸೊಸೈಟಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಲಕ್ಷಾಂತರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಷ್ಟು ಸಾಲವಾಗಿ ಹಣ ಕೊಟ್ಟು, ಇದನ್ನು ಈಗ ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ರೈತರು ಮರುಪಾವತಿ ಮಾಡುವ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲೂ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಹಾಲನ್ನು ಸೊಸೈಟಿಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳದೇ ಬೇರೆ ಕಡೆಯಿಂದ ಈ ಡೈರಿಯವರು ಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಕೇಳುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲೇನೋ ರಹಸ್ಯವಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಸರಕಾರ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿ ತನಿಖೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಏನಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದರೆ, ಕೋ-ಆಪರೇಟೀವ್ ಸೊಸೈಟಿಗಳಿಂದ ಹಾಲು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವಾಗ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹಾಲನ್ನು ಮೊದಲು ಶೇಕಡಾ 60 ಅಥವಾ 70 ರಷ್ಟು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಈಚೆಗೆ ಹಾಲಿನ ಬೆಲೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿದಾಗ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಜನ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನ ಹಾಗೂ ಅಕ್ಕಪಕ್ಕದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಜನರೆಲ್ಲಾ ನಾನು ಹಾಲು ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ, ತಾನು ಹಾಲು ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ ಎಂದು ಅವರೇ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ಅಸೋಸಿಯೇಷನ್ ಎಂದು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಇವೊತ್ತು ಹಾಲನ್ನು ಡೈರಿಗೆ ಮಾರುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವರುಗಳು ಕ್ರೀಂ ತೆಗೆದು ಹಾಗೂ ಇನ್ನೇನೋ ಮಾಡಿ ಮಾರುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವರಿಂದ ಡೈರಿಯವರು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಬೆಲೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಎಂದರೆ ಸುಮಾರು ಒಂದು ಲೀಟರಿಗೆ 1-50 ಪೈಸೆಯಿಂದ 1-70 ಪೈಸೆ ವರೆಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ನನಗೆ ಖಚಿತವಾಗಿ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಸರಕಾರ ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. 1-70 ಪೈಸೆಯಷ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಬೆಲೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆನ್ನುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಮಾನವೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಇದನ್ನು ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡಿ ನೋಡಿ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಡೇರಿಯನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿದ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಉದ್ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಧಕ್ಕೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಏನಾದರೂ ಉಪಯೋಗವಾಗಬೇಕಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ರೈತರಿಗಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುವ

ಕೋ-ಆಪರೇಟೀವ್ ಸೊಸೈಟಿಗಳಿಂದ ಹಾಲನ್ನು ಕೊಳ್ಳದೇ ಇಂದು ಇತರರಿಂದ ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಬೇಕು. ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಏರ್ಪಾಡು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ವಿಸ್ತರಣಾ ಯೋಜನೆ ಎಂದು ಸರಕಾರ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಕೋಟ್ಯಾಂತರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಷ್ಟು ಹಣವನ್ನು ಇಂದು ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಷ್ಟು ಹಣ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿದರೂ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಇದರಿಂದೇನಾದರೂ ಉಪಯೋಗವಾಗಿದೆಯೇ ಎಂದರೆ ಏನೂ ಅನುಕೂಲಗಳು ಆಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದರಿಂದ ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ರದ್ದು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಯಾವ ಒಂದು ಘನ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಇದನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದರೋ ಅದು ಸಫಲವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹಂತ ಹಂತವಾಗಿ ಇದನ್ನು ತೆಗೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈಗ ಸುಮಾರು 170 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಷ್ಟು ಹಣ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಒದಗಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. 170 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು ಯಾರಿಗೆ ಉಪಯೋಗವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದರೆ, ಇಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಸಾರಿಗೆಗಳಿಗೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಉಪಯೋಗವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇದರಿಂದ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುವಂತಹ ಕೆಲಸಗಳೇನೂ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟುಗಳನ್ನೂ ಕೂಡಲೇ ರದ್ದುಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಇದರ ಹಣ ಬೇರೆ ಇತರ ಕೆಲಸಗಳಿಗೆ ಉಪಯೋಗವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಎಜುಕೇಷನ್ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಅಗ್ರಿಕಲ್ಚರು ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿ ಈ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ವಿಸ್ತರಣಾ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ರದ್ದುಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಸೂಚನೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ; ಮತ್ತು ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿರುವ ಅನಾಹುತಗಳನ್ನು ಮರೆಯಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಸುಮಾರು ಐದು ವರ್ಷ ಕಾಲ ಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಅನ್ಯಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತು ವರ್ಷಗಳಾದರೂ ಸರಿಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದಷ್ಟು ಜಾಗ್ರತೆ ಈ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ವಿಸ್ತರಣಾ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ರದ್ದುಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಜನರ ನೈತಿಕ ಮಟ್ಟ ಬಹಳ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಸರಿಮಾಡದಿದ್ದರೆ ಇದರಿಂದ ಜನಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಆಮೇಲೆ ಕೆಲವು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಕಾರದವರೇ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸರಕಾರ ನಡೆಸತಕ್ಕ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮೈಸೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸ್ಯಾಂಡಲ್ ಆಯಿಲ್ ಫ್ಯಾಕ್ಟರಿ ಒಂದರಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸಗಳು ಆಗುತ್ತಿವೆ ಮತ್ತು ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಪ್ರತಿಫಲವೂ ಬರುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇತರ ಯಾವ ಒಂದು ಸರಕಾರದ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲೂ ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಬರುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ.

ಇನ್ನು ಸೋಪ್ ಫ್ಯಾಕ್ಟರಿ ಇದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ 46 ಲಕ್ಷ ಫಿಕ್ಸೆಡ್ ಕ್ಯಾಪಿಟಲ್ ಹಾಗು 55 ಲಕ್ಷ ವರ್ಕಿಂಗ್ ಕ್ಯಾಪಿಟಲ್ ಹಾಕಿದೆ. ಅಂದರೆ ಸುಮಾರು ಒಂದು ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಬಂಡವಾಳಕ್ಕೆ ಆದಾಯ ಮಾತ್ರ 15 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಆಗುವುದು ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆ. ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಆಗುವಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ತೀವ್ರ ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.

ಇನ್ನು ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಿಲ್ಕ್ ಫ್ಯಾಕ್ಟರಿ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಹಾಕಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಎಷ್ಟು, ಬರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಲಾಭ ಎಷ್ಟು ಅಂದರೆ 24 ಲಕ್ಷ ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಇದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಪಡೆಯತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಲಾಭ 1 ಲಕ್ಷ 47 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಮಾತ್ರ. ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಿಲ್ಕ್ ಫ್ಯಾಕ್ಟರಿಗೆ 28 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಹಾಕಿ 1 ಲಕ್ಷ 47 ಸಾವಿರ ಆದಾಯ ಬರತಕ್ಕಂಥಾದ್ದು ಬಹಳ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಮ್ಯಾನೇಜಮೆಂಟ್ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂಬ ಅನುಭವ ಇದ್ದ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಕೊರತೆಗೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ಮೆಷಿನರಿ ಉಪಕರಣ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ನನಗೆ ಅನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ, ಈ ಫ್ಯಾಕ್ಟರಿಯನ್ನು ನನ್ನ ವಶಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಒಂದು ಲಕ್ಷ ಆದಾಯ ಇರುವ ಕಡೆ ಐದು ಲಕ್ಷ ಆದಾಯ ನಾನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅಂಥ ಒಳ್ಳೇ ಮೆಶಿನರಿ ಎಕ್ವಿಪ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಇದೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಿಂದ ನಡೆಸಿದರೆ ಖಂಡಿತವಾಗಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಆದಾಯ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಆ ಮೇಲೆ ಗವರ್ನಮೆಂಟ್ ಸಿಲ್ಕ್ ಫಿಲೇಚರ್ಸ್, ಕನಕಪುರ ಸಿಲ್ಕ್ ಫಿಲೇಚರ್ಸ್, ಕೊಳ್ಳೇಗಾಲ ಸಿಲ್ಕ್ ಫಿಲೇಚರ್ಸ್ ಇವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಲಕ್ಷಾಂತರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಹಾಕಿದ್ದಾರೆ. 58 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಹಾಕಿ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ನಷ್ಟ 16 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಕೊಳ್ಳೇಗಾಲ ಸಿಲ್ಕ್ ಫಿಲೇಚರ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ 22 ಲಕ್ಷ ವರ್ಕಿಂಗ್ ಕ್ಯಾಪಿಟಲ್ ಇರುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ 12 ಲಕ್ಷ ನಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ. ಕನಕಪುರ ಸಿಲ್ಕ್ ಫಿಲೇಚರ್ಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ 8 ಲಕ್ಷ ಕ್ಯಾಪಿಟಲ್ ಹಾಕಿ ನಾಲ್ಕೂವರೆ ಲಕ್ಷ ನಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇದು ಇವತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸ ಅಲ್ಲ. ಕಳೆದ ಹತ್ತು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಸಿಲ್ಕ್ ಫಿಲೇಚರ್ಸ್ ಫ್ಯಾಕ್ಟರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಷ್ಟು ನಷ್ಟವಾಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವೇನು ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಕೂಲಂಕಷವಾಗಿ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿದೆಯೇ? ಅದನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಾ? ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಿಲ್ಕ್ ಅಂದರೆ ಇಡೀ ಪ್ರಪಂಚದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಅದು ಹೆಸರುವಾಸಿಯಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥಾದ್ದು. ಅಂಥ ಹೆಸರುವಾಸಿ ಪಡೆದಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಸಿಲ್ಕ್

(ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಟಿ. ಶ್ರೀಕಂಠಯ್ಯ)

ಫಿಲೇಚರ್ ಫ್ಯಾಕ್ಟರಿಗಳು ಲಕ್ಷಾಂತರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ನಷ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುವುದು, ಈ ರೀತಿ ಹಣ ಅಪವ್ಯಯ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಇದು ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಗೌರವ ತರತಕ್ಕಂಥಾದ್ದಲ್ಲ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಇದನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಒಂದು ತಜ್ಞರ ಸಮಿತಿ ನೇಮಕಮಾಡಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈ ಫ್ಯಾಕ್ಟರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಖಾಸಗಿಯವರಿಗೆ ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಖಂಡಿತವಾಗಿ ಲಾಭದಾಯಕವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಬ್ಬ ಡೈರೆಕ್ಟರ್ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಇದೆ. 16 ವರ್ಷದಿಂದ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಇದೆ. ಇಷ್ಟು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ದೊಡ್ಡ ಸಂಬಳ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೂ ಸಹ ಸರಕಾರ ನಡೆಸತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಫ್ಯಾಕ್ಟರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು 15–16 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ನಷ್ಟ ಹಾಗೂ ಈ ಮೂರು ಫ್ಯಾಕ್ಟರಿಗಳಿಂದ ಕೋಟಿಗಟ್ಟಲೆ ನಷ್ಟ ಆಗಿರುವುದು ಬಹಳ ಅನ್ಯಾಯದ ವಿಷಯ. ಸರಕಾರ ಇದನ್ನು ತೀವ್ರ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಒಂದು ತಜ್ಞರ ಸಮಿತಿ ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಿ ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ರದ್ದುಮಾಡಿ ಪ್ರೈವೇಟ್ ಓನರ್ಸ್‌ಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಬಿಡಿ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ತಕ್ಷಣ ತೀವ್ರ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ವಿಲೇಜ್ ಸ್ಮಾಲ್ ಸ್ಕೇಲ್ ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರೀಸ್ ನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೈ ಮಗ್ಗದ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಿತವಾಗಿ ನಡೆದಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಇಷ್ಟೇ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದು. ಈ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಕಾರ ಉತ್ತೇಜನ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು. ಆದರೆ ಇದು ಯಾಂತ್ರೀಕರಣದ ಅನುಕೂಲತೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಹೊಂದುವ ಅವಕಾಶ ಇದೆ. ಈ ಕೈ ಮಗ್ಗದ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾದರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ಇವತ್ತಿನ ದಿನ ಸಿಕ್ಕುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ವಿಚಾರ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಉದ್ಯಮಕ್ಕೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೂ ಸಹ ಹಣ ಸುರಿಯುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಸಹ ಅದನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಈಗಿನ ಸ್ಪೂಟ್ನಿಕ್ ಯುಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಥ ಹಳೇ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯ ಉದ್ಯಮಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾರೂ ಒಪ್ಪುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಕೈಮಗ್ಗದ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ ಯಾರೂ ಒಪ್ಪುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಕೈ ಮಗ್ಗಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಯಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಮಗ್ಗಗಳು ಆಗಬೇಕು ಯಾಂತ್ರೀಕರಣವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಇದರಿಂದ ಏನೂ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾದರೆ, ನಮ್ಮ ಊರಿನಲ್ಲಿ 25 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆ ಸಾವಿರಾರು ಕೈಮಗ್ಗಗಳು ಇದ್ದವು. ಇವತ್ತು ನೋಡಿದಲ್ಲಿ 10 ಕೈ ಮಗ್ಗಗಳು ಸಿಕ್ಕುವದಿಲ್ಲ. ನಮ್ಮ ಊರಿನಲ್ಲಿ 5,000 ಪಾವರ್ ಲೂಮ್ಸ್ ಇವೆ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರದಲ್ಲಿ 5,000 ಪವರ್ ಲೂಮ್ಸ್ ಇವೆ. ಕೈ ಮಗ್ಗಗಳನ್ನು ಯಾಂತ್ರೀಕರಣ ಮಾಡಿ ಪವರ್ ಲೂಮ್ಸ್ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗತನ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಉಂಟಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಪರಿಹಾರ ಮಾಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ನೀವು ಕಾರಣ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೀರಿ. ನಾನು ಅದೇ ಕಸಬಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಟ್ಟಿ ಬೆಳೆದಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ನೇಯ್ಗೆ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ನನಗೆ ಅನುಭವ ಇದೆ. ನಾನು ಸತ್ಯವಾದುದನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ನೇಕಾರರನ್ನು ಉದ್ಧಾರಮಾಡಿ ಎಂದು ಸೊಸೈಟಿ ಪ್ರಸಿಡೆಂಟರು, ಸೆಕ್ರೆಟರಿಗಳು ಮಾತ್ರ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಕೈ ಮಗ್ಗದಿಂದ ನೇಯಿಗೆಯವನ ಉದ್ಧಾರವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಎರಡನೇ ಮತ್ತು ಮೂರನೇ ಯೋಜನೆ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೈ ಮಗ್ಗದ ಬಟ್ಟೆ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ 1 ಲಕ್ಷ 4 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ರೀಬೇಟ್ ಸರಕಾರ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಒಂದು ಗಜಕ್ಕೆ ಹತ್ತು ಪೈಸೆ ರೀಬೇಟ್ ಆದರೆ ಒಂದು ಲಕ್ಷ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ರೀಬೇಟ್ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಗಜ ಬಟ್ಟೆ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ? ಇದನ್ನು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಇದುವರೆಗೆ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಟ್ಟೆ ಕೊರತೆ ಇತ್ತು. ಈಗ ನಾಲ್ಕನೇ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಡ ಬಟ್ಟೆ ಕೊರತೆ ಇದೆ. ಆದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಇಷ್ಟು ರೀಬೇಟ್ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಲ್ಲ? ಅಂದರೆ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಏನೋ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದು ಬರೀ ಲೆಕ್ಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಇದೆ. ಒಬ್ಬನು ಹತ್ತು ಸಾವಿರ ಜವಳಿ ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಅದನ್ನು ಮತ್ತೊಬ್ಬನಿಗೆ ಮಾರುವುದು ಹೀಗೆ ಬರೀ ಲೆಕ್ಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ನಗದು ಹಣ ಕೊಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ರೀಬೇಟ್‌ಗೋಸ್ಕರ ಮಾತ್ರ ಅಂಕಿಅಂಶಗಳು ಬರುತ್ತವೆ. ಈ ತಿಂಗಳ ಹತ್ತನೇ ತಾರೀಖಿನವರೆಗೆ ಹ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ಲೂಮ್ ವೀಕ್ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಈ ವಾರ ಒಂದು ರೂಪಾಯಿಗೆ ಹತ್ತು ಪೈಸೆ ರೀಬೇಟ್ ಇದೆ. ಎಷ್ಟು ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ರೀಬೇಟ್ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ, ಎಲ್ಲಿ ತಪ್ಪು ಇದೆ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಪವರ್ ಲೂಂ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಮಾತನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ:

"Government of India allotted 2,000 powerlooms to the State to be installed in the co-operative sector during the Third

Plan period. Out of this, 1,808 have been erected and 1,400 commissioned. Financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 73·87 lakhs has been extended for the development of this industry in Mysore State.

Government of India have allotted 4,300 powerlooms to the State to be installed in the Fourth Plan period both in the Co-operative Sector and Private Sector on a phased programme. With the implementation of this scheme, it is hoped that the earning of the weavers would be doubled."

ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಯಾವ ಅಂಕಿ ಅಂಶಗಳ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಹೇಳಿದೆಯೋ ನನಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಇವೊತ್ತು 12,000 ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಚಾಲಿತ ಮಗ್ಗಗಳಿವೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ 5 ಸಾವಿರ ಮಗ್ಗಗಳು ದೊಡ್ಡಬಳ್ಳಾಪುರದಲ್ಲಿವೆ, 5 ಸಾವಿರ ಮಗ್ಗಗಳು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿವೆ, 2 ಸಾವಿರ ಮಗ್ಗಗಳು ದೇಶದ ಇತರ ಭಾಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿವೆ. 12 ಸಾವಿರ ಪವರ್ ಲೂಂ ಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕಬೇಕಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಈ ಉದ್ಯಮದ ಮಾಲೀಕರಿಗೆ ಯಾವ ವಿಧವಾದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ನೆರವನ್ನೂ ಇವೊತ್ತಿಗೂ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ.

ವೈಸ್ ಚೇರ್‌ಮನ್ ಅವರು.—ಉತ್ತರ ಕರ್ಣಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲೂ ಮಗ್ಗಗಳಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವೋ ಹೇಗೆ!

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಟಿ. ಶ್ರೀಕಂಠಯ್ಯ.—ಮೂರನೆಯ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಕಡೆ ನೂರಾರು ಮಗ್ಗಗಳನ್ನು ಕೋ-ಅಪರೇಟಿವ್ ಸ್ಕೀಂ ನಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡಿರಬಹುದು ಅಷ್ಟೇ. ಹಳೇ ಮೈಸೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

12 ಸಾವಿರ ಪವರ್ ಲೂಂ ಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕಬೇಕಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಆರು ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, ವರ್ಕಿಂಗ್ ಕ್ಯಾಪಿಟಲ್ ಮೂರು ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. 9 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಉದ್ಯಮ ವಿಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕರಣವಾಗಿ ಲಕ್ಷಾಂತರ ಜನರು ಇದರಿಂದ ಜೀವನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. 5 ಸಾವಿರ, 10 ಸಾವಿರ ಮಗ್ಗಗಳ ಚಿತ್ರ ನಿಮಗೆ ಬರಬೇಕು ಎಂದರೆ, ಇಡೀ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮಿಲ್ಲುಗಳಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಮಗ್ಗಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಒಂದು ಕಡೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕೃತ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಎರಡೂವರೆ ಸಾವಿರ ಮಗ್ಗಗಳಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಈ ಮಿಲ್ಲುಗಳಿಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಕೊಡುವಂಥ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನಾವು ನೋಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಗುಲ್ಬರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಎಂ. ಎಸ್. ಕೆ. ಮಿಲ್ಲಿನ ವಿಚಾರವಲ್ಲಿ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಬೊಬ್ಬೆ ಎದ್ದಿದೆ. ಮುಳುಗಿ ಹೋಗುವ ಈ ಮಿಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೀರು ಎರಚಿದ ಹಾಗೆ ಎರಚಿದೆ. ಎಲ್ಲಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಈ ಮಿಲ್ಲುಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಎಷ್ಟು, ಅದರಿಂದ ಯಾವ ತಲೆನೋವು ಇದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಗೊತ್ತಿರುವ ವಿಚಾರವೇ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಯಾವರೀತಿಯ ತೊಂದರೆಯೂ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ 12 ಸಾವಿರ ಪವರ್ ಲೂಂ ಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಕಾಲಮೇಲೆ ತಾವು ನಿಂತುಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ನೆರವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಯಾವ ವಿಧವಾದ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನೂ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ.

ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರಿಯಲ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರಿಯಲ್ ಕೋ-ಅಪರೇಟಿವ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ಸ್ ಎಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇವಲ ಹತ್ತು ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಾಲ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಹಣವಿಲ್ಲ. ಮೊದಲು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕುಗಳಿಂದ ಈ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗೆ ಸಾಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಆ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಯ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಸ್ಥಾನವಿರುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರಿಯಲ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕುಗಳು ಆದಮೇಲೆ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗೆ ಇದ್ದ ಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ಸಹ ತೆಗೆದುಹಾಕಿದರು. ಇವೊತ್ತು ಪವರ್ ಲೂಂ ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವವರಿಗೆ ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರಿಯಲ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕುಗಳಿಂದ ಯಾವ ವಿಧವಾದ ನೆರವು ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೂ ಹಣವಿಲ್ಲ. ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕುಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಕೇಳಿದರೆ ನಿಮಗೂ ನಮಗೂ ಸಂಬಂಧವಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹೀಗಾದರೆ ನಾವು ಎಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಬೇಕು! ನಾನು ಮೊದಲು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳ ಪರವಾಗಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಡೈರೆಕ್ಟರಾಗಿದ್ದೆ. ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರಿಯಲ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕುಗಳಾಗಿ, ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳ ಪರವಾಗಿ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕುಗಳಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ರದ್ದುಮಾಡಿದಮೇಲೆ ಬೇರೆ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿನ ಡೈರೆಕ್ಟರಾಗಿ ಹೋಗಬೇಕಾಯಿತು.

(ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಟಿ. ಶ್ರೀಕಂಠಯ್ಯ).

5-45 P.M.

ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ಟ್ರೇಡಿಂಗ್ ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಷನ್ ಎಂದು ಇದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಸ್ಲೋ ಟ್ರೇಡಿಂಗ್ ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಷನ್ ಎಂದು ಕರೆದರೆ ಅಕ್ಷರಶಃ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಪ್ಪಬಹುದು. ಈ ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಷನ್ನವರು ಮೈಸೂರು ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ 30 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಬೆಲೆಯ ಆರ್ಟ್ ಸಿಲ್ಕ್ ಆಮದು ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಅದನ್ನು ತರಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಪವರ್ ಲೂಂ ಸೊಸೈಟಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಣವಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಹಣವನ್ನು ಇದುವರೆಗೂ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕುಗಳು ಮುಂಗಡವಾಗಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರಿಯಲ್ ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕುಗಳ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಹೋಗಿ ಕೇಳಿದರೆ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಹಣವಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಕೊನೆಗೆ ಅಪೆಕ್ಸ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಚೇರ್ಮನ್ ಅವರು ನಮ್ಮ ಜಾಯಿಂಟ್ ಡೈರೆಕ್ಟರ್ ಅವರು ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಾಲೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿಗೆ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟರು. ಅನಂತರ ಅವರಿಂದ ನಾವು ಹಣ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಯಿತು. ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಇಂಥ ಒಂದು ಉದ್ಯಮಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಕ ಯಾವ ವಿಧವಾದ ಅನುಕೂಲವನ್ನೂ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದಾದರೂ ಈ ಉದ್ಯಮಕ್ಕೆ ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರಿಯಲ್ ಕೋ-ಆಪರೇಟಿವ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕುಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹಣ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುವಂತೆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಈ ಉದ್ಯಮ ಮುಂದುವರಿಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಬಹಳ ಕಷ್ಟ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ.

ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಚಾಲಿತ ಮಗ್ಗಗಳ ಉದ್ಯಮ ಎಷ್ಟು ಕಷ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರೂ ಅದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಹ್ಯಾಂಡ್‌ಲೂಂ ಬೋರ್ಡ್‌ನವರು ಪೈಪೋಟಿಗೆ ನಿಂತುಕೊಂಡು ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಚಾಲಿತ ಮಗ್ಗಗಳಿಂದ ಕೈಮಗ್ಗದ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಯ ಪ್ರಗತಿಗೆ ಅಡಚಣೆ ಬರುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. 1963ನೇ ಇಸವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಒಂದು ಕಮಿಟಿಯನ್ನು ಶ್ರೀ ಅಶೋಕ ಮೆಹ್ತ ಅವರ ನೇತೃತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಹ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ಲೂಂ ಬೋರ್ಡಿನ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೂ ಸಹ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆ ಕಮಿಟಿ ಅನೇಕ ಸಿಫಾರಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಆ ಸಿಫಾರಸುಗಳೆಲ್ಲ ಒಮ್ಮತದಿಂದ ಆಗಿವೆ. ಈ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಸಿಫಾರಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೂ ಕೆಲವು ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒತ್ತಾಯಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ಇಂಥಿಂಥ ಸಹಾಯವನ್ನು ಪವರ್ ಲೂಂ ಉದ್ಯಮಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವ ಸೂಚನೆ ಸಹ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದುದನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

"The Committee has also observed that representations were made to the effect that powerloom sector my also be allowed to instal automatic powerlooms. The Government accept this recommendation."

ಈ ಕಮಿಟಿ ಎಲ್ಲಿಯತನಕ ಸಿಫಾರಸು ಮಾಡಿದೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಈಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಚಾಲಿತ ಮಗ್ಗಗಳು ಹ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ಲೂಂ ತರಹ ಇವೆ. ಆಟೋಮ್ಯಾಟಿಕ್ ಪವರ್ ಲೂಂಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದೆ.

"The Committee has recommended that powerloom owners should be enabled to market their cloth direct so as to derive the full benefit arising from the sale of processed cloth and that processing establishments may be set up preferably on co-operative lines, in different centres in the country. The Committee has also recommended that common service facilities should be provided for handlooms and powerlooms both within and outside the co-operative field. The Committee has further suggested the formation of co-operative marketing institutions for powerlooms in different centres. The Committee has further recommended that powerloom establishments should be encouraged to organise modern methods of publicity and sales

> so that the advantages which are now being derived by mills may also be obtained by the powerlooms. Government agree with these recommendations and would commend them to the State Governments and the industry for implementation."

ಇಷ್ಟು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರಕಾರದ ವತಿಯಿಂದ ಸಲಹೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ, ಪವರ್ ಲೂಂ ಉದ್ಯೋಗಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾವ ವಿಧವಾದ ಸಹಾಯವನ್ನೂ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಈಗ ಪವರ್ ಲೂಂ ಉದ್ಯಮ ಬಹಳ ಕಷ್ಟ ದೆಶೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಈಗಲಾದರೂ ಸರಕಾರದವರು ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತೀವ್ರ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಕೊಂಡು ಪವರ್ ಲೂಂ ಉದ್ಯಮಕ್ಕೆ ಸೂಕ್ತವಾದ ಒಂದು ಪರಿಹಾರವನ್ನು ನೀಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಸೆರಿಕಲ್ಚರಲ್ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ನೋಡೋಣ. ಹಿಂದೆ ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿದ್ಧವೀರಪ್ಪನವರು ಗೃಹಸಚಿವರಾಗಿದ್ದಾಗ ಸೆಂಟ್ರಲ್ ಸಿಲ್ಕ್ ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿತ್ತು, ಇಡೀ ಇಂಡಿಯಾದಲ್ಲಿ ತಯಾರಾಗುವ ರೇಷ್ಮೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೈಸೂರಿನದು ಸೇಕಡ 80 ಭಾಗ ಇತ್ತು. ಹಾಗಿರುವಾಗ 80 ಭಾಗ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿಯಾಗುವ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೆಂಟ್ರಲ್ ಸಿಲ್ಕ್ ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಇರಬೇಕೇ ಹೊರತು ಬೊಂಬಾಯಿಗೇಕೆ ಹೋಯಿತು? ಈಗಲೂ ಸಹ ಕಾಲ ಮಿಂಚಿಲ್ಲ, ಬೊಂಬಾಯಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಬೋರ್ಡನ್ನು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿಗೆ ವರ್ಗಾಯಿಸಲು ಸೂಕ್ತ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಸೆಂಟ್ರಲ್ ಸಿಲ್ಕ್ ಬೋರ್ಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮೈಸೂರಿಗೆ ಐದನೆಯ ಸ್ಥಾನವಿದೆ. ಆ ಬೋರ್ಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ 5 ಜನ ಡೈರಕ್ಟರು ಅಥವಾ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆ 5 ಸ್ಥಾನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನಾದರೂ ಕೂಡ, ಇಡೀ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೈಸೂರು ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ಬಟ್ಟೆಗೆ ಒಂದು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಗೌರವವಿರುವಾಗ ಮೈಸೂರಿನವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಗತಿಪರವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಬೆಳೆಯುವವರಿಗೂ, ಬೆಳೆದ ರೇಷ್ಮೆಯಿಂದ ಬಟ್ಟೆ ತಯಾರಿಸುವವರಿಗೂ ಅಂದರೆ ವೀವರ್ಸ್‌ಗೂ ಅವಕಾಶವಿರಬೇಕು. ಇಂಥವರಿಗೆ ಸ್ಥಾನ ಕೊಡದಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಸೌಕರ್ಯ ದೊರೆಯದೆ ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ಉದ್ಯಮಕ್ಕೆ ಧಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುತ್ತಿದೆ. ರೇಷ್ಮೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಬೋರ್ಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆಯುವ ರೈತ ಇರಬೇಕು, ರೀಲರ್ ಇರಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ಬಟ್ಟೆ ಮಾಡುವವರಿರಬೇಕು. ಈ 3 ಮಂದಿಗೆ ಸ್ಥಾನವಿರಬೇಕೇ ಹೊರತು ಬೇರೆ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಖಂಡಿತ ಸ್ಥಾನವಿರಬಾರದು ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಒತ್ತಿ ಒತ್ತಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಆದರೆ ಇಂಥವರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಾತಿನಿಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ, ಇವರು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವವರಿಗೆ ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ಗೂಡಿನ ವಿಚಾರವೇ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ, ಟೆಕ್ನಿಕಲ್ ವಿಚಾರ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ, ಅಂಥವರು ಬೋರ್ಡಿನಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ: ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ವಿದ್ಯಾ ಆಭಾಸ ಎಂದು ಕರೆದರೆ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. 20 ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಬಂದಾಗಿನಿಂದ ಸರಕಾರದವರು, ಅಧಿಕಾರವರ್ಗದವರು ಮತ್ತು ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ವಿದ್ಯಾ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಕದಕಡೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ. ಈಗಿನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ಕದಕಬಾರದು. ಇವತ್ತು ಇಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಎಲ್ಲ ಸದಸ್ಯರೂ ಮತ್ತು ಸಭಾಪತಿಯವರೂ ಹಳೆಯ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದು ಬಹಳ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠವಾಗಿತ್ತು, ಸರ್ ಎಂ. ವಿಶ್ವೇಶ್ವರಯ್ಯನವರೂ ಕೂಡ ಹಳೆಯ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯಂತೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ ಮಾಡಿ ಇಂಟರ್ ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಫಿಗರ್ ಆಗಿದ್ದರು. ಹಾಗಿರುವಾಗ, ಅದರಲ್ಲೇನೂ ನ್ಯೂನ್ಯತೆ ಇಲ್ಲದಿರುವಾಗ 20 ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದೇಕೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಬದಲಾಯಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ!

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ಇನ್ನೂ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದಿಲ್ಲ, ಅವರೇನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿಯೇ ಇಲ್ಲ, ಹಾಗಿರುವಾಗ ಏಕೆ ಅಪಾದನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಿ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಟಿ. ಶ್ರೀಕಂಠಯ್ಯ.—ಮೊದಲು ಎಲ್. ಎಸ್. ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಇತ್ತು, ಅದನ್ನೇಕೆ ತೆಗೆದಿರಿ? ಎಳೆಯ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಅದರಿಂದ ತೊಂದರೆ, ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಒಂದೇ ಸಲ 15 ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಮಾಡೋಣ ಎಂದು ಎಲ್. ಎಸ್. ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ತೆಗೆದರು. ಅದರ ಪ್ರತಿಫಲ ಎಸ್. ಎಸ್. ಎಲ್. ಸಿ. ಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಟ್ಯಾಗ್‌ನೇಷನ್ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಯಿತು. ಮಿಡ್ಲ್ ಸ್ಕೂಲು ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಸಲ ಫಿಲ್ಟರ್ ಆಗಿ ಹೈಸ್ಕೂಲು ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಸಲ ಫಿಲ್ಟರ್ ಆಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಪಿ. ಯು. ಸಿ. ವಿಚಾರವೂ ಅಷ್ಟೇ, ಈಗ ಹೇಳುವ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಅದನ್ನೂ ಎರಡು ವರ್ಷದ ಕೋರ್ಸ್ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಕೀರ್ತಿ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಏರುಪೇರು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ದೇಶದಿಂದ 20 ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಯುವಕ ಜನಾಂಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಶಾಂತಿ ತಲೆದೋರಿದೆ, ಇದಕ್ಕೆಲ್ಲಾ ವಿದ್ಯಾ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯಲ್ಲಾಗಿರುವ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯೇ ಕಾರಣ ಎಂಬುದು ನನ್ನ ಅನುಭವ. ಹಿಂದಿನ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯೇ ಇದ್ದ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಟಿ. ಶ್ರೀಕಂಠಯ್ಯ)

ದ್ದರೆ ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಶಾಂತಿ ತಲೆದೋರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವೇ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಹಿಂದೆ ನಾವೂ ನೀವು ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಭಕ್ತಿಯಿತ್ತು. ಅವತ್ತಿಗೂ ಇವತ್ತಿಗೂ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಏನಾಗಿದೆಯೆಂದರೆ, ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಶಾಂತಿ ತಲೆದೋರಿದೆ, ಹುಡುಗರು ಸರಿಯಾದ ವಿದ್ಯಾವಂತರಾಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಅವಕಾಶವಿಲ್ಲ. ದಿನಬೆಳಗಾದರೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಮುಷ್ಕರ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಾಗಲೀ, ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳಾಗಲೀ, ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳಾಗಲೀ ಅಥವಾ ಯಾರೇ ಆಗಲೀ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಮುಷ್ಕರಕ್ಕೆ ಖಂಡಿತ ಬೆಂಬಲ ಕೊಡಬಾರದು. ಬೆಂಬಲ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಭಸ್ಮಾಸುರನಿಗೆ ವರ ಕೊಟ್ಟಹಾಗಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಬೆಂಬಲ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟವರಿಗೇ ಕಲ್ಲು ಹೊಡೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಮುಷ್ಕರಗಳನ್ನು ಖಂಡಿತ ಮೂಲಕುಮಾಡಲೇಬೇಕು. ಹಿಂದಿ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಕಾರ ಧೃಡವಾದ ನಿಲುವು ತಾಳಬೇಕು. ದ್ವಿಭಾಷಾ ಅಥವಾ ತ್ರಿಭಾಷಾ ಸೂತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಅಂಟಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಖಚಿತಪಡಿಸಬೇಕು. ಹಿಂದಿ ಪಾಠಿಯಲ್ಲಿರಲಿ. ಆದರೆ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೊನ್ನೆ ಬಂದರೂ ಪರವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಈಗ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸುಮಾರು 5-6 ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಹುಡುಗರು ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಬಂದಾಗ ಕಲ್ಲು ಹೊಡೆಯುವುದು ಗಲಾಟೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ವಾಡಿಕೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಆಗ ಹಿಂದಿ ರದ್ದುಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಸರಕಾರ ಈ ಸಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟವಾದ ನಿಲುವನ್ನು ತಾಳಲೇಬೇಕು. ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಅಮೇಲೆ ಪೌರಸಭಾ ಚುನಾವಣೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಲು ಎಮರ್ಜೆನ್ಸಿ ಎಂದು ಕೆಲವು ಕಾಲ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿದರು. ಈಗ 1964ನೆಯ ಇಸವಿಯ ಕಾನೂನಿನಂತೆ ಚುನಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮಾಡಲಿ, ಅಭ್ಯಂತರವಿಲ್ಲ. ಯಾವತ್ತಾದರೂ ಚುನಾವಣೆಯಾಗಲೇಬೇಕು. ಆದರೆ ಒಂದು ನ್ಯೂನತೆ ಇದೆ. ಹೊಸ ಆಕ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೆ ಮೀಸಲು ಸ್ಥಾನ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಆದರೆ ರಾಜ್ಯಾಂಗದಲ್ಲಿ, ರೆಪ್ರೆಸೆಂಟೇಷನ್ ಆಕ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಮ್ನವರ್ಗದವರಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಮೀಸಲು ಸ್ಥಾನ ಇಡಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಿದೆಯೇ ಹೊರತು ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೆ ಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ಮೀಸಲಾಗಿಡಲು ಎಲ್ಲೂ ಅವಕಾಶವಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೆ ಸ್ಥಾನ ಮೀಸಲಾಗಿಡಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಮೀಸಲಾಗಿಟ್ಟು ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಹಿಂದುಳಿದವರು ಎಂದೇಕೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಅವಮಾನ ಮಾಡುವುದು? ಅವರು ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದವರಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ? ಅವರಿಗೆ ಏಕೆ ಅವಮಾನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಿ? ನಾನು ತಮಾಷೆಗೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಇಲ್ಲ, ಇದು ರಾಜ್ಯಾಂಗಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯಾಗಿದೆ, ನಾಳೆ ನೀವೇನಾದರೂ ಎಲೆಕ್ಷನ್ ಮಾಡುವುದಾದರೆ ಇದನ್ನು ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೆ ಮೀಸಲು ಸ್ಥಾನ ರಾಜ್ಯಾಂಗದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಅನ್ವಯವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ವೆಂಕನಗೌಡ ಸಿದ್ದನಗೌಡ.—ಈಗ ಪಂಚಾಯ್ತಿ, ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಬೋರ್ಡು ಈ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರಿಗೆ ಸ್ಥಾನ ಇದ್ದೇ ಇದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಸೂರ್ಯನಾರಾಯಣ ಅಡಿಗ (ಸ್ಥಾನೀಯ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರಿಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ).—Reservation for ladies is valid ಅಂತ ಹೈಕೋರ್ಟ್ ತೀರ್ಪು ಇದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಟಿ. ಶ್ರೀಕಂಠಯ್ಯ.—ಎಲ್ಲಿದೆ ಸ್ವಾಮಿ? 1961ರ ಸೆನ್ಸಸ್ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಓಟರುಗಳ ಲಿಸ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೀರಿ. ಅದರ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಧರಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಅವತ್ತಿನಿಂದ ಇವತ್ತಿನವರೆಗೂ ಐದು ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಜನ ಓಟರುಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಇಷ್ಟು ಎರಡು ಪರ್ಸೆಂಟ್ ಸೇರಿಸಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೀರಿ 30 ಸಾವಿರ ಪ್ರಜಾಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ತನಕ 19 ಸೀಟು ಮಾತ್ರ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. 30 ಸಾವಿರ ಮೀರಿದರೆ 22—23 ಸೀಟು ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. 1961ರ ಸೆನ್ಸಸ್ ಪ್ರಕಾರ 29 ಸಾವಿರ ಪ್ರಜಾಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಒಂದು ಪುರಸಭೆ ಇವತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸ 35—36 ಸಾವಿರ ಪ್ರಜಾಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ 19 ಸೀಟುಗಳು ಬಂದರೆ ಅವರ ಒಂದು ರೈಟ್ ಡಿಪ್ರೈವ್ ಮಾಡಿದಹಾಗೆ ಆಗಲಿಲ್ಲವೇ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಅವರು ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಎಷ್ಟು ಪರ್ಸೆಂಟೇಜು ಸೇರಿಸಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆಯೋ ಅದನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಿ ಅದು ಆಗುವತನಕ ಚುನಾವಣೆ ಆಗಬಾರದು, ಆದರೆ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಪ್ರೊಬೇಷನರುಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಏರ್ಪಾಡನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯಬರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂದೆ ಇದ್ದ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದರು, ತಮಗೆ ಯಾರಿಗೆ ಬೇಕೋ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರೋಸ್ ಕೊಡುವುದಕೆ ಇಂತಹ ಒಂದು ಕಾರುಬಾರು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದು.

ಅದು ನಿಜವಾದ ಮಾತು. ಇವತ್ತೂ ಕೂಡ ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ತಮಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದವರು ಯಾರು ಬೇಕೋ ಅವರನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಒಂದು ಯೋಗ್ಯತೆಯ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ, ಘನತೆಯ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ, ರೆಪ್ರಸೆಂಟೇಷನ್ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಈ ಯಾವ ಒಂದು ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದಲೂ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡ ತರುಣ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಯಾರಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಅವರ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ನನಗಂತೂ ಅಪನಂಬಿಕೆಯೇ. ಯಾವ ಒಬ್ಬ ಹಿಂದಿನ ವಯಸ್ಸಾಗಿರುವ ಆಫೀಸರು ಇದ್ದರೋ ಅವರ ಸಮಕ್ಕೆ ಇವರು ಖಂಡಿತವಾಗಿಯೂ ಬರಲಾರರು. ಈ 5 ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದಿರತಕ್ಕ ಈ ತರುಣ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಯಾರಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಅವರು ಯಾರು ಎಂದರೆ ಇವತ್ತಿನದಿವಸ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ, ನಿಮ್ಮ ಅಣ್ಣನೋ, ತಮ್ಮನೋ ಅಥವಾ ಅಳಿಯನೋ, ಭಾವಮೈದುನನೋ ಆಗಿರಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಸುಮಾರು 75 ಭಾಗ ಆಳುವ ಪಕ್ಷದವರ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಗಳೇ ಇರುತ್ತಾರೆಯೋ ಹೊರತು ಬೇರೆ ಯಾರೂ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಒಂದು ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಕೋಮಿಗೆ ರೆಪ್ರಸೆಂಟೇಷನ್ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಇದ್ದೀರೋ ಅದೇ ಕೋಮಿನವರು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಹತ್ತಾರು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇರುವವರು ಯಾರಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಮೊದಲು ಪ್ರಮೋಷನ್ ಕೊಡಿ. ಅವರಿಗೂ ಒಂದು ಆಶೆ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ, ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಅನ್ಯಾಯ ಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಸಂತೋಷ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಪ್ರೊಬೇಷನರುಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಖಂಡಿತವಾಗಿಯೂ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನ್ಯಾಯಮಾಡಿದಂತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ,

Mr. VICE-CHAIRMAN.—The House will now rise and meet tomorrow at 2-15 P. M. to discuss Non-official Business.

The House adjourned at Five Minutes past Six of the Clock to meet again at Fifteen Minutes past Two of the Clock on Friday, 8th March 1968.

WD 10558—GPB—600—30-7-1968

MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Friday, 8th March 1968.

The House met in the Council Chamber, Vidhana Soudha, Bangalore, at Fifteen Minutes past Two of the Clock.

[MR. CHAIRMAN (Sri S. C. EDKE) in the Chair.]

STARRED QUESTIONS

(to which oral Answers were given)

Pay Scales of Music Teachers

47. Sri S. MUKUNDA RAO (Teachers' Constituency).—

Will the Minister for Agriculture and Education be pleased to state:—

(*a*) whether the Music Teachers appointed in High Schools prior to January 1962 are given the scale applicable to diploma holders even if they do not possess a diploma in Music;

(*b*) the reasons for not giving similar treatment to the drawing teachers and Physical Education Teachers?

A.—Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA (Minister for Agriculture and Education).—

(*a*) No.

(*b*) Does not arise.

Sri S. MUKUNDA RAO.—On the strength of a Government order dated 16th October 1962 the D. P. I. issued a memo on 18th February 1963 saying that all Music Teachers in high schools and training institutions who were allocated in the revised scale of pay Rs. 60—120 from 1st January 1957 are eligible to be allocated to the revised pay scale of Rs. 110-220 from 1st January 1957 irrespective of the qualifications prescribed. These people who have been allocated in Rs. 60-120 are non-diploma holders.

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—There is no such thing as diploma holder so far as music teachers are concerned. Prior to 1962 there were some teachers with S. S. L. C. qualification and music proficiency. There were also some teachers with non-S. S. L. C. qualification and music proficiency. According to this Government order, whether they are S. S. L. C. with music proficiency or non-S. S. L. C. with music proficiency they will be entitled to the scale 110 to 220. There is no such thing as diploma holder in music.

Sri S. MUKUNDA RAO.—In the integrated areas from Madras these music teachers were called Higher Grade Technical Teachers in Music and they were given the scale of Rs. 60 to 20. Drawing teachers who had also the Higher Grade Technical Teachers training certificate were also allocated to the scale Rs. 60—120. According to this memo, while music teachers were upgraded to 110–220, the Drawing teachers were not upgraded.

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—Drawing teachers with S. S. L. C. qualification and diploma holders of J. J. School of Arts are being paid according to the scale 110 to 220. Only S. S. L. Cs. with drawing certificate of one year are given the scale 60 to 120 but the teachers with 4 years' training have been given the scale 110 to 220.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ.—ಸಂಗೀತ ಕಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಶಲತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ಕಂಡು ಹಿಡಿಯುತ್ತೀರಿ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.— ವಿವಿಧ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳಿವೆ. ಆ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಸ್ ಮಾಡಿರಬೇಕು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಮುಕುಂದರಾವ್.—ಸಂಗೀತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಮದ್ರಾಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಡಿಪ್ಲೊಮಾ ಕೋರ್ಸ್ ಎಂಬು ಇದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರೊಫಿಷಿಯನ್ಸಿ ಗ್ರೇಡ್ ಎಂದು ಇದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಡಿ. ಟಿ. ಸಿ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಹೈಯರ್ ಗ್ರೇಡುಗಳ ಅಂದರೆ, 60–120 ಮತ್ತು 110-220 ಗ್ರೇಡು ಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಡ್ರಾಯಿಂಗ್ ಮಾಸ್ಟರ್‌ಗೆ ಡಿಪ್ಲೊಮಾ ಇಲ್ಲವೆಂಬ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದ 110-220 ಗ್ರೇಡನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ, ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ಹೈಯರ್ ಗ್ರೇಡ್ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಹೊರಗಡೆಯವರಿಗೆ ಆ ರೀತಿ ಅಪ್‌ಗ್ರೇಡ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಏನೊಂದು ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಮಾಡದೇ ಇರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವೇನು ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಆ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಡ್ರಾಯಿಂಗ್ ಟೀಚರ್ಸ್‌ಗೆ ಮೂರು ಸಂಬಳ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಗಳಿವೆ. ಒಂದು 80-150, ಇನ್ನೊಂದು 110-220, ಮತ್ತೊಂದು 130-250. ಎಸ್. ಎಸ್. ಎಲ್. ಸಿ. ಯಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷ ಟ್ರೈನಿಂಗ್ ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದರೆ ಒಂದನೆ ಗ್ರೇಡ್, ಎಸ್. ಎಸ್. ಎಲ್. ಸಿ. 4 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಟ್ರೈನಿಂಗ್ ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದರೆ, ಎರಡನೆಯ ಗ್ರೇಡ್, ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿ ಡಿಗ್ರಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದವರಿಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಪೋಸ್ಟ್ ಗ್ರಾಜುಯೇಟ್ ಡಿಪ್ಲೊಮಾ ಇದ್ದವರಿಗೆ ಮೂರನೆಯ ಗ್ರೇಡ್ ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಕೊಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಅವರು ಎಷ್ಟು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಟ್ರೈನಿಂಗ್ ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಸಂಬಳ ಸಾರಿಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಿಗಧಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಪಿ. ರಾಜಣ್ಣ.—ಪಾರ್ಟ್ ಟೈಂ ಸಂಗೀತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಏನು ಸಂಬಳ ಸಾರಿಗೆ ಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಆ ವಿವರ ಈಗ ನನ್ನಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಮುಕುಂದರಾವ್.—ನಾನು ಕೇಳುವುದು ಹೊಸ ಸಂಬಳ ಸಾರಿಗೆಗಳು ಬಂದ ನಂತರ ಇಂತಹವರನ್ನು ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಅವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಇದ್ದವರಿಗೆ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸ ಮಾಡದೆ ಸಂಗೀತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಒಂದೇ ರೀತಿಯ ಸಂಬಳ ಸಾರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಡ್ರಾಯಿಂಗ್ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರಿಗೆ ಆ ರೀತಿ ಕೊಡದೇ ಇರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವೇನು ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—The Music Teachers attain some sort of Proficiency. Therefore this grade is given to them. In case of Drawing Teachers with S. S. L. C. and one year's training, I do not think the grade of Rs. 110-220 should be given to them.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಬಂದೀಗೌಡ.—ಸಂಗೀತ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸಕರಿಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಡಿಪ್ಲೊಮಾ ಇಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದಿರಿ. ಅಂದಮೇಲೆ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸಕರು ಏನಾದರೂ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಿ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ಪತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಸುಮ್ಮಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ಇವನಿಗೆ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರೊಫಿಷಿಯನ್ಸಿ ಇದೆಯೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಅಂತಹವರನ್ನು ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ನೇಮಕಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಾ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿಯೇ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳಿವೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಸಾಗಿರಬೇಕು.

ಶ್ರೀ ವಿ. ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ.—ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಮಿನಿಮಂ, ಮ್ಯಾಗ್ಸಿಮಂ ಅರ್ಹತೆಗಳೆಂದು ಏನಾದರೂ ಇದೆಯೋ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಆ ವಿವರ ಈಗ ನನ್ನಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲ.

Cattle Licenced under the Cattle Licensing Acts

48. Smt. S. H. MARKER (Legislative Assembly Constituency).—

Will the Minister for Home and Municipal Administration be pleased to state :—

(a) the number of cattle lacenced under the Cattle Licencing Act passed three years ago with the intention of licensing cattle as well as their removal to an area outside the city of Bangalore ;

(b) the programme, if any, initiated for the removal of the cattle ;

(c) the action taken to prevent house-holders who have milch cows from allowing their catte to roam about in the streets and Parks ?

A.—Sri R. M. PATIL (Minister for Home and Municipal Administration).—

(a) Nil.

(b) The rules under the Mysore Cattle Licensing Act are being framed.

(c) Action is taken under the ordinary provisions of the Municipal and Cattle Trespass Acts.

Smt. S. H. MARKER.—Am I to understand that since the rules under the Mysore Cattle Licensing Act have not been framed that the cattle are not removed, and if so, why the rules are not yet framed ?

† Sri R. M. PATIL.—Sir, the rules have been drafted, and notification also has been issued inviting objections and suggestions, if there are any. This has been done on the basis of West Bengal Cattle License Rules 1957.

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† Indicates that the remarks or speeches have not been revised by the member concerned

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—When was the Act actually passed and when the draft rules were framed ?

Sri R. M. PATIL.—The Act was passed in 1964 and the rules have now been framed.

Sri V. SRINIVSA SHETTY.—Does it take so many years to frame such a simple rule ?

Sri R. M. PATIL.—It has taken time, because at one stage they wanted to have their own rules. Now, West Bengal Rules are supposed to be the model rules, and on that basis the rules have now been framed here also.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—Does the Law Department wait till some Government frame the rules and then copy ?

Sri R. M. PATIL.—It is a matter of learning from each State.

ಶ್ರೀ ತೇಜ್‌ಸಿಂಗ್ ರಾಥೋಡ್.—(ಅ) ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ ಉತ್ತರವಾಗಿ ಒಂದೂ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದೆ. ಅಂದಮೇಲೆ ಅವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಪರವಾನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಏನಾದರೂ ತಪ್ಪಿಲುಗಳಿವೆಯೆ ?

Sri R. M. PATIL.—There is no question of removal unless the rules are framed and implemented.

Smt. S. H. MARKER.—Now the rules are about to be implemented. Has the Government any plans for the removal of these cattle to a suitable place ?

Sri R. M. PATIL.—Now the Corporation is thinking of establishing certain cattle sheds outside the City limits. The Animal Husbandry Department is also thinking on the same lines.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ.—ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ದನಕರುಗಳಿವೆ ಎಂಬ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಇದೆಯೊ? ಸಿಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಯಿಗಳಿವೆ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸ್ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೋ ಅದೇ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಹಸುಗಳಿಗೂ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸ್ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಿದೆಯೇ ?

Sri R. M. PATIL.—With that end in view these rules have been framed and the Act has been passed. Action will be taken to finalise the rules early.

Smt. S. H. MARKER.—There was a suggestion by the P. A. C. that these sheds should be near enough to the Dairy. I wonder if the Government has any plans to remove all the cattle near the Dairy so that the milkmen can supply the milk to the Dairy directly ? By these means they do not lose their livelihood and at the same time the City could be cleaned.

Sri R. M. PATIL.—It is a good idea. Some have already established their own farms with their cattle round about the City. Some more are to be established. It is under anxious consideration of the Corporation as well as the Government to have such farms.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪ.—ಉತ್ತರ ದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮುರಾ ಎಮ್ಮೆಗಳನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಜನರಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ. ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ಕೋಲಾರ, ತುಮಕೂರು, ಮಂಡ್ಯ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಮಿಲ್ಕ್‌ಷೆಡ್ ಏರಿಯಾಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಜನರಿಗೆ

ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನ ಸಂಪಂಗಿ ಟ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಹತ್ತಿರವಿರುವ ಮಿಲ್ಕ್ ಷೆಡ್ ಏರಿಯಾಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮುರಾ ಎಮ್ಮೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಕಿ, ಸಸಿ ಸಂತತಿ ಮಾಡುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಅವನ್ನು ವೃದ್ಧಿಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೇ?

Sri R. M. PATIL.—This is entirely a different question and suggestion. It does not come within the purview of this question.

Smt. S. H. MARKER.—In answer to (*c*) you say that action is taken under the ordinary provisions of the Municipal and Cattle Trespass Acts. I wonder if the Government is aware of the fact that the Municipality absolutely does not think in the matter: in fact, it is the Police who come and round up the cattle. When we complain, Government make a sort of demarcation of responsibility between the Police and the Municipality. May I know who actually has to take action in this matter?

Sri R. M. PATIL.—The present Act in force is suffering from some difficulties, and it has to be amended. Therefore, the Corporation is not in a position to implement the provisions of that Act effectively.

Triple Benefit Scheme to the Aided Secondary School Teachers

49. **Sri Y. S. PATIL** (Graduates' Constituency).—

Will the Minister for Agriculture and Education be pleased to state:—

(*a*) the number of Government Aided Secondary Schools where the teachers entitled to the Triple Benefit Scheme have not received any benefit so far;

(*b*) the reasons for not providing such benefits to those institutions?

A.—**Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA** (Minister for Agriculture and Education).—

(*a*) 344—List is placed on the table of the House.*

(*b*) Delay in sending the option of teachers for the revised scheme.

ಶ್ರೀ ವೈ. ಎಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಧಾರವಾಡದಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಅನೇಕ ಶಾಲಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿ ಒಂದೆರಡು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಮುಂಚಿತವಾಗಿಯೇ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದರೂ ಈ ತ್ರಿಲಾಭಯೋಜನೆಯ ಸಾಕರ್ಯ ಅವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ. ಕಾರಣ ವೇನು?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಕೆಲವು ಕಡೆಗಳಿಂದ ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರಿಂದ ಈ ತ್ರಿಲಾಭ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇವೆಂದು ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಇದು ನಿಧಾನವಾಗಿದೆ. ಅವರಿಂದ ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆ ಬಂದ ತಕ್ಷಣ ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಲಾಭವನ್ನು ಅವರಿಗೂ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

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* Copy placed in the Mysore Legislature Library.

ಶ್ರೀ ವೈ. ಎಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಕೆಲವರಿಂದ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ಒಂದೂವರೆ ವರ್ಷಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ಅವರಿಗಾದರೂ ಬರಲಿಲ್ಲ, ಕಾರಣವೇನು ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಈ ತ್ರಿಲಾಭಯೋಜನೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಬೊಂಬಾಯಿ ಏರಿಯಾದೊಳಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಹಾಗೆ ಮೊನ್ನೆತಾನೆ ಆಕ್ಟ್ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಯಾಯಿತು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಇದು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ನಿಧಾನವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ವೈ. ಎಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ತ್ರಿಲಾಭಯೋಜನೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೆಲವೊಂದು ಫಾರಮ್‌ಗಳು ಏನಿವೆ ಅವು ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಕಂಠಿಯವರ ಕಾಲದಿಂದಲೂ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ 6 ಸಾರಿ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ; ಕಾರಣವೇನು ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಈ ತ್ರಿಲಾಭಯೋಜನೆ 1963ನೇ ಇಸವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂತು. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ನ್ಯೂನತೆಗಳು ಬಂದಿವೆ ಎಂದು ಕೆಲವು ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರಿಂದ ಮನವಿಗಳು ಬಂದುವು ಅದನ್ನು 1966ನೇ ಇಸವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಆಮೇಲೆ 1967ರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರುಗಳ ಮನವಿಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಮತ್ತೆ ಕೆಲವು ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಯಿತು.

ಶ್ರೀ ವೈ. ಎಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿರತಕ್ಕ ಫಾರಮುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಏನು ತಮ್ಮ ಸಮ್ಮತಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೋ ಆ ಪ್ರಕಾರವೇ ಅವರಿಗೆ ತ್ರಿಲಾಭಯೋಜನೆಯ ಲಾಭವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವ ಖಾತರಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೀರಾ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಏನು ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಅದು ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರ ಅನುಕೂಲಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಅನುಕೂಲ ಕಂಡುಬಂದರೆ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಅವಕಾಶ ಇದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ವೈ. ಎಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಈಗ ಒಂದು ಫಾರಮ್ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯಾಗಿ, ಆ ಫಾರಂನಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರು ತಮ್ಮ ಸಮ್ಮತಿಯನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿ ಅದು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಟ್ಟುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತೆ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಇದು ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡುವುದರಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಉಳಿದು ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಲಾಭ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರಿಗೆ ಮುಟ್ಟುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬುದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದೆಯೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಆ ತರಹ ಆಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಕೆಲವು 3 ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಸಾರಿ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಆಗಿರಬಹುದು. ಇನ್ನು ಮೇಲೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಆಗಲಾರದು.

ಶ್ರೀ ವೈ. ಎಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿರತಕ್ಕ ಫಾರಂಗಳನ್ನು ಆಫೀಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ತಡೆಹಿಡಿಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ತಮಗೆ ತಿಳಿದುಬಂದಿದೆಯೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಅದನ್ನು ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಎಸ್. ಬಾಲಕೃಷ್ಣಗೌಡ.—ಕೊಳ್ಳೇಗಾಲದ ಸೆಕೆಂಡರಿ ಶಾಲೆಯ 3 ಜನ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರು ನಿವೃತ್ತರಾಗಿ 5-6 ವರ್ಷಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಈ ತ್ರಿಲಾಭಯೋಜನೆಯ ಬೆನಿಫಿಟ್ ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬುದು ತಮ್ಮ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದೆಯೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಕೊಳ್ಳೇಗಾಲದ 3 ಜನ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರ ವಿಷಯ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ತಾಪತ್ರಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಕೆಲವು ವಿವರಗಳ ಸಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಪತ್ರವ್ಯವಹಾರ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅದು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ನಿಧಾನವಾಗಿದೆ. ಬಾಕಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಈ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ವೈ ಎಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಈಗ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರು ಒಂದು ಸಾರಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟ ಫಾರಂ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಟ್ಟುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡನೇ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಆಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಮತ್ತೆ ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಫಾರಂ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೇ ಹೇಗೆ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಆ ರೀತಿ ಫಾರಂ ಹೋಗಿ ಮುಟ್ಟುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತೆ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಕೆಲವು ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಆಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದಕ್ಕನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರು ತಮ್ಮ ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ವೈ. ಎಸ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಆ ರೀತಿ ಮತ್ತೆ ಫಾರಂ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ, ಆ ಪ್ರಕಾರವಾಗಿ ಅಪ್ಲಿಕೇಷನ್ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟವರಿಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆಯೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಅದು ಗೆಜೆಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ತಿಳಿಸುವಂತೆ ಸರ್ಕ್ಯುಲರ್ ಕಳುಹಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಪಿ. ರಾಜಣ್ಣ.—ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಕೆಲವರು ಫಾರಂಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅವು ಈಗ ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷದಿಂದ ಕೊಳೆಯುತ್ತಿವೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಿಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆಯೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ಅದನ್ನು ವಿಚಾರಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಎಸ್. ಬಾಲಕೃಷ್ಣಗೌಡ.—ಆ ಮೂರು ಜನ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರುಗಳ ವಿವರಗಳು ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಆ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರ ವಿವರಗಳು ಬಂದು ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಕಾಲ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಇಬ್ಬರು ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರುಗಳು ಸತ್ತು ಹೋಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಬರಬೇಕಾಗಿದ್ದ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಅವರ ಕುಟುಂಬದವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುವಂತೆ ಅನ್ವಯಮಾಡಿ ಆ ಮೂರು ಜನ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಪೆನ್‌ಷನ್ ಬೆನಿಫಿಟ್ ಅನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಾ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ವಿ. ಶಂಕರಗೌಡ.—ವಿವರಗಳು ಬಂದಿದ್ದರೆ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ತಾಪತ್ರಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದು ಬಂದಿದ್ದರೆ ಆದಷ್ಟು ಜಾಗ್ರತೆ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—Sri Keshava Rao Nitturkar may put question No. 51.

Police Station at Rajeshwar

51. Sri KESHAVA RAO NITTURKAR (Teachers' Constituency) [On behalf of SRI S. G. KHELGI (Local Authorities' Constituency)].—

Will the Minister for Home and Municipal Administration be pleased to state :—

(*a*) whether Government have received any proposal on the Superintendent of Police, Bidar for establishing Police Station at Rajeshwar in Basavakalyan ;

(*b*) If so, the steps they have taken so far, in this regard ?

A.—Sri R. M. PATIL (Minister for Home and Municipal Administration).—

(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Government consider that there is no justification for sanction of a new Police Station at Rajeshwar.

Sri KESHAVA RAO NITTURKAR.—What are the reasons that prompted the Government not to establish a Police Station at Rajeshwar in Basavakalyan ? How are you justified in not taking a decision ?

† Sri R. M. PATIL.—There are no crimes sufficient in number in order to establish one more Police Station. The Police Stations at Basavakalyan and Humnabad have no sufficient number of crimes, though they areas in which these police stations are situated are vast in area. Therefore, there is no need for the establishment of a Police Station at Rajeswar.

Sri KESHAVA RAO NITTURKAR.—Then how is it the Superintendent of Police has recommended for the opening of a Police Station at Rajeswar ?

Sri R. M. PATIL.—He has recommended. But his recommendations cannot be accepted. His recommendations are :—

Abolition of the Mudbi outpost, shifting of the Police Headquarters to Ladwanti from Basavakalyan, attaching Hallikhed out-post which is now under Chitgupa Police Station to Humnabad Police Station and regrouping of villages under different Police Stations. Therefore he is creating complications and it will not be in any way useful so far as establishing a Police Station.

Sri KESHAVARAO NITTURKAR.—In view of the fact that a new Taluk has been established in Bidar District will the Government consider the suggestion for establishing one more Police Station ?

Sri R. M. PATIL.—Bidar, even though it is a small District at the time of re-organisation of the State, it had 13 police Stations and even in 1959 after reorganisation, 15 Police Stations have been established and 4 out-posts have been established. Therefore, there is no justification at this stage to have any more police station.

Mysore Public Libraries Act

52. Sri S. MUKUNDA RAO (Teachers' Constituency).—

Will the Minister for Agriculture and Education be pleased to state :—

(*a*) whether the Mysore Public Libraries Act is in force all over the State ;

(*b*) whether the Library Cess is being collected in all Districts ;

(*c*) whether City Library Authorities and District Library Authorities under the said Act have been constituted at all places ;

(*d*) the steps taken to enforce the Act in the State ?

A.—Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA (Minister for Agriculture and Education).—

(*a*) No. It has come into force all over the State except the District of South Kanara.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) No. The City Library Authorities have been constituted for the following cities.

(i) Mysore (ii) Hubli-Dharwar (iii) Bangalore.

The Question of Constitution of Local Library Authorities for the Districts of Belgaum, Bijapur, Kolar, Gulbarga and Chitradurga is under consideration of Government and Orders will be issued shortly.

(*d*) An authority called the State Library Authority has been constituted to advise Government on all matters of Administration of the M.P.L. Act. A Department of Public Libraries has also been set up with the state Librarian as its Head. The former Public Library, Bangalore, has been taken over by Government and converted into State Central Library. The Public Library at Mysore and the Karnataka Granthalaya, Dharwar, have also been taken over to the control of the Local Library Authorities concerned and converted into City Central Libraries. As soon as the names of elected members are received the respective authorities will be constituted and the provision of the Act enforced.

Sri S. MUKUNDA RAO.—According to section 1 of the Act, the whole of Mysore State comes under this Act. Then according to Section 16 for the purpose of organising the public libraries, State Library Authority has been established. Therefore, there is no justification in excluding the District of South Kanara ? May I know what is the reason for this ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—South Kanara comes under Local Library Authority constituted by the Madras Act which will be in existance till the end of 1968. Afterwards this will apply to South Kanara also.

Sri S. MUKUNDA RAO.—The Madras Act was in force both in South Kanara and Bellary Districts. But the answer says only the South Kanara District has been excluded. That means the Bellary District is included. How is it correct in the eyes of the Government when these two Districts are under the Madras Act ? Secondly Sir, the existance of the Local Library Authorities constituted by the Madras Act is in no way different from the position obtaining in other Districts. Section 52 says, the Madras Public Libraries Act and the Hyderabad Act are hereby repealed, notwithstanding such repeal, the members of the Local Library Authorities constituted under Madras Act and holding office immediately before the commencement of this Act, shall be deemed to be the members of the Local Library Authorities constituted under this Act. So it means, the members of the old Library Authorities become the members of the Library authorities to be constituted by this Act and therefore that District cannot be excluded from the purview of this Act. Only the members are continued according to this Act. Am I not correct, Sir ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—Probably, the interpretation of the member is correct. It has been stated in the Act, that the old Library Authorities will continue. Therefore, the position stated by the Hon'ble member is correct.

Sri S. MUKUNDA RAO.—Are they functioning according to this Act or functioning according to Madras Act ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—After 1968, it must be according to the Mysore Act.

Sri K. R. ACHAR.—Is not the Madras Act repealed ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—It is repealed. I have said it.

Sri S. MUKUNDA RAO.—Sir, in reply to clause (b) of the question, it has been said that no library cess is being collected. But the section here is mandatory. The section says: "with effect from the date of commencement of the Act, the library cess, in the form of surcharge etc., shall be levied in the year within the jurisdiction of every city library authority and also in the district library authority, a cess shall be levied." Then the Act is mandatory. How can the Government say that the cess is not being collected all over ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—Sir, in some districts they have raised objection, that the local library authority is not appointed, the local library officer is not appointed and in the absence of such appointment, the local library authorities say that they cannot levy any cess and collect it. There is some legal complication in this. It is being examined and necessary steps will be taken early.

Sri C. BANDI GOWDA.—If the Madras Act is repealed and the Mysore Act does not apply to district of South Kanara, May I know under what Act the library authority is functioning ?

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—I am saying that the Mysore Act applies to it.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—Sri R. S. Mahanta Shetty is permitted to put question No. 50 on behalf of Sri K. Channabasavana Gouda.

National Rural Water Supply Scheme

50. Sri R. S. MAHANTA SHETTY (Local Authorities' Constituency) [on behalf of SRI K. CHANNABASAVANA GOUDA (Local Authorities' Constituency)].—

Will the Minister for Development and Co-operation be pleased to state :—

the Villages where National Rural Water Supply Schemes would be implemented in 1968-69 in Bellary District ?

A.—Sri P. M. NADGOUDA (Minister for Development and Co-operation).—

The Villages wherein National Rural Water Supply Schemes that would be implemented during the year 1968-69 are under consideration.

Sri R. S. MAHANTA SHETTY.—May I know, the number of villages, where National Rural water supply scheme is to take place in the entire State ?

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—This question relates only to the Bellary District.

† Sri P. M. NADGOUDA.—I am prepared to supply the information Sir. ಮೂರನೆಯ ಪಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆ ಮುಗಿಯುವುದರೊಳಗೆ 3·20 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ವೆಚ್ಚದಲ್ಲಿ 490 ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ನೀರು ಸರಬರಾಜು ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ 125 ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ನೀರು ಸರಬರಾಜು ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸಿದ್ದೇವೆ. 120 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. 1966-67ರಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನುಳಿದ 365 ಯೋಜನೆಗಳ ಪೈಕಿ 115ನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. 200 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿದ್ದೇವೆ. 33 ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು ಮುಗಿದಿವೆ. ಇದೇ ರೀತಿ ಇನ್ನೂ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದಿರುವ 447 ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಿಗೆ 272 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು ಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ 180 ಯೋಜನೆಗಳ ಎಸ್ಟಿಮೇಟ್ ತಯಾರಾಗಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮಂಜೂರಾತಿಗಾಗಿ ಬಂದಿವೆ. ಆದರೆ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಹಣವಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ವಾಪಸ್ ಕಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸಬೇಕಾದರೆ 400 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಈ ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ಬಾಬಿಗಾಗಿ ಕೇವಲ 17 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಈಗಿರುವ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

2-45 P.M.

ಶ್ರೀ ಆರ್. ಎಸ್. ಮಹಂತಶೆಟ್ಟಿ.—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಚಿವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ 6000 ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರಿನ ಬಾವಿಗಳು ಇಲ್ಲದಿರುವುದರಿಂದ, ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿಕೊಡಲು ಎಷ್ಟು ಹಣವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದುವರೆಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರಿನ ಬಾವಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಾ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೀರಾ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಪಿ. ಎಂ. ನಾಡಗೌಡ.—ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ನೀರು ಸರಬರಾಜು ಯೋಜನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ನೀರು ಸರಬರಾಜು ಯೋಜನೆ ಇವೆರಡು ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಇವೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದೊಳಗೆ 3 ಸಾವಿರ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರಿನ ಬಾವಿಗಳು ಇಲ್ಲ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಈ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಶೀಘ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರಿನ ಬಾವಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ರೊಕ್ಕ ಒದಗಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ನೀರು ಸರಬರಾಜು ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಹಣವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ತೇಜಸಿಂಗ್ ರಾಠೋಡ್.—ಜಿಲ್ಲಾವಾರು ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತೀರಾ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಪಿ. ಎಂ. ನಾಡಗೌಡ.—ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾದರೆ 14 ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಿಗೆ 14,85,700 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ವೆಚ್ಚವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು ನಾನಾ ಹಂತಗಳಲ್ಲಿವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ವಿಶ್ವನಾಥಸ್ವಾಮಿ.—ಕಂಪ್ಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ನೀರು ಸರಬರಾಜು ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಕೈಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಪೋಸಲ್ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಅದು ಯಾವ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಪಿ. ಎಂ. ನಾಡಗೌಡ.— ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಪೋಸಲ್ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ 25 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು ಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ 5 ಲಕ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಮೇಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಂಜೂರಾತಿಗಾಗಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಕಳಿಸಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ನೀರು ಸರಬರಾಜು ಯೋಜನೆಗಾಗಿ ಈ ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು 17 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಂದಮೇಲೆ ಈ 25 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ವೆಚ್ಚದ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೋ ಇಲ್ಲವೋ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನೀವೇ ಯೋಚಿಸಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ವಿಶ್ವನಾಥಸ್ವಾಮಿ.—ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಸಮಯ ಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಪಿ. ಎಂ. ನಾಡಗೌಡ.—ಮುಂದಿನ ಪಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ನಕ್ಷೆ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮುಂದೆ ಬಂದಾಗ ಎಷ್ಟು ಸಮಯ ಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ಆದರೆ ಈಗ ಹೇಳುವುದು ಕಷ್ಟ.

Sri KESHAVA RAO NITTURKAR.—May I know whether the National Rural Water Supply Scheme applies to towns consisting of a population of 20,000 people ?

Sri P. M. NADGOUDA.—Yes Sir.

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Sir, I beg to call the attention of the Hon'ble Minister for Labour, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries and Sericulture to the continuance of the strike in Somalkar Factory at Harihar.

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.—Sir, this may be taken up to-morrow, as the Hon'ble Minister is held-up in the other House.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—All right.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR

Announcement.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—I report to the House that I have received a message from the Governor which is as follows :—

> " To the Members of the Mysore Legislative Council : I have received with great satisfaction the expression of your thanks for the speech with which I opened the First session, 1968 of both Houses of the Legislature.
>
> G. S. PATHAK."

NON-OFFICIAL RESOLUTION *Re* : APPOINTING A COMMITTEE TO GO INTO THE WORKING OF THE SEVERAL MEDICAL COLLEGES IN THE STATE

(Debate contd.)

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—Mr. Ganjiveerappa to continue his speech.

Smt. M. R. LAKSHAMMA (Graduates' Constituency).—Since Mr. Ganji Veerappa is not present, I may be permitted to speak.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—Yes.

Smt. M. R. LAKSHAMMA.—Sir, I wish to make a few remarks on the resolution brought forward by Dr. Bandi Gowda on the desirability of appointing a Committee to go into the working of several Medical Colleges in the State, so that their recommendations would be conducive to the improvement of the State Colleges. Sir, in the preliminary remarks Dr. Bandi Gowda was enumerating the causes for the rush of having medical education. He was saying that boys and girls vie with each other to get into the M.B.B.S. course and I can well understand that they rush because of all the technical educational courses, it is the medical education that is now, at the moment, affording possibilities

of good employment prospects. Sir, lightly speaking as we all know that in the marriage market it is next to I.A.S. and I.P.S. It is the medical graduate that gets the largest amount of consideration at the hands of parents of the eligible girls. The parents look out first for I.A.S. or I.P.S. and if they are not available, then they lookout for medical graduates.

Sri K. SURYANARAYANA ADIGA (Legislative Assembly Constituency).—If the Hon'ble Member yields—If it is the Girl that is medical graduate does she resciprocate similarly ?

Smt. M. R. LAKSHAMMA.—Of late, every medical graduate girl is getting married to a graduate Doctor with the result they are together setting-up either to practice or working in some hospital. Hence, the rush is more for this course. The pressure is brought about by parents on the Medical College authorities to see that admissions are given to their children or wards and to see that the number of admissions are increased to the maximum. Sir, I myself am a mother of a youngman who wanted to study for medical course and I was not able to get a seat for him. I was also told I could not get a seat even under the political sufferers because I had not put in the required 8 months attendance in the jail, 8 months in the jail enabled a person to be called a political sufferer. So, I took up the challenge and I have sent him to the College in Karnatak University to study B.Sc. part I leading to Medicine. In the meanwhile, I went to the medical colleges to see for myself how they worked. I made a pilgrimage to Manipal. I saw St. John Medical College. I saw one or two other colleges. I saw how the first two colleges selected candidates. The St. John Medical College makes the best of selection possible and it is a matter which needs emulation by the Government Medical colleges also. In St. John's Medical College, I found in addition to personality test, in addition to interview, they have what is called a comprehensive test. They make psychological test ; they set test papers. In a word they test the candidates in so many ways that they are absolutely sure that the boy or the girl is fit to take that course. I think it is very necessary to have such a preliminary comprehensive and thorough scientific examination so that there may be less number incompetent students to go in for medical education. In Manipal to see that there is no wastage at various levels of MBBS, they have intensive coaching scheme for those students who fail in various examinations so that nobody stayed in the same class for more than one or two years. Sir, in Government colleges, I am afraid neither his method nor the other method is followed. It is merely an interview method. Secondly, there is a good deal of wastage at various levels. Sir, in regard to equipment, we have listened to Dr. Bandi Gowda when he pointed out that some of the colleges are lacking in equipment. It may be true in some of the private colleges ; it may be also true that some of the sophisticated equipments are not properly made use of at all. I am told very reliably that some of the sophisticated equipments which arrived from abroad are lying

(SMT. M. R. LAKSHAMMA)

in the cases unopened and some equipments cannot be made use of because there is no person competent to make use of these sophisticated equipments. There is also this fact that when once these equipments go out of order, or some little screw goes away, there is nobody who is competent to repair them and put them back into working condition. So much so, Sir, I would like to make a constructive suggestion in this behalf that it is very necessary to have a sort of workshop attached to every college and particularly to a college in a City like Bangalore. Sir, it is even necessary to have a sort of correlation between the Engineering Course on the one hand and the repair work in respect of these medical colleges on the other. There is such a course as instrumentation course as one of the courses of Engineering. We should see that this course is opened in the Engineering Colleges. It would be worthwhile to see that these students are made to attend to repair of these sophisticated equipments. Sir, in advanced countries like Japan, Germany, young people take hold of old junks of machines dismantle them and reassemble them try to produce prototype cars so that in course of time, they become experts in the line. Unfortunately, here if a bolt is broken, if some little thing is misplaced, we are at the mercy of technical people. We have to wait till there parts are imported by spending huge foreign exchange and in the meanwhile we allow them to lie unused. I feel it is necessary that we should have a medical workshop attached to at least one or two major medical colleges in our State.

I am told in regard to medical colleges that admission is far in excess of what should be the reasonable limit. Even the Davangere Medical College, has come in for a good deal of criticism in this respect. This point was being supported and defended vehemently by Mr. Ganji Veerappa. I am told that a recommendation has been made to admit as many as 150 students by a committee very recently. Considering the fact that according to Dr. Bandi Gowda Davangere Medical College is woefully inadequate as regards necessary equipment, I wonder whether it would not be wise to see that these admissions are restricted and selections are made more scientifically. Before I say a few words about Manipal medical college, I would like to say a few words on the staff in general on the chemical side, the staff is said to be adequate; but on the anatomy side, I hear the staff is not adequate. This certainly needs to be corrected. I am also told reliably that certain of the posts of staff cannot be filled up because of the restrictions imposed by the Mysore Public Service Commission Rules and Regulations. I feel, Sir, it is necessary even to liberalise and relax these rules if medical education is to progress satisfactorily. It is very necessary to err on the liberal side as regards staff rather than be bound by rules and regulations. Rules and regulations are after all meant to subserve the ends so they must be relaxed and liberalised when necessity demands.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA (Legislative Assembly Constituency).—What is the restriction now imposed which is sought to be relaxed? How does it prevent recruitment of staff? If they are unqualified with reference to prescribed qualifications, they certainly cannot be employed. I want to know details about it.

Smt. M. R. LAKSHAMMA.—I would like to tell the details to Sri Mallaradhya, out side if he wants. But here I can say this much : because of these rules, posts are not filled up because as advertised they do not get the candidates of the required qualifications. These rules will have to be relaxed in case you wish to have the necessary staff.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—If they are not qualified, we cannot insist on their being taken. If they are qualified, the P.S.C. does not come in the way.

Smt. M. R. LAKSHAMMA.—It is not a question of relaxing the academic qualification. It is a question of relaxing qualification as regards communities. I am sure Sri Mallaradhya can understand it and if these rules come in the way, it is better that the rules are relaxed. In regard to teaching hospitals which are absolutely necessary if medcal education is to go on satisfactorily. It is suggested that there should be a periphery on hospitals, all around in a city like Bangalore, there should be of hundred bedded general hotspitals type, the Victoria hospital there can cater to the special cases and serve the special needs, in which case there would not that rush in the victoria hospitals and it would give the much needed attention to the patients who go to the hospital seeking special attention for their ailments. In this respect, I would urge the Government to take up the construction of hospitals in Jayanagar area because it is a large expanding area; it is very necessary to have a good hospital in this area. It is also necessary to have a hospital in an area like Binmangala. In a few years, it may be necessary to have another hospital in Rajajinagar so that the Victoria Hospital may be left to serve the special needs of patients. In this way, we can also ensure and safeguard that special attention will be paid to the needy patients.

In regard to the nursing staff no amonnt of medical education would be successful if there is no complement of the required number of auxiliary midwives and other staff of this nature, I am told here in the City of Bangalore recently, some appliattions were called for auxiliary midwives courses. Till now the plea of the Government was that not enough women were coming forward to undergo this training. This time, I am told that as many as 500 women applied for the auxiliary midwivery courses.

Sri V. SREENIVASA SHETTY (Graduates' Constituency).—Do midwives come under this Resolution ?

Smt. M. R. LAKSHAMMA.—I was referring to medical education and as part of that education, this point arises.

(SMT. M. R. LAKSHAMMA)

In regard to 500 applicants, I am told they made hardly 30 selections and the rest of them were rejected not because they were not eligible, but because the Government had felt the need only for 30 of them. It makes me feel that in view of the fact that it is very necessary to provide for nursing homes also, well-equipped in this matter of auxiliary midwives, it may be necessary to see that a large number at—a hundred are allowed to undergo this course. I am told that some of the women applicants were deserted, widows, cried piteously and pathetically before the selection officers for being selected, and these selections officers were moved to the quick at their plight. In view of the fact that the Government is socialistic in its aim, and it is a welfare Government, it is necessary to rehabilitate a larger number of women by making them take up such courses.

Sir, in regard to buildings, I am told that the Government hospitals are at a disadvantage because they are asked to have certain contributions, the State contribution which the Government is not in a position to give. Either it is not in a position to give or has not given, with the result that the private colleges which are prepared to give their part of the contributions, are able to get the Central assistance, so much so, they are much better off in the matter of buildings than Government hospitals. Therefore, it is better that the Governments comes to the rescue of their own medical colleges and see that necessary buildings are put up.

In regard to other environmental facilities that are so necessary for students, I made a pilgrimage to manipal—what a campus, what a college and what an array of epuipment! It is not a college located in crowded localities of the Cities. The whole city of Manipal is built for the sake of college campus. It is meant for students. Every student has got residential facilities which are denied even to students in Bangalore. I was surprised to see the amount of equipment that they have, the kind of charts that they have got prepared. It was a thrill of joy for me when I saw some of the charts; the nerves of a person are actually removed from the human body and painted and exhibited in such a manner, that even a lay person like me can understand the anatomy of the human being. I am sure that such an exhibition is not found in any of the colleges in the country. I went to the Library. The College has a huge library. When I went to see it, I was surprised to see quite a number of students. I asked them, where do you come from? one of them said, he was from Malaya. I questioned him, how is it you heard of this College and have come thus far? He replied, he knew about the reputation of the college. "The fame of this college has spread far and wide. So, I have come here to prosecute my studies," This is certainly a matter for thrill of joy. Then I saw the Dairy, adjacent to the Campus. I asked the Registrar, what is it that they were doing in that foremost requisite for the students, *i.e.*, milk. Milch

cattle do not thrive in the Malnad area. He explained how they are experimenting there on the kind of grass that could grow also to find out there and the kind of milch cattle that can flourish and thrive under those climatic conditions. The excellence of an institution is dependent upon the environmental facilities provided for the students. It has been so much emphasised by the Robbins education Committee of England. Robbins Committee, which has been claimed to be one of the best Committees going, has rightly emphasised on the environmental conditions of an educational institute. I feel sir, if the environmental conditions have to be satisfactory, students must have creature comforts, good food, milk, eggs, butter and so on. So, the manipal College authorities like to find out the type of cattle that would flourish there so that they might rear them and keep the students in comfortable position. ಅನ್ನದ ತಪ್ಪಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅನ್ನ ಆಗಿದೆಯೇ ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಒಂದು ಅಗಳು ಹಿಸಿಕಿ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ here is a really excellent institution because it is so foreseeing in its plans. I also went through the literature that was given to me and I was happy to know that some of the older students who have graduated from this institution, have agreed not only to serve in this institution but also donate some considerable amounts; showing thereby that they have demonstrated their love towards this College. The love of a student towards the College which gave him good education, is certainly a pointer to the excellence of that institution.

I am aware of the fact that the College depends upon the capitation fees. It was started by Dr. T.M.A. Pai because a poor boy was denied a seat in the Medical College; he was deserving of a seat in the Medical College. Dr. Pai, that wizard, took this to hear and made up his mind to build up a medical college. That is the genesis of this wonderful institution so unequalled in its enterprising spirit. Thus the institution started its humble beginnings. Today it is a major institution. But I am told without any capitation fee they are having some poor boys. Some other poor boys are given loans by the Canara Syndicate Bank so that they might prosecute their studies on this basis. The kind of enteprising spirit of this institution was demonstrated to me in another manner during my visit. The son of the Registrar, a young boy, was collecting one rupee from every visitor that came to the house; you see, quite a number of visitors come to their house. This boy was collecting only one rupee per visitor. For what purpose? To see that a Children's Ward is put up as part of this institution.

The utmost silence in the Hospital, the cleanliness of the Hospital, the trim spotlessly white uniform of the nurses, etc. are all indication of the fact that here is an institution worthy of encouragement. I know the feelings that some of the members are harbouring about this institution. They are up against capitation fees. But I blame the people thoroughly who take receipt for Rs. 5,000 and give Rs. 30,000. Who asked them to give Rs. 30,000? They pay because their demand for admission is so keen that they would like to secure admission at any cost and not like to wait in queue.

3-15 P.M.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪುಟ್ಟಸ್ವಾಮಿ (ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ವಸತಿ ಶಾಖೆಗಳ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು).—ಮೂವತ್ತು ಸಾವಿರ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಐದು ಸಾವಿರಕ್ಕೆ ರಶೀದಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಯಾರು ಹೇಳಿದರು ? ಇದನ್ನು ಈ ರೀತಿ ಹೇಳಿದವರು ಯಾರು ? They are expected to give receipt for the actual amount they receive.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—The hon'ble lady is talking of the Manipal College. ನಾನು ಮಣಿಪಾಲ ಕಾಲೇಜು ಹೆಸರು ಕೂಡ ಹೇಳಲಿಲ್ಲ.

Sri JEEVARAJ HIRACHAND SHAH (Ligislative Assembly Constituency).—This practice is going on not only in Manipal College but in every college.

Sri M. R. LAKSHAMMA.—I am speaking of Manipal College. But wherever capitation fee exists not only in Manipal College but in every private college, such things have occured. To whomsoever this cap fits in, they can wear. I am not here to defend the practice of receiving Rs. 30,000 and giving receipt for Rs. 5,000. I wish that responsible people should not give Rs. 30,000. Where they have got receipt for Rs. 5,000. I like neither of the practices. Like a historian, I keep my mind open. I am free from bias. I am commenting because Mr. Mallaradhya made a statement to this effect. I have no personal knowledge of this, I am talking on principle. Nobody would defend unfair practices. Everybody knows that every private college is now demanding a capitation sum of Rs. 5,000 ; and in regard to outside candidates something like Rs. 10 thousand. The question arises are we to go without these facilities or are we to defend them ? The question boils down to this : As long as there is rush for these colleges, I do not see why these colleges should not give seats to those who can afford to pay five thousand rupees and also in addition, the expenses of the course, because, in all, it amouuts to Rs. 22,000 for the full course. If a person can afford, he may give. After all, hon'ble member Sri Srinivasa Shetty must realise that even if he sends a student to the ordinary institute, there also it does amount to three or four thousand rupees per year including books and other expenditures. Now that Manipal has set an example every private institution is copying. So much so those who can afford will have education. But we can certainly find fault with the system if they admit boys who may not be up to the mark. If they do not have the minimum, they should not be admitted.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—Does not the hon'ble member know in a number of cases such a thing has happened in Manipal College and other colleges ?

Sri K. SURYANARAYANA ADIGA.—Mininum marks is fixed by the University and boys who get less than that cannot get a seat.

Smt. M. R. LAKSHAMMA.—I may tell for the information of the hon'ble member that a daughter of the Register did not get a seat and she was asked to study again because she had obtained less than the minimum.

Sri K. R. ACHAR (Legislative Assembly Constituency).—This minimum was not there formerly at all. Because of these things, the minimum of 45 is fixed now.

Sri K. PUTTASWAMY.—According to the academic conditions of the University it is 40; but according to the standard fixed by Government, it is 45 marks.

Smt. M. R. LAKSHAMMA.—Sir, we must talk of to-day and to-day only. To-day the University rules hold good and nobody who gets less than the minimum marks is admitted in any of the private colleges. Sir, as I said, it is a matter which Government should take into consideration in regard to the conditions in the medical colleges, specially, Government colleges and see that the conditions are improved.

But, Sir, I am at a loss to understand how the conditions could be utterly deplorable because according to the reports that are supplied to us as Academic Council members of Bangalore University, we get to know the conditions existing at least in two of the colleges *i.e.*, Bangalore Medical College and St. John's Medical College. Conditions obtaining in those two colleges are gone into by a Committee which consists of a representative of the All-India Medical Council and Doctors who are eminent authorities in their field. I have knowledge that these committees have gone into the conditions obtaining in these medical colleges; they have recommended that post-graduate courses be opened as the necessary facilities are obtainable in these colleges. I fail to understand how the conditions in these colleges are deplorable. There may be some defficiency but I do not know how they can be termed as deplorable in the light of the findings of the people who are eminent in their respective fields.

Sir, with regard to the other alternative courses to neutralize the rush into the medical colleges, there was a suggestion that B.Scs. for public health may be trained. I brought that literature to the notice of the hon'ble Minister for Health and some how he felt that the scheme could wait for one year. At least this year they can take it up because it gets 50 per cent grant from the Central Government. It is to train the candidates in public health and then appoint them in the various municipalities. A question was asked by a Doctor as to what will happen to the Health Inspectors; what happens to them? Sir, it is very necessary to-day when the need of the public health is many and manifold and various, to have a person of the calibre of B.Sc. in public health, a man with half baked knowledge even though he might have years of experience will not be as efficient as the B.Sc. trained candidate. I suggest to the Government to have this experimental measure tried and see that the rush to medical colleges is reduced a little at least. I want the Government to adopt the suggestion of Dr. Monteiro who suggests to institute M.Sc. Degree courses for non-medical graduates in the subjects of Anatomy, Physiology, Biochemistry, Pharmacology and Microbiology. He says that the medical education is

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becoming vast and complex; with the large number disciplines and the rapid advances in the various fields and the needs of medical care that an expanding and educated population demands, it has become difficult to have adequate number of medical men to meet these demands. The problem is more acute in the pre-clinical and the paraclinical subjects where there is a shortage of teachers and research workers.

Sir, as we know, research is a very vital factor in education and the more researeh we undertake, the better it is, for any educational field. Dr. Menteiro further says: "This shortage is almost universal and has been remedied to a great extent by employing non-medical scientists, to fill up positions in Anatomy, Physiology Pharmacology, Biochemistsy and Microbiology. Medical education and research cannot progress without a sound basis in these subjects. Under the circumstances stated above, it is desirable and necessary to introduce courses in these subjects as early as possible."

I fully agree that it is very necessary at this stage to institute M.Sc. courses for these subjects for non-medical graduates. If steps have already been taken, I am very happy about it. It should be introduced in all the Universities, so that it may provide employment possibility to a great number of students who qualify for medical degree and who cannot get seats in those colleges. I was saying that while conditions are not very satisfactory in the colleges, it is necessary for the Government to take steps to see that wherever conditions are not up to the mark steps are instituted so that the madical colleges may be really temples of learning; in regard to capitation fees, to see no undue exploitation of capitation fees is allowed to exist. At the same time I would not condemn the capitation fee as such. I would encourage those institutions for they are really useful to the extent they absorb extra students whom the Government medical colleges are unable to absorb. I also urge that those scientific equipments which are lying unused in various institutions, colleges as well as hospitals should be made use of at the earlist possible time by having a workshop opened as an adjunct to the colleges.

I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

† Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—Sir, I had half a mind not to speak on this resolution. I am not an expert in medicine. But having read the speeches made by my hon'ble friends Sri M. P. L. Sastry and Sri Ganji Veerappa when I was in South Kanara and now having heard the hon'ble lady member Smt. M. R. Lakshamma I am tempted to say a few words. According to the lady member we are governed by a socialistic Government where education should be free or at least equal opportunities should be given to all the boys. There is no difference of opinion about it. Of course, things are a little better now. There was a time when admissions were given to these medical

colleges without the hampering of any rules or regulations or merits of demerits. Even to the Government colleges admissions were given. Now with regard to the admissions of the colleges, things have improved. Why I say this is, at least three of my friends have taken up the cause of these colleges, pessibistically, called as capitation colleges. My hon'ble friend who went on a pilgrimage to the college which inspired all these institutions has described with what humility she went there and what she saw there is entheralling.

Smt M. R. LAKSHAMMA.—I did make a pilgrimage and I am really impressed with what I saw. Any good educational institution, I would certainly regard as a place of pilgrimage.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—The hon'ble lady member styled the whole thing as hook, line, sinker; she went, she saw and she conquered. It may be otherwise. What did she see? what did she hear; how much did she believe ?

Smt. M. R. LAKSHAMMA.—I was impressed with the South-Kanara genius.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—Naturally, one visit will not be enough. One thing is, I have been consistently saying rightly or wrongly from the beginning, that the rich should not be given weightage with regard to seats. Simply because is a person rich, his children should not have weightage in the matter of education. The very fact that a person can give Rs. 50,000 or one lakh for a duffer son—and we know the methods of his passing—proves how wrong it is. It is not only making him enter but also making him pass to become a doctor. I can challenge that this is done day in and day out. The hon'ble lady member and other freinds in this House say what is wrong with capitation, what is wrong in spending 50,000 to his son.

Smt. M. R. LAKSHAMMA.—Only those who are eligible are made to pass.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—I will give one instance. Is it not a fact that in the St. John's College a boy whose close relation is one of the highest personages in the State got an entry, not because he got marks ? Without any qualification he managed to get entry. By what means, we know. It is no wonder that this boy got an entry.

Sri K. PUTTASWAMY.—The procedure that the college follows in selecting the students is that they hold an examination on an all-India basis and of the students that appear they select the first 100 and these first hundred are subjected to a very severe interview. Out of 100 boys 50 boys are selected. If the son of an hon. Member of this House or the other House or the son of a person placed in a high position gets selected, it is not the fault of the method, it is because of the brightness of the boy that he gets selected.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—Everybody will admit that if he is not a bright boy he will not get admitted. We know the facts. That is why I said that all of us are adults. The minimum mark for admission fixed in St. John's College or Manipal College or Davangere College is 45. Can anybody assure us that boys who have got less than 45 marks have not been admitted to any of these colleges ?

Sri K. SURYANARAYANA ADIGA.—They cannot admit because the Mysore University has fixed a certain minimum for admission.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—Shall I give one instance with regard to Manipal ? A few years ago, without getting permission for the condensed course, they went on admitting boys and Government had to pull them up.

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.— (Nominated).—The condensed courses were run for the Licentiates *i.e.*, the L. M. Ps by the Mysore University. Therefore, for the hon. Member Srinivasa Shetty to say that they did not possess the minimum qualifications for being admitted to the colleges and for the condensed course is not correct. Suppose the University had said that only those who got above 45 per cent...

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—My friend is mis-quoting. The rules do not apply to these institutions. The Government made a rule that Manipal should admit only a certain number of boys but they went on admitting double the number. Afterwards, Government had to pull them up.

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—Every admission that is made in an affiliated college, even in the Arts and Science Colleges, will have to be approved by the University.

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Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—That is so. Rules are made only to be broken sometimes. We know that these minimum qualifications are there. In the Mysore State there are a number of boys who have got 70 to 80 per cent marks and yet they could not find a place in the Medical Colleges. Nor are they able to pay the capitation fees. Are they not entitled for seats in the State ? Boys from all over the world, from Singapore, Africa and Punjab come and get admission into this college, but what about our own boys who cannot go outside ? Hereafter, because of Hindi we will not have a place outside. Most brilliant boys in the State who are poor and are not in a position to pay the capitation fee will not be able to get admission into these colleges. The Lady Member was made to understand that for the sake of a very poor indigent boy this institution was started. It is only a truism. There is no limit for the capitation fee ; sky is the only limit. Ordinarily, under the rules it is Rs. 5,000 but it has gone up even to Rs. 50,000 I do not know how ordinary people like me can afford such a huge amount. Will the defenders of this institution be able to say that all the amount above Rs. 5,000 that has been taken as

capitation fees has found entry into the accounts books of this institution ? The accounts have not shown more than Rs. 5,000 per student. When was this institution started ? Supposing every year 200 students are admitted into this college, the amount that will have been collected will be staggering. What has happened to that money ? Why do you blame a man taking a bribe of few rupees or a trader indulging in blackmarketing in some consumer article ? When you are tolerating this blackmarketing in education, what is wrong in another man making some money because he is unable to eke out a livelihood ? The moral standard of my hon'ble Lady Friend is elastic.

Smt. M. R. LAKSHAMMA.—What is the justification for the hon. Member to make remarks that my moral standard is elastic ?

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—If the Hon'ble Lady member has some other word to describe this method, I have no objection to accepting it. I will stick to my view that this is pure blackmarketing and nothing else. Morally speaking, there is no justification for this system of blackmarketing.

I agree that it has got a fairly good standard, good teaching staff, good library, etc. I have nothing to say against it. But, whether he is a musician or a wizard, I do object to this method of running educational institutions. In the nature of things, it is not possible to entertain only boys of high standard. It is only because the boys are unable to get seats in other Colleges that they go there.

Sri K. SURYANARAYANA ADIGA.—I can give instances. Even first class boys who got 70 per cent of marks have gone to this College.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—Exceptions do not prove the rule. I know there are a few exceptions. But, in a large majority of cases, it is only boys who are unable to get entry in other Colleges have gone there.

Smt. M. R. LAKSHAMMA.—It is because a boy who gets 45 or 50 per cent of the marks is not made out to be or come out to be a good doctor.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—I bow down to the hon'ble lady member with regard to the method of argument. According to the lady member, marks is not the criterion. On what else can we judge the intelligence of a boy ? I will give a clear example. Mr. Churchill, who failed in Mathematics became the Chancellor of the University. Whatever it is, the Selection Committee can judge only from the marks obtained. From the nature of things I should say that boys who have got very low marks enter these colleges by paying black-money. The Government, not only now, but for a long time have agreed that these private institutions should not exist–exceptions apart. They had practically conceded that as far as possible these institutions should be in the hands of the Government and the Government should have overall control. I know they made all efforts to control the Manipal institution. But, they failed, because Manipal institution has gone to fantastic heights now.

Sri K. R. ACHAR.—The Hon'ble Chief Minister only said that they are trying to take up these institutions one by one, two immediately and the others later on.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I don't think the Government can take the Manipal College.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—I had a discussion with one of them who conceded that it is rather difficult to force them and take over this college. Sir, number of speeches have been made that they are going to take over this College. But, this is an impossibility. One other valid argument also comes in the way, *i.e.*, when the Government themselves are not running their own institutions in an efficient manner what justification is there for them to take over institutions which are being run in a fairly efficient manner. That is the only argument that comes in the way. Now that the Government of India have come down to reduce the number of admissions, I would say that even if there is reduction in the number of seats, it is far better that the Government take over this institution, and the sooner it is done the better. I do agree that some institutions may be stronger politically, who can wield more influence. The Government will be facing hornets'nest.

Sri K. VISWANATHASWAMY (Local Authorities Constituency).—If the financial condition does not permit them to take over all the institutions, what alternative method do you suggest? Do you think that the statutory restrictions on the capitation fee would be required?

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—I would agree to this capitation fee even. If the capitation fee is received by the Selection Committee and is utilised for the College, I have no objection. Selections must be done by an independent Committee without any influence by the institution. There cannot be any injustice in that respect. But if the House feels that private institutions should be there, I do feel that these institutions should exist; let all the private institutions exist. I know what all practices are prevailing in private schools.

Sri VISWANATHASWAMY.—Receipts are issued for the amount paid!

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—How much more time does the hon'ble member require?

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—Another 15 minutes, Sir.

Mr. CHAIRMAN.—The hon'ble member may continue after the recess.

The House will now rise and meet again at 4-30 P.M.

The House rose at Four of the Clock to re-assemble at Thirty Minutes past Four of the Clock.

The House re-assembled at Thirty Minutes past Four of the Clock.

[MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair].

SRI V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—I was referring specifically to Manipal Medical College. But it is a question of degree with regard to the Medical Colleges at Belgaum, Davangere and Gulbarga. All these Medical Colleges are trying to take lessons from the Manipal College. Several methods are being followed by these Colleges. I suggest that the Government must see that proper supervision is made over the collection of the fees in these Colleges. Whatever the amount collected from the students should go to the welfare of the Institution and let not the management collect the fees. The selection of the boys should be made under the supervision of the Government. It is not the Medical College alone that is doing this. They have started a Dental College. I believe Rs. 3,000 is being collected in this college. There are about half a dozen Colleges in this place. In all these Colleges this system is being followed. Same method for selection of students is followed. It is true that the Mysore University passed a resolution saying that from the year 1961 this system of taking capitation fee should be discontinued. One unfortunate thing is, this fact was not published in any news papers. The people in the field ought to know all these things. But they do not know anything about this at all.

SRI K. SURYANARAYANA ADIGA.—They have been prohibited to take the money in advance.

SRI V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—Even that is not known to anybody. I do not know whether they have stopped taking money. If anybody wants a transfer certificate in the middle of the course, no amount will be returned. They refuse to give back the money that is paid in advance. For instance I tell you, a boy who is the son of Dr. Patel, wanted a transfer certificate to go to Bombay. They demanded some amount to give a certificate. In addition to what he had paid earlier, he was asked to pay something more. It has become a jungle law and not a man made law, that is prevailing in Manipal and at a lesser degree in other Colleges. What is the fee they are collecting? It is about Rs. 15 thousand. This state of affairs should not be allowed to continue. This system is being copied by other Colleges. This malady has spread even in Bangalore and other Colleges. Now-a-days it is difficult to get seats in the case of poor students because of this malady. Unless the Government takes severe steps in this regard, the position will not improve. The Government must look to the interests of the students and see that such things are checked in the Mysore State.

SRI J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I suggest the Government may take all the fees and run the institutions by themselves.

SRI V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—I have no objection if the Government takes all the fees and start institutions like this. I have no objection if the people are prepared to pay. Let the money be utilised for the welfare of the State. But the Government is not willing to do

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that. Such beneficial things do not appear to them good. But they simply say that we are going to check these mal-practices, and we are doing something in the matter. Our previous Health Minister made a long statement and came to this conclusion of taking over these colleges. But what is the result ? He was wiped out of the scene. His critics came to a conclusion that he should be wiped out of the scene altogether. They succeeded in their attempt. This was the result of his statement. He has to thank them. I am not referring to my Hon'ble friend. It may not be so easy for him to come to Mysore and wipe out. Anywhere in India, they are capable. I have felt their pinch also to a certain extent. I know what they are capable of doing. They have not the least scruple to do any of these things. So, having come to such a position, I confess they have been able to harm me to a considerable extent. The blackmarketeer who has amassed money is able to purchase seats ; he is able to make legislators. They are important people in the political life of the country.

Sri K. KANTHAPPA SHETTY (Legislative Assembly Constituency).—Can he give an example ? I know several money bags cannot aet seats. I can give you names.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—They are able to finance candidates. They are a very dangerous set. There is no doubt about it. Anyhow, the Government should not give scope to these people. The Government should not allow this worst practice of blackmarket to thrive in education. The previous Education Minister was saying that he was prepared to hand over all educational institutions to private bodies. He made a statement that he was willing to hand over governmental institutions to private bodies. In the Government also, we have got certain policies helpful to these people. That is the way our Government is working. I whole heartedly support the resolution to see that a high-powered committee is appointed to do something in the matter radically and not tinker with it so that such things are not repeated and perpetuated.

I would like to say one or two things about the medical colleges in general. I listened and learnt from other friends that teaching staff should be of a certain standard. There should be definite rules for the selection of teaching staff. As far as I can understand, the doctors in these medical colleges are supposed to be the best in the world. What I found till now is that a doctor who was running a primary health centre or a L.F. Dispensary and who has passed MBBS may be transferred to the Medical College though for a number of years he was working in a small institution catering to villagers. I feel certain standard and certain conditions should be prescribed for selection of lecturers and Professors in Medical Colleges. Tom, Dick or Harry who has passed MBBS should not be shunted to medical college as Lecturer, Assistant Professor or Professor. For the last several years we have been seeing that

there were no cadre and recruitment rules. One *mantra* that came from the Minster was that it is being drafted. I do not know how many times that statement was made in this House. For the last several years, this is being repeated. I request the Hon'ble Minister and the Government to see that only the best doctors are selected as lecturers and professors in the interest of efficient medical eduaction.

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The teacher should be able to command the respect of the students. If the students go on laughing at the lecturer or professor while he lectures or teaches, then there is no study at all. In this respect, Kasturba Medical College is much better than Government Medical college. I request the Government therefore to see that medical practitioner who is running a primary health centre is not shifted as lecturer to Medical College. Strict rules should be framed for the recruitment of lecturers and professors.

Sri K. PUTTASWAMY.—Rules are framed in the month of September last and recruitment is going on.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—I am told, subject to correction, that instruments which have been donated by UNICIF are misused and unused. I have got particulars about them but it may not be fair to give them unless I am myself satisfied about the truth of the allegations. I gave the example of Agricultural University where in the name of very efficient instruments we can purchase very bad instruments and then bill for best instruments. My information is that it was being done here also. I place it before the Hon'ble Minister for his information. As the Hon'ble Lady Member said, they are most eligible boys in the marriage market. Apart from that, the Medical Department is one of the most important departments in the State. The health of the whole State depends upon medical graduates and medical officers. If the Government manufactures all sorts of medical graduates, they will be able to kill people rather than save them. It is the paramount duty and the concern of the State and the public to see that these institutions are improved earlier and proper teaching is given to these boys. Something must be done with regard to private institutions who are a menace to the society.

†Sri K. SURYANARAYANA ADIGA.—Mr. Chairman Sir, the resolution moved by Dr. Bandi Gowda reads thus :—

> "This Council is of opinion that a Committee be appointed to go into the working of several medical colleges in the State and to recommend measures for their improvement."

This pre-supposes that the medical colleges in the State are not functioning up to our expectation and require improvement and hence, it has been suggested that a committee be constituted to go into their functioning and recommend to the Government or to the concerned body

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how best they can be improved. An amendment has also been tabled to say that the committee proposed should be a committee of experts. I followed the speeches made in support and against the resolution.

SRI J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Nobody has opposed so far.

SRI K. SURYANARAYANA ADIGA.—Sir, the Hon'ble Member Sri Mallaradhya is busy with something else and has been in and out of the House so often. Perhaps he has missed the speech of Sri Ganji Veerappa who opposed the appointment of the Committee to go into this matter.

Sir, the idea is to see how medical colleges are functioning. By saying this, the Resolution contemplates medical colleges where modern medicine is taught. So it excludes the other medical eolleges where the Ayurvedic system of medicine and treatment is taught. There are a large number of medical colleges in our State where the Ayurvedic system of medicine and treatment are also taught and if the Hon'ble mover of the resolution had included these colleges also, I would certainly have thought of supporting the resolution without reservations. But since it is confined, though not in so many words, at least from the speeches that have been made is support of the resolution, to the working of colleges that are teaching modern medicine alone, we will have to carefully examine whether a case has been made out for a committee.

This question Sir, has been engaging the attention both of the Government of India and our State Government at various times. You are aware that the Bhore Committee went this matter and has submitted a report to the Government of India. It was a committee appointed by the Government of India to go into the question of Health Survey and Development in our country. They made certain recommendations. In that report, the state of affairs regarding medical education and public health in our country has been reviewed. And thereafter, under the Chairmanship of Dr. A. Lakshmanaswamy Mudaliar another committee was appointed to go into the Health Survey and Planning in the year 1959. In the year 1961, they also submitted a report, to the Government of India and that committee deals with medical education and also makes certain suggestions.

Coming to our State Sir, one of the predecessors of the present Health Minister appointed a committee to consider the reorganisation of medical education and health services in Mysore State. It was a single-member committee with Maj. General Bhatia. He submitted a report to our State Government. In that report the medical education in Mysore State, the functioning of the medical colleges and what improvements are required for the colleges, have been dealt with and the only private medical college then existing, the KASTURBA MEDICAL COLLEGE, had been exclu ed from the purview of this Report. But it deals with all the other Government Medical Colleges.

Maj. General Bhatia has been a Professor of physiology, hygiene, Dean of the College for 12 years, principal of group of hospitals for four years; Deputy Director-General of Health New Delhi for four years; Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals for two years, Surgeon-General in Madras for three years and Head of the Medical Department of Hyderabad for two years. He has been heading several University commissions for affiliation in our State. He has submitted a report and that report is a recent one.

So, there is no dearth of reports to tell us about standards according to which our medical colleges should function and our Medical education should be conducted. The only difficulty if at all is in the carrying out of the recommendations or enforcement of the recommendations of the various committees. It cannot be the intention of my hon. friend, the mover of the Resolution, to increase the number of reports by another one, without looking into the contents of the existing reports. The idea is that there are certain defects in the functioning or working of the Medical Colleges—both Government and Private, and that they must be set right. Let us see whether a committee is required at all to rectify or correct the mistakes or the wrong functioning that have been pointed out by several hon. Members of this House. Medical education was not introduced in our country by the Britisher. For the last two thousand years or more we had medical education in our country going by the names of 'Shushrutha' and '*Charaka*'. They are well-known systems of medicine. But this modern system of medicine was not known; it came with the Britisher. We have to concentrate ourselves on how this modern system of education is being taught to our students in the various colleges. First, it has been pointed out that in Mysore in the Government Colleges, there is no proper staff. It has also been pointed out that in some of the Government Colleges, equipment has not been properly calibrated or it is not being properly used. It was also pointed out, in the course of the debate, that some of these private Medical Colleges are up to the standard or more than the standard. The Manipal Medical College has more staff or more equipment than is normally necessary. For this purpose, is there need for appointing a committee to go into all these matters? Is there any need to have a report? I say, there is absolutely no need to appoint a committee because standards of education have been laid down by several committees, especially the Bhore Committee consisting of very illustrious medical men on it, and a similar second committee presided over by Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar. So, the standards have been laid down. It is for those who are in charge of these institutions to see that the standards are enforced; it is for them to maintain the requisite equipment. It is for the Universities to see that the standards are maintained. The University sends round affiliation commissions to all these colleges to see whether they have got qualified and experienced staff, whether they have got the necessary equipment and whether they have got all the accommodation needed. If they do not have the accommodation, equipment and staff, the College could be disaffiliated

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and the matter ends there. It is the University that can get these things done. A further committee to give a report whether in a particular college the anatomy section is functioning or not and whether the medicine section is properly functioning. These details could be found out by the University Affiliation Commission ; in fact, it is their duty to find it out. So far as the standards of teaching are concerned, the University is there and it is better that the matter is pursued in some other form ; a separate committee is not necessary to report on this.

Then, Sir, much has been stated about the question of fees, which are now popularly known as Capitation Fees. Even there, a special committee is not necessary at all. The University is handling the problem. The University itself can say, how much fee can be charged. It is the duty of the University to determine how much extra fee could be levied in technical and non-technical institutions ; and the University is doing that job. Therefore, where is the need, I ask, for a separate committee to be appointed to go into these details.

SRI VISWANATHASWAMY.—If the hon. member yields, I wish to point out that because the Universities have failed to take any action in respect of these matters, this Resolution is introduced to see that things in the medical colleges are set right.

SRI K. SURYANARAYANA ADIGA.—The Universities have failed because they have given their seal of approval for this sort of functioning by the colleges. In that case; even a committee will be helpless.

SRI JEEVARAJ HIRACHAND SHAH.—That is why, efficiency is deteriorating day by day.

SRI K. SURYANARAYANA ADIGA.—The authority to prescribe the fee is the University and Mysore University have fixed Rs. 400 as the fee for Government Medical Colleges. In the Karnatak University, Rs. 1,200 is the term fee. In the Mysore University, they have said that the private colleges should not charge more than double the fee prescribed for Government institutions, that is not more than Rs. 800. After all, the fee must have some connection with the expenses necessary for running a college. Since the Members are interested in this question, you will kindly permit me to go into this question of capitation fee in detail. Our State is running some colleges. The Government is running four Medical Colleges. The Budget provision is : Rs. 17 lakhs for the Bangalore Medical College ; Rs. 22 lakhs for the Mysore Medical College; Rs. 23 lakhs for the Hubli College ; and Rs. 17 lakhs for the Bellary College. So, it comes to Rs. 79 lakhs for one year. And this is maintenance expenditure for running these four Colleges, which admit 700 students per year. This does not include the expenditure incurred on hospitals. This sum of Rs. 80 lakhs is only for the purpose of running these Medical Colleges which have provision for making 700 admissions. In our State, the private colleges also admit 700 students—an equal

number. So, 1,400 is the intake of the Medical Colleges in our State. 700 students in the Government Medical Colleges, for which we have to incur an annual expenditure of nearly Rs. 80 lakhs on colleges alone. The Government does not incur anything on the other 700 students admitted to the private Medical Colleges. Then, who is providing funds for the private Medical Colleges which admit 700 students? Their parents. So, nobody in this House can object to their parents pooling their own resources to educate their children provided there is nothing anti-national in what is taught there.

The payment made varies on the capacity of the person who is able to pay. In Delhi, I am told, there is a public school wherein even for the primary class Rs. 100 has got to be paid for admission fees and the President of India is himself a patron of that school. So, payment of higher money to educate their children is not objectionable, This capitation fee is not properly understood. The right to educate one's own child, by incurring whatever expenses is the right of the parents of the child. Sir, we are concerned with the principle here; there is nothing wrong. In our country we require more doctors. Has the State finances to provide at a stretch all the medical colleges we require to enable producing as many doctors as we require? If the State has to start these colleges and finance them, it requires several years to get the number of doctors required to man our hospitals and look after the sick. So, if certain parents join together and pay for the education of their own children, there is nothing wrong. I was asked as to what was meant by advance payment. At the beginning, when the boy or girl seeks admission, a lumpsum amount is taken from them ; it varies between Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 5,000.

SRI V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.—That is not the point ; the only point is, if Rs. 5,000 is collected and receipt is passed for that amount and if it is accounted for, we have no grouse. But, more money is taken and receipt is passed for less amount and it is not accounted for. Is that a correct practice, is the point.

5-15. P.M.

SRI K SURYANARAYANA ADIGA.—Sir, we are digressing from the subject matter itself. The resolution is whether the medical colleges function properly and whether a committee should go into the matter. Incidentally, the question of capitation fee came up. So, if you once concede that a fee can be taken from a parent sufficient to meet the education of their child, then, all hue and cry against capitation fee goes. If proper receipt is not passed for the money taken, it is a matter, as Sri Mallaradhya said, for the Vigilance Commission or the police if a complaint is lodged.

Sir, to educate a boy in an ordinary Arts College, Government spends Rs. 200 per head. In a Science College it will be Rs. 275 for each boy; in an Engineering College Government spends about Rs.1,500

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on each boy and to educate a boy in a medical college Government will be spending on each boy Rs. 3,000. Because of these private medical colleges, this burden on Government is taken away in so far as these 700 boys are concerned; it is shared by the parents. We are concerned only with the question as to whether they are functioning properly, whether they maintain the standard and the doctors that come out of those colleges are up to the standard laid down by the Universities. If they do not function properly, there is the university and the Government. If a person says that he will run a college and admit a person taking money and does not pass on the receipt, there are other friends who will show the way out and see that that person is landed in a court. I do not think it is a simple matter. I do not know why unneceslarily so much is made about it. If we get into a transport bus and pay the charge and the bus conductor does not issue ticket, we will not keep quiet. Not merely for that sake we will not say it should not be nationalised. Like that if there is anything in the private colleges, we must try to improve them. Simply because a conductor does not issue ticket he does not say it should not be nationalised.

Sri V. SRINIVASA SHETTY.— We say there should be proper control

Sri K. SURYANARAYANA ADIGA.—Simlarly in this case we should see that there is no profit motive. Unnecessarily it has been the habit to make it as an issue for debate. The question for the consideration of the House is, what we should do with these private colleges. The Government has already anonouced in the Draft Outline of the Fourth plan that it proposes to take over two colleges. So anything that the Government does,my friend has comments to make. Of course I do not find fault for it because in a democracy the opposition has to oppose everything. The Government has announced that it proposes to take over two medical colleges in the fourth plan. After the fourth plan is completed and if they do not take them over, then my friend can comment. Whatever it is, I for one would say that if the alleged malpractices are prevented there is no harm in a man who has got surplus money taking a seat and making his son a doctor. The State would not incur any expenditure. For running the four colleges including the hospitals the budget provision is 80 lakhs. If private medical colleges have to be taken over by the Government, the Government will have to spend 80 lakhs on medical education. So these parents of the students who are in the private medical colleges are sharing the burden. The next question comes about the mode of payment in the private colleges. It has been alleged or stated in this House that people without qualification or minimum qualification have been admitted. I do not know. Fortunately or unfortunately I am in the Mysore University for the last theree years and we have seen that no person who has not secured 45 per cent marks is admitted to any medical college within the university area. Similar rule is there in the Bangalore University and also in the Karnatak University. I do not know the basis

for the accusation made. There is a rule prescribing a minimum of 45 per cent marks. As far as the accusation that these private colleges admit sub-standard people and made as doctors goes, I may say for the information of the House because I happen to be the Mysore University nominee on the Governing Body of the Kasturba Gandhi Medical College that though the university has prescribed 45 per cent marks they have fixed 50 per cent. Under the Mysore University Act the Governing body of a private professional college should have a nominee of the Mysore University. I happen to be the nominee on the governing body of the Kasturba Medical College. They do not admit boys who have secured less than 50 per cent. Similarly there are other colleges. If they are allowed to function for three or four years, I am sure they will also raise the minimum to that level. Whatever it is, the fact is if a person secures less than what is prescribed he is not admitted.

SRI M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Yon may say that it is necessary to allow private medical colleges to charge this capitation fees. You seem to be opposed if Government charges capitation fees. Is it necessary for you to say that there should be uniformity in this matter of capitation fees? Either you fix the maximum so that the............

SRI K. SURYANARAYANA ADIGA.—My friend unnecessarily wants to interrupt my speech. A private school charges Rs. 25 whereas there is no fees in a corporation school. Why should Sri Mallaradhya send his grand children to such school? Where is uniformity there? So this question of lack of uniformity is not unconstitutional. Higher fees is levied because the State is not giving maintenance grant. For private Arts and Science College the State gives grant. To these private medical crlleges...........

SRI J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Which Arts and Science College takes grants? Please do not make comparison. The Governmeut does not give because they are taking capitation fees.

SRI K. SURYANARAYANA ADIGA.—The Government is providing hospital facility. But with regard to these private colleges, the expenditure incurred for running the college and money required for the capital expenditure has to be met by the parents of the students. So far as capital expenditure is concerned they say capitation fees and running expenses which amounts for four Government colleges to Rs. 80 lakhs, is contributed by the students. If we are to charge Rs. 400, *i.e.*, the fee prescribed by the Mysore University or Rs. 600 which the Karnatak University has fixed in the Government colleges, then they cannot run the college because the cost of educating in medical college comes to Rs. 3,000. The Government gives hospital facility. To that extent there is reduction. That is why the private colleges charge Rs. 1,200, as Sri Bandi Gowda pointed out namely, Rs. 800 being charged in the Manipal and Davangere colleges and another Rs. 400 under some other name. The private colleges under the Karnatak University are permitted to charge Rs. 1,200 as tuition fees. These colleges without charging them cannot make both ends meet. When Manipal College came to Mysore University,...

Sri C. BANDI GOWDA (Teachers' Constituency).—The point I was stating was, these people collect this Rs. 400 in advance. They give in one lumpsum, years ahead and they were able to build a big fund.

Sri K. SURYANARAYANA ADIGA.—These are matters which the University itself can tackle. The University in a sense could have a uniform fee for all private Medical Colleges. Whatever it is, what I wish to submit is that these colleges have served a useful purpose. It is not only those boys who want to marry and want to get a good dowry that are admitted into these colleges but even those who want to pursue the profession or serve the country as doctors that are also adimtted. The private colleges are not started to enable these boys to earn a good dowry.

Smt. M. R. LAKSHAMMA.—In the marriage market this is what is happening though there is prevention of taking of dowry, the parents of the girls are out to get good boys and they are prepared to pay more money. I did not run down their idealism; several boys are studying not for dowry but are studying for the sake of knowledge.

Sri K. SURYANARAYANA ADIGA.—As I said, these private Medical Colleges are started not for the purpose of earning dowry but to disseminate medical education. It was pointed out that these colleges are admitting sub-standard boys. In the Government Colleges admissions are made on merit *i.e.*, on the performance in the Pre-University Examination. I have heard some friends objecting to that also. They ask, "Why should you say that those are the best boys who have secured the highest marks in the Pre-University Examination and why should they alone turn out to be good doctors?". Even third-class graduates have succeeded very well in professions either as doctors or lawyers or High Court Judges and what is to happen to people? Admission into Government Colleges is restricted to boys getting 70 per cent or so. What is to happen to a boy getting 60 per cent marks. I am only submitting that there are people who have got boys who are of average standard who have means to educate them; for them let us have private colleges minus the so called abuses. If today somebody comes and tells us that Rs. 50,000 is paid to get a seat for his son, I would not straightaway believe him because if really he has paid that amount, he would take some receipt. A man who would pay Rs. 50,000 would be a very big businessman paying income tax and to claim deduction he will do it. If the rules do not permit that, then he is party to a false transaction or fraud and how can you believe such a man when he comes and says that he has paid Rs. 50,000? It is on the statements of those people that my hon'ble Friend says that there are certain malpractices. There may be, but we have to see whether it is rampant. Because there are malpractices, are we to eliminate all these colleges? The Hon'ble the Leader of the Opposition himself says that these institutions should be continued. This is one of the matters

which my friend the Mover wanted to be gone into by a committee to be appointed. This, I submit, is a matter which can be safely and well handled at the University level.

SRI C. BANDI GOWDA.—I would like my hon'ble friend to clarify a point. He has stated that nearly Rs. 80 lakhs would be required per year for these private colleges and on that basis I have calculated the annual expenditure for Kasturbai Medical College will be nearly Rs. 20 lakhs. There are 1,200 students studying in that college per year and they are collecting fees at the rate of Rs. 1,200 or so and the other fees of nearly Rs. 300 per student would just balance the expendtiture. Then, why have recourse to the capitation fee ?

SRI K. SURYANARAYANA ADIGA.—I am not in a position to speak about the balance sheet of any particular college. If the question is posed, I can give an answer later on but the question is we have got to see what is the capital expenditure required.

SRI C. BANDI GOWDA.—Colleges which are well established do not require capital expenditure at this stage.

SRI K. SURYANARAYANA ADIGA.—No college is fully complete. For instance, take the Kasturbai Medical College. The college building in Mangalore was opened the other day but the hospital buildings are not yet complete. All these matters have to be gone into and the University will do it. For that a separate roving committee is not required. There are already so many committees and this will be one more committee whose report will remain unimplemented. My Hon'ble Friend Sri Bandi Gowda who moved the resolution said that in a particular college more boys were admitted, etc. How can this committee prevent such a thing from happening ? Admissions are controlled by the Affiliation Committee whose report is accepted by the University and concurred in by the Government. At times if the University recommends certain number of seats, the Government can increase or reduce it. The procedure followed in this behalf is well known. A couple of years ago 130 admissions were made in a college. Such a contingency may or may not arise. At times certain contingencies require a little closing of the eyes. For instance, the University has got a rule that any college which requires affiliation has to send an application by a certain date. Are there no instances where the application has been sent after that date ? The situation may be such. There may be rush of boys and there may not be accommodation in the college and then the rules will have to be waived. Because it happened once at Davangere, I do not think it is a justification for appointing a committee on that ground alone.

Sir, submissions were made that while appointing staff, people who are not qualified are appointed. It is again a matter of opinion. The appointments are by the appointing authority thinking that those persons are best suited to do the job, But, we think otherwise. This criticism has been there and will be there till the Dooms Day. If the

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Health Minister makes an appointment, it is suspected, if the Public Service Commission makes an appointment, it is suspected and even if the experts at the Bangalore University meet and make an appointment, it is also suspected. Then, who else is to appoint ? The appointments have to be made either by officers or Minister or P.S.C. or by a Committee of experts. Let us be charitable and say they are *bona fide* mistakes if there are any. My friend, Dr. Bandi Gowda mentioned about a person of the Primary Health Centre being appointed as a Lecturer in a Medical College. He did not give the details. Let us suppose that a qualified man, who is an M. D. or M. S. wanted the appointment, and there was no other appointment available. Circumstances might have forced him to work in the Primary Health Centre for some time.

SMT. M. R. LAKSHAMMA.—There is a proposal for capital expenditure in the form of buildings, because it is said that a School of Nursing is attached to the Kasturba General Hostel and the Nursing School is proposed to be upgraded into a College and buildings are coming up !

SRI K. SURYANARAYANA ADIGA.—There might be some wrong appointments. It is the P.S.C. who makes appointments, and they are not a body of experts ; most of them are laymen. How are they to find out whether a particular person could do teaching very well. He may have the qualifications. Sometimes, people without proper degrees may be very good teachers and sometimes people with a dozen degrees may not be good teachers. Appointments are made with the best of intentions. Just because certain cases have happened like that, it is no ground for appointing a Committee to go into details. The cadre and recruitment rules have been formulated and the Government is recruiting teachers for this College. I feel that my friend, Dr. Bandi Gowda has got some imaginary grievance. At the same time, I for one would not be pleading that inefficient men should be put on the job. In the Medical Colleges, proper men must be there. If at present proper men for teaching are not there, it is because there were no cadre and recruitment rules. Now, that the Government have published the rules and the recruitment is going on, the other difficulty pointed out by Dr. Bandi Gowda in the functioning of the Medical Colleges will disappear soon, because duly qualified Doctors will be there. The Indian Medical Council is there, which has laid down standards and which is the official authority about qualifications, etc. Therefore, there is no necessity to get the report. If a person, without the qualifications is appointed and the University closes its eyes, how can this Report help ? The report regarding the standards to be maintained is not necessary in appointing the teaching personnel, because all those standards have been laid down by the Indian Medical Council. He also submitted as to what has to be done regarding post-graduate teaching.

Some committees have recommended what should be done regarding post-graduate teaching, and steps have already been taken. Rome was not built in a day. The Institute is progressing, hospital is there, staff is recruited and slowly it will develop. A beginning has been made and for that purpose a separate Committee to go into the matter is not needed, because the Government has decided as to what it should do. It was stated that appropriate scales of pay to the lecturers are required and my friend Dr. Bandi Gowda suggested the appointment of a Committee for this purpose. The Pay Commission is there, the Indian Medical Council has prescribed the standards and the University Grants Commission is there to fix proper scales of pay to the teaching personnel. Therefore, there is absolutely no need for appointing a Committee.

My friend, Sri V. Srinivasa Shetty said that the teaching staff should be of a certain standard. There cannot be difference of opinion on this issue. Everybody feels that the teaching staff should be of a proper standard. We do make a mistake sometimes while appointing personnel. Steps have been taken and we must compliment the Hon'ble Minister for Health for getting the rules drafted, publishing them and going ahead with the recruitment. I am sure several of the criticisms would not have come up before the House if this discussion had not been adjourned by two months. Now all the Medical Colleges have been staffed by proper personnel and there would be no occasion at all to level any criticism against the way the Colleges have been functioning.

5-45 P.M.

Then, a criticism was made that research work is not done in our Government Medical Colleges. I find the same remark has been made in the reports of the various Committees that have been appointed by the Government of India. It is a remark not only against our College, but it is against all other Government Colleges. I would only read one sentence from the Bhore Committee Report : 'Medical Reseach requires a little more attention in the Medical Colleges of India.' In our State we did not have the required number of Colleges. First, our effort has been to start the required number of Medical Colleges. Then, the question of research comes in, and therefore, the Research Institutes are being set up. And one of the persons, who gave evidence before the Committee, Dr. A. V. Hill said that, in the Medical Colleges which he visited since coming to India, research was almost non-existent.

[MR. VICE-CHAIRMAN (SRI M. GOVARDHAN RAO) in the Chair]

That was about 25 years ago. Now steps have been taken. Research has got to be made. For that account, the question is whether it is to be entrusted to ordinary Medical College which under-takes graduate training or it should be entrusted to specialised bodies which do only research work. There are two opinions expressed here in this connection. One opinion is that you cannot isolate graduate

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teaching from research institutions because it would be a good atmosphere both for the under-graduates and also for research work. Another opinion is, this research work must be taken away from the degree Medical Colleges because the research degree is not interested in what an undergraduate is trying to learn here. Therefore, it is a problem that has got to be tackled. For this Post-graduate research work a separate institute has been proposed to be set up, but the only thing is the work has not been taken up. If this problem is solved, I am sure that this criticism will not be available later. So, I respectfully submit that there is absolutely no case made out here for the appointment of a Committee. The matter regarding the fees has been discussed and if the concerned authorities, the Government regarding the Government Medical College, and the University regarding the Private Medical Colleges, make up their mind to see that the proper fee structure is maintained, then nobody in this House or outside would have any grievances. If these two bodies do not exercise the powers conferred upon them, then no amount of reports from any number of Committees are going to help us in this matter. Regarding the other private Colleges, I know nothing about the collection of fees, etc. So far as the Manipal Medical College is concerned I know something more than anybody else here because, I am the representative of the University. This College is run by a Registered Body. They are maintaining accounts. I am in the governing body as a University representative. The Government also has a representative there and other public men are also there. Every month they collect fees, issue receipts and they maintain accounts in a perfect condition. The Registered body meets and checks all these things. Whatever they receive, will be accounted for. We cannot say that so much is paid without voucher. That has not happened in Manipal. We do not know about others. We should not unnecessarily believe in rumours. Everything will be scrutinised by this body. Therefore, there is no truth in saying that money collected will not be accounted for.

Sri K. PUTTASWAMY. Since you are on the governing body of the Manipal Medical College, I want you to clarify one point that has been raised by Dr. Bandi Gowda. Dr. Bandi Gowda said they have employed more staff than what is necessary. If that is a fact how an institution can employ more persons than what is required, and how it is justifiable ? On account of this fact that they have employed more staff than what is necessary, we believe that more money than what is necessary is being collected.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—They have imported staff. They believe that more number of staff will improve the standard of efficiency.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ಎಚ್. ಶಿವಾನಂದಸ್ವಾಮಿ.—ಮೆಡಿಕಲ್ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳ ಅಪಾಯಿಂಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಅವಗಾಹನೆಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದು ತಮ್ಮ ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆ ಪಡೆದಮೇಲೆ ತಾನೆ

ಮಾಡಿರುವುದು? ದಾವಣಗೆರೆಯದು ತಮಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ, ತಮ್ಮ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಬಂದಿದ್ದರು ಅಂತ ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ, ತಾವು ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಮೇಲೆ ರಿಕ್ವೈರ್ಡ್ ಸ್ಟ್ರೆಂಗ್ತ್ ಎಷ್ಟಿರಬೇಕೋ ಅದಕ್ಕೂ ಅವರು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇರುವುದಕ್ಕೂ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸ ಇದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪುಟ್ಟಸ್ವಾಮಿ.—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನ ವಿಷಯ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾವೇನೂ ಹೊಣೆ ಅಲ್ಲ, ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕವರು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಏನಾದರೂ ಬೇಕಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ನಮ್ಮವರನ್ನು ಎರವಲು ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಅವರು ನಮ್ಮ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಬರಬೇಕು. ನಮ್ಮ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಇರುವವರು ಯಾರಾದರೂ ರಾಜೀನಾಮೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ನಾವು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರು ಇಂಥವರನ್ನು ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ನಮ್ಮ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಕಾಂಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟ್ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ, ಪೋಸ್ಟ್‌ಗ್ರ್ಯಾಜುಯೇಟ್ ಕೋರ್ಸ್ ಓದುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದಾಗ ಅನೇಕ ವಿಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಿರುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಒಂದು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡ ಅವಧಿ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ, ಆ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರನ್ನು ರಿಲೀಸ್ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅವರು ಯಾರನ್ನು ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಬಿಡಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದು ಅವರ ವಿವೇಚನೆಗೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟದ್ದು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ಎಚ್. ಶಿವಾನಂದಸ್ವಾಮಿ.—ತಮ್ಮ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಲಿಸ್ಟ್ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದಿದ್ದರಲ್ಲಾ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಏನು ಸಲಹೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಅಂತ?

Sri K. PUTTASWAMY.—That is a different matter. The authorities of the Davangere College have selected some people who are with us. I am considering that. If the Hon'ble member has listened the debate here, He would have come to know all these things.

Sri K. SURYANARAYANA ADIGA.—Sir, it has been stated that there has been overstaffing in the Manipal College. Unfortunately Dr. Bandi Gowda did not give the details about it. He was the person who went and saw things actually.

Mr. VICE-CHAIRMAN.—How much time the member like to take to conclude?

Sri K. SURYANARAYANA ADIGA.—I want some time more.

Mr. VICE-CHAIRMAN.—The House will now rise and meet to-morrow at 9 A.M.

The House adjourned at Six of the Clock to meet again at Nine of the Clock on Saturday, the 9th March 1968.

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